





WEBSTER'S  
AMERICAN PEOPLE'S  
DICTIONARY

3

PEOPLE'S MANUAL



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of



DAN SHARP





## INTRODUCTION.

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IN offering this work to the public we can but express our gratification in having had placed at our command the means of producing a book containing so much matter of really intrinsic value in so small a compass and consequently within the reach of all. In no other single volume with which we are acquainted is there to be found so great a variety of useful information as is herein embodied. The book is, indeed, *multum in parvo*.

The DICTIONARY herewith offered is a new compilation conforming to the latest edition of Noah Webster's\* quarto, and contains the pith of that wonderful repertory of the English language. Unpretending as is its appearance, it contains about twenty-five thousand words with their Definitions, Pronunciations, Grammatical Forms, and Syllabic Divisions. The omitted words—necessarily excluded in order to form a hand-book, suitable for general use and convenient reference—are of such terms as belong almost exclusively to the technicalities of the learned professions; and, however im-

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\* By permission of the publishers of Webster's Dictionary, we are permitted to refer to that work as our authority for the spelling and pronunciation and many of the definitions in this work.

portant to such relations, are of but little use to the masses of the people, whose linguistic wants, we believe, are herein fully met.

“THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND ITS CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT” is an original treatise prepared expressly for this work. It will be found to comprise a large amount of matter, tersely yet clearly expressed, on all the duties of the citizen in his Political and Civil relations; his obligations to, and privileges under, our Constitutional Republican Government; the powers, prerogatives, and duties of the two Houses of Congress, and the conservative nature of our Judicial System. In short, almost every species of information needful to the citizen in order to an intelligent appreciation of his privileges and duties, and of the safeguards enacted for his protection and well-being under our glorious Constitution, is herein set forth.

“THE COMPENDIUM OF POPULAR INFORMATION,” also prepared expressly for this publication, is a repository of things new and old; but not, therefore, of things antiquated or useless. There is no rubbish in it. Its pages are crowded with useful instruction in Literature, in Science, in Art, and in Economics. It will be well for the reader, when in want of any information in these Departments, to “look within.”

THE PUBLISHERS.



## PREFACE.

THIS work has been constructed so as to furnish, in a very handy form, a dictionary for popular use. It is designed to fill the needs of that large class of persons who may wish a small word-book at a low price.

The words of the vocabulary have been selected with great care, so as to present as useful a list as possible. They are printed in a prominent black type which will readily catch the eye.

The spelling and pronunciation conform to the best usage. Where two forms of spelling are sanctioned by good usage, generally both forms are given, as *meter* or *mètre*, *ax* or *axe*, etc.

Great pains have been taken to express the meanings in the simplest language. Though necessarily brief, they are clear and precise.

It has been the aim of the compiler to indicate the pronunciation clearly and correctly and in the simplest manner possible. In order to do this, each word is spelt anew. In the respelling, every consonant has one unvarying sound. None are marked except vocal *th*, as in *thy*. The letter *g* is always sounded hard as in *go*, *get*; *ch* is always sounded as in *chest*.

The marked vowels are shown in the following lines:—

*fāme, fār, fāre, dānce; ēve, hēr; īce; ōld; mūte;*

*moon; good, pull* (same sound as that of *ō* in *good*).

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is sounded as *ou* in *house* or *ow* in *cow*.

The diphthong *aw* represents the sound of *a* as heard in *all*.

The unmarked vowels have their short sounds, as heard in *bat*, *bet*, *bit*, *bot*, *but*: except that in some words *o* unmarked before *r* in the same syllable, where it cannot be easily mispronounced, has its so-called broad sound, as in the words *or*, *form*.

To increase the usefulness and attractiveness of the work many small engravings have been introduced under the words they are intended to illustrate.

The Tables at the end of the book, it is believed, will be found to be of much value.

# DICTIONARY

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	stands for	adjective.	<i>pp.</i>	stands for	participle past.
<i>ad.</i>	. . . . .	adverb.	<i>ppr.</i>	. . . . .	participle present.
<i>con.</i>	. . . . .	conjunction.	<i>prep.</i>	. . . . .	preposition.
<i>ex.</i>	. . . . .	exclamation or	<i>pret.</i>	. . . . .	preterit tense.
		interjection.	<i>pron.</i>	. . . . .	pronoun.
<i>n.</i>	. . . . .	noun.	<i>v. t.</i>	. . . . .	verb transitive.
<i>pl.</i>	. . . . .	plural.	<i>v. i.</i>	. . . . .	verb intransitive.

### KEY OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

fāme, fār, fāre, dānce, ēve, hēr, ice, ōld, mūte, moon, gōod or pull ; thy.



# A

## DICTIONARY

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

### A

**A**, the indefinite article, is a contraction of *an*, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one.

**Al** (*ā one*), a mark to denote a ship of the first class as to newness and being seaworthy.

**Aback** (*a-bak'*), *ad.* backwards.

**Abacus** (*ab'a-kus*), a counting-frame.

**Abaft** (*a-bāf't*), *ad.* on the hind part of a ship.

**Abandon** (*a-ban'dun*), *v. t.* to forsake wholly; to renounce.

**Abandoned** (*a-ban'dun'd*), *a.* given up; very wicked.

**Abandonment** (*a-ban'dun-ment*), *n.* entire desertion; a final giving up.

**Abase** (*a-bās'*), *v. t.* to bring low; to humble.

**Abasing** (*a-bās'ing*), *a.* very humbling.

**Abasement** (*a-bās'ment*), *n.* state of being brought low.

**Abash** (*a-bash'*), *v. t.* to make ashamed.

**Abatable** (*a-bāt'a-bl*), *a.* that may be abated.

**Abate** (*a-bāt'*), *v. t.* to lessen; to diminish in price.

**Abatement** (*a-bāt'ment*), *n.* decrease; the sum taken away.

**Abatis** (*ab'a-tis*), *n.* branches of trees turned outward for defense.

**Abba** (*ab'bā*), *n.* father.

**Abbaey** (*ab'ba-ey*), *n.* the condition or privileges of an abbot.

**Abbe** (*ab'bā*), *n.* an ecclesiastic devoted to teaching, literature, etc.

**Abbess** (*ab'bes*), *n.* governess of a nunnery.

**Abbey** (*ab'bi*), *n.* a monastery or convent; — *pl.* Abbeys.

**Abbot** (*ab'but*), *n.* head of a society of monks.

**Abbreviate** (*ab-brē'vi-āt*), *v. t.* to shorten.

**Abbreviation** (*ab-brē'vi-ā-shun*), *n.* act of shortening; contraction.

**Abbreviator** (*ab-brē'vi-āt-ēr*), *n.* one who abridges or abbreviates.

**Abdicate** (*ab'di-kāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to abandon an office.

**Abdication** (*ab'di-kā'shun*), *n.* the act of resigning a trust.

**Abdicative** (*ab'di-kā-tiv*), or *ab'dik'a-tiv*, *a.* causing or implying abdication.

**Abdomen** (*ab-dō'men*), *n.* the lower part of the belly.

**Abdominal** (*ab-dom'i-nal*), *a.* pertaining to the abdomen.

**Abduce** (*ab-dūs'*), *v. t.* to draw away.

**Abduction** (*ab-duk'shun*), *n.* act of carrying away.

**Abed** (*a-bed'*), *ad.* in bed; on the bed.

**Aberrance** (*ab-er'ans*), *n.* a wandering from the right way.

**Aberrant** (*ab-er'ant*), *a.* wandering.

**Aberration** (*ab-er-ā'shun*), *n.* act of wandering.

**Abet** (*a-bet'*), *v. t.* [*pp.* abetted] to encourage; to

### ABOARD

**Abetter** (*a-bet'ter*), *n.* one

**Abettor**, who abets.

**Abeysance** (*a-bē'ans*), *n.* a state of suspense.

**Abhor** (*ab-hor'*), *v. t.* to hate bitterly.

**Abhorrence** (*ab-hor'rens*), *n.* extreme hatred.

**Abhorrent** (*ab-hor'rent*), *a.* hating bitterly; repugnant.

**Abhorrently** (*ab-hor'rent-li*), *ad.* with abhorrence.

**Abide** (*a-bid'*), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* abode] to stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.

**Abiding** (*a-bid'ing*), *a.* lasting.

**Ability** (*a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* power; means; skill; — *pl.* mental powers.

**Abject** (*ab'jekt*), *a.* mean; worthless.

**Abjectness** (*ab'jekt-ness*), *n.* meanness of spirit; baseness.

**Abjuration** (*ab-jū-rā'shun*), *n.* act of abjuring.

**Abjure** (*ab-jūr*), *v. t.* to renounce upon oath; to retract.

**Ablative** (*ab'lū-tiv*), *a.* denoting what takes away; 6th case of a Latin noun.

**Able** (*ā-bl*), *a.* having power; capable.

**Able-bodied** (*ā-bl-bod-id*), *a.* having strength of body.

**Ablution** (*ab-lū'shun*), *n.* the act of washing.

**Ably** (*ā-bli*), *ad.* with ability.

**Abnegation** (*ab-ne-gā'shun*), *n.* self-denial.

**Abnormal** (*ab-norm'al*), *a.* against rule.

**Aboard** (*a-bōrd'*), *ad.* in a ship or boat.

- Abode** (*a-bōd'*), *n.* place of residence.
- Abolish** (*a-bol'ish*), *v. t.* to repeal; to make void.
- Abolition** (*ab-ō'ish'un*), *n.* the act of abolishing.
- Abolitionist** (*ab-ō'ish'un-ist*), *n.* one who seeks to abolish anything, especially slavery.
- Abominable** (*a-bom'i-na-bl*), *a.* detestable.
- Abominate** (*a-bom'i-nāt*), *v. t.* to hate utterly; to abhor.
- Abomination** (*a-bom-i-nā'shun*), *n.* extreme hatred; object of hatred.
- Aboriginal** (*ab-ō-rij'i-nal*), *a.* first, or primitive.
- Aborigines** (*ab-ō-rij'i-nēz*), *n. pl.* first inhabitants of a country.
- Abortion** (*a-bor'shun*), *n.* a miscarriage.
- Abortive** (*a-bor'tiv*), *a.* unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
- Abortively** (*a-bor'tiv-ly*), *ad.* immaturely; without success.
- Abound** (*a-bōund'*), *v. i.* to be in plenty.
- About** (*a-bout*), *prep.* round; near to; concerning.
- Above** (*a-buv'*), *prep.* higher; more than.
- Above-board** (*a-buv'bōrd*), *a.* openly.
- Abrade** (*ab-rād'*), *v. t.* to rub off; to grate.
- Abrasion** (*ab-rā'shun*), *n.* a rubbing off.
- Abrast** (*ab-brast'*), *ad.* side by side; in a line.
- Abridge** (*a-brij'*), *v. t.* to contract; to make brief or short.
- Abridgment** (*a-brij'ment*), *n.* a work abridged; a summary.
- Abroad** (*a-brawd'*), *ad.* out; out of doors.
- Abrogate** (*ab-rō-gāt*), *v. t.* to repeal; to annul.
- Abrogation** (*ab-rō-gā'shun*), *n.* act of repealing.
- Abrupt** (*ab-rup't*), *a.* sudden; broken.
- Abruption** (*ab-rup'shun*), *n.* violent separation of bodies.
- Abruptness** (*ab-rup't-nes*), *n.* an abrupt manner; suddenness.
- Abscess** (*ab'ses*), *n.* a tumor filled with purulent matter.
- Abscond** (*ab-sind'*), *v. t.* to cut off; to pare off.
- Abscission** (*ab-sizh'un*), *n.* the act of cutting off.
- Abscond** (*ab-skond'*), *v. i.* to hide one's self.
- Absence** (*ab'sens*), *n.* a being absent.
- Absent** (*ab'sent*), *a.* not present; inattentive.
- Absent** (*ab-sent'*), *v. t.* to keep away.
- Absentee** (*ab-sen-tē'*), *n.* one who absents himself.
- Absolute** (*ab'sō-lūt*), *a.* not limited; unconditioned; arbitrary.
- Absolutely** (*ab'sō-lūt-ly*), *ad.* positively; arbitrarily.
- Absoluteness** (*ab'sō-lūt-nes*), *n.* completeness; arbitrary power.
- Absolution** (*ab-sō-lū'shun*), *n.* act of absolving; forgiveness.
- Absolutism** (*ab'sō-lūt-izm*), *n.* principles of absolute government.
- Absolve** (*ab-solv'*), *v. t.* to free from; to pardon.
- Absorb** (*ab-sorb'*), *v. t.* [pp. absorbed] to suck up; to imbibe.
- Absorbable** (*ab-sorb'a-bl*), *a.* that may be imbibed.
- Absorbent** (*ab-sorb'ent*), *a.* sucking up; imbibing;—*n.* a substance that sucks up.
- Absorption** (*ab-sorp'shun*), *n.* act of sucking up.
- Absorptive** (*ab-sorp'tiv*), *a.* that absorbs.
- Abstain** (*ab-stān'*), *v. i.* to keep or refrain from; to forbear.
- Abstemious** (*ab-stē'mi-us*), *a.* temperate in diet.
- Abstemiously** (*ab-stē'mi-us-ly*), *ad.* temperately.
- Abstemiousness** (*ab-stē'mi-us-nes*), *n.* a sparing use of food, etc.
- Absterge** (*ab-stērj'*), *v. t.* to cleanse by wiping; to purify.
- Abstergent** (*ab-stērj'ent*), *a.* having a cleansing quality.
- Abstinence** (*ab'sti-nens*), *n.* a refraining from food.
- Abstinent** (*ab'sti-nent*), *a.* practicing abstinence; fasting.
- Abstract** (*ab-strakt'*), *v. t.* to draw from; to separate; to remove.
- Abstract** (*ab'strakt*), *a.* separate; existing in the mind only;—*n.* an abridgment or epitome.
- Abstraction** (*ab-strakt'shun*), *n.* a drawing from; absence of mind.
- Abstractly** (*ab'strakt-ly*), *ad.* by itself.
- Abstruse** (*ab-strōs'*), *a.* difficult to be understood; obscure.
- Abstrusely** (*ab-strōs'ly*), *ad.* obscurely.
- Aburd** (*ab-surd'*), *a.* contrary to reason.
- Aburdity** (*ab-surd'i-ty*), *n.* the quality of being absurd.
- Abundance** (*a-bun'dans*), *n.* great plenty.
- Abundant** (*a-bun'dant*), *a.* very plentiful.
- Abuse** (*a-būs'*), *v. t.* to treat ill.
- Abuse** (*a-būs'*), *n.* ill use of any thing.
- Abusive** (*a-bū'siv*), *a.* marked by abuse.
- Abut** (*a-but'*), *v. i.* to border upon.
- Abutment** (*a-but'ment*), *n.* that which borders upon; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
- Abutual** (*a-but'al*), *n.* the butting or boundary of land.
- Abyss** (*a-bis'*), *n.* a bottomless gulf or depth.
- Academician** (*ak-a-dē-mish'an*), *n.* a member of an academy.
- Academic** (*ak-a-dem'ik*), *a.* pertaining to an academy.
- Academy** (*a-kad'e-mi*), *n.* a school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and the college.
- Acaulous** (*a-kav'us*), *a.* without a stem.
- Accede** (*ak-sēd'*), *v. i.* to be added to; to assent; to agree to.
- Accelerate** (*ak-sel'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to hasten motion; to quicken.
- Acceleration** (*ak-sel'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* act of hastening.
- Accelerative** (*ak-sel'ēr-ā-tiv*), *a.* increasing the speed.
- Accent** (*ak'sent*), *n.* modulation of voice; a mark to direct the modulation.
- Accent** (*ak'sent'*), *v. t.* to express or note the accent.
- Accentual** (*ak-sent'u-al*), *a.* relating to accent.



# ACCENTUATION

# 7

# ACCUSTOM

**Accentuation** (ak-sent'ü-ü-shun), *n.* mode of uttering or marking accents.

**Accept** (ak-sept'), *v. t.* to receive; to agree to; to promise to pay.

**Acceptable** (ak-sept'a-bl), *a.* likely to be accepted; agreeable.

**Acceptability** (ak-sept-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acceptable.

**Acceptably** (ak-sept'a-bli), *ad.* agreeably.

**Acceptance** (ak-sept'ans), *n.* reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

**Acceptation** (ak-sep-tä'-shun), *n.* acceptance: the commonly received meaning of a word.

**Accepted** (ak-sept'ed), *a.* kindly received.

**Access** (ak-ses' or ak'ses), *n.* approach; increase.

**Accessory** (ak-ses'a-ri), *a.* according to; contributing: — *n.* one who helps to commit a crime.

**Accessible** (ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* that may be approached.

**Accession** (ak-sesh'un), *n.* act of coming to; addition.

**Accessorial** (ak-ses-so'ri-al), *a.* pertaining to an accessory.

**Accessory** (ak-ses'so-ri), *a.* and *n.* same as **Accessory**.

**Accidence** (ak'si-dens), *n.* a book of rudiments.

**Accident** (ak'si-dent), *n.* that which happens unforeseen; chance.

**Accidental** (ak-si-dent'al), *a.* happening by chance; not essential.

**Accidentally** (ak-si-dent'a-li), *ad.* by accident.

**Acclamation** (ak-kla-mä'-shun), *n.* a shout of applause.

**Acclamatory** (ak-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* expressing joy or applause.

**Acclimate** (ak-kli'mät), *v. t.* to inure to a climate.

**Acclimation** (ak-kli-mä'-shun), *n.* process or state of being acclimated.

**Acclivity** (ak-kli-v'i-ti), *n.* steepness inclining upward; ascent.

**Acclivous** (ak-kli'vus), *a.* rising with a slope.

**Accommodate** (ak-kom'mö-

dät), *v. t.* to supply with conveniences; to suit; to adjust.

**Accommodating** (ak-kom'mö-dät'ing), *a.* disposed to oblige; kind.

**Accommodation** (ak-kom-mö-dä'shun), *n.* provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; — *pl.* conveniences.

**Accompaniment** (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* that which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

**Accompanist** (ak-kum'pa-nist), *n.* the performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

**Accompany** (ak-kum'pa-ni), *v. t.* to go or be with.

**Accomplice** (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate in a crime.

**Accomplish** (ak-kom'plish), *v. t.* to finish entirely; to bring to pass.

**Accomplished** (ak-kom'plisht), *pp.* or *a.* finished; completed; refined.

**Accomplishment** (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* a completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

**Accord** (ak-kord'), *n.* an agreement; consent; union; — *v. i.* to agree; to harmonize.

**Accordance** (ak-kord'ans), *n.* agreement; harmony.

**Accordant** (ak-kord'ant), *a.* willing; consenting.

**Accordingly** (ak-kord'ing-li), *ad.* agreeably; consequently.

**Accordion** (ak-kor'di-un), *n.* a small keyed wind instrument with metallic reeds.



**Accost** (ak-kost'), *v. t.* to speak first to; to address.

**Account** (ak-kount'), *v. t.* to reckon; to esteem; to assign the causes; — *n.* regard; explanation.

**Accountability** (ak-kount-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to give account.

**Accountable** (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* subject to account; liable.

**Accountableness** (ak-kount'a-bl-nes), *n.* a being liable to answer for.

**Accountant** (ak-kount'ant), *n.* one employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.

**Accouter** (ak-koot'er), *v. t.* to accoutre; to equip; to furnish.

**Accouterments** (ak-koot'er-ments), *n.* military equipments; trappings.

**Accredit** (ak-kred'it), *v. t.* to furnish with credentials.

**Accretion** (ak-kre'shun), *n.* the act of growing to; increase.

**Accretive** (ak-kre'tiv), *a.* increasing by growth.

**Accrue** (ak-kroö'), *v. i.* to arise; to be added.

**Accrument** (ak-kroö'ment), *n.* addition.

**Accumbent** (ak-kum'bent), *a.* reclining.

**Accumulate** (ak-kü'mü-lät), *v. t.* or *i.* to heap together; to increase.

**Accumulation** (ak-kü'mü-lä'shun), *n.* the act of accumulating; a heap.

**Accumulative** (ak-kü'mü-lä-tiv), *a.* that accumulates.

**Accumulator** (ak-kü'mü-lä'tör), *n.* one who accumulates.

**Accuracy** (ak-kü-ra-si), *n.* exactness; closeness.

**Accurate** (ak-kü-rät), *a.* done with care; without error.

**Accurately** (ak-kü-rät-li), *ad.* exactly; nicely.

**Accurse** (ak-kurs'), *v. t.* to doom to misery; to curse.

**Accursed** (ak-kurs'ed), *a.* cursed; execrable.

**Accusant** (ak-küz'ant), *n.* an accuser.

**Accusation** (ak-kü-zä'shun), *n.* act of accusing; charge of a crime.

**Accusative** (ak-küz'a-tiv), *a.* accusing; noting a case in grammar.

**Accusatory** (ak-küz'a-to-ri), *a.* tending to accuse or blame.

**Accuse** (ak-küz'), *v. t.* to charge with a crime; to blame; to impeach.

**Accuser** (ak-küz'er), *n.* one who brings accusation.

**Accustom** (ak-kus'tum), *v. t.* to make familiar by use.

**Ace** (*ās*), *n.* the one of cards or dice.

**Acephalous** (*a-sef'-a-lus*), *a.* without a head.

**Acerbity** (*a-sēr'-bi-ti*), *n.* bitterness of taste or of spirit.

**Acescent** (*a-seś'-ent*), *a.* tending to sourness.

**Acetic** (*a-se'tik* or *a-se'tik*), *a.* sour; noting the pure acid of vinegar.

**Acetify** (*a-se't-i-fī*), *v. t.* or *i.* to turn into vinegar.

**Acetous** (*a-se'tus*), *a.* having the quality of vinegar; sour.

**Ache** (*āk*), *v. i.* to be in pain; — *n.* a continued pain.

**Achievable** (*a-chēv'-a-bl*), *a.* that may be performed.

**Achieve** (*a-chēv'*), *v. t.* to do; to perform; to obtain.

**Achievement** (*a-chēv'ment*), *n.* a performance; an action;

**Aching** (*āk'ing*), *n.* continued pain.

**Achromatic** (*ak-rō-mat'ik*), *a.* destitute of color.

**Acid** (*as'id*), *a.* sour; like vinegar; — *n.* a substance by which salts are formed.

**Acidify** (*a-sid'i-fī*), *v. t.* to convert into acid.

**Acidity** (*a-sid'i-ti*), *n.* sourness; sharpness.

**Acidulate** (*a-sid'ū-lūt*), *v. t.* to tinge with acids.

**Acidulous** (*a-sid'ū-lus*), *a.* slightly sour.

**Acknowledge** (*ak-nol'es*), *v. t.* to own; to confess.

**Acknowledgment** (*ak-nol'-ej-ment*), *n.* the owning of a thing; thanks.

**Acme** (*ak'mē*), *n.* the highest point; crisis of a thing.

**Aconite** (*a-kō-nit*), *n.* the herb wolf-bane; a deadly poison extracted from it.

**Acorn** (*ā-korn*), *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak, being an oval nut growing in a rough cup.

**Acotyledon** (*a-kot-i-lē'don*), *n.* a plant without seed lobes.

**Acoustic** (*a-kous'-tik*), *a.* pertaining to hearing.

**Acoustics** (*a-kous'tiks*), *n. sing.* the science of sounds.

**Acquaint** (*ak-kwānt*), *v. t.* to inform; to make familiar with.

**Acquaintance** (*ak-kwānt'-*

*ans*), *n.* knowledge; one well known.

**Acquiesce** (*ak-kwi-es*), *v. t.* to assent to; to be satisfied with.

**Acquiescence** (*ak-kwi-es'-ent*), *n.* consent; compliance.

**Acquiescent** (*ak-kwi-es'-ent*), *a.* disposed to submit.

**Acquirable** (*ak-kwīr'-a-bl*), *a.* that may be acquired.

**Acquire** (*ak-kwīr'*), *v. t.* to gain something; to come to.

**Acquirement** (*ak-kwīr'-ment*), *n.* that which is acquired; gain.

**Acquisition** (*ak-kwi-zish'-un*), *n.* the act of gaining; the thing acquired.

**Acquisitiveness** (*ak-kwiz'-i-tiv-nes*), *n.* desire of possession.

**Acquit** (*ak-kwit'*), *v. t.* to discharge; to clear from; to absolve.

**Acquittal** (*ak-kwit'al*), *n.* formal release from a charge.

**Acquittance** (*ak-kwit'ans*), *n.* a receipt in full for debt.

**Acre** (*ā-kēr*), *n.* a piece of land containing 4840 square rods.

**Acreage** (*ā-kēr-āj*), *n.* the acres in a piece of land.

**Acred** (*ā-kērd*), *a.* having acres.

**Acriid** (*ak'rid*), *a.* hot and biting to the taste; pungent.

**Acrimonious** (*ak-ri-mō-ni-us*), *a.* full of acrimony; bitter.

**Acrimony** (*ak-ri-mo-ni*), *n.* sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language.

**Acritude** (*ak'ri-tūd*), *n.* an acid taste.

**Acrobat** (*ak-ro-bat*), *n.* one who practices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, etc.

**Acronyal** (*a-kron'al*), *a.* rising of a star at sunset, and setting at sunrise.

**Acropolis** (*a-krop'o-lis*), *n.* a citadel.

**Across** (*a-kros*), *prep.* from side to side; thwart; over.

**Acrostic** (*a-kros'tik*), *n.* a poem whose initial letters spell a name.

**Act** (*akt*), *v. t.* to perform; to move; — *v. i.* to imitate; to conduct or behave; — *n.* a deed; division of a play.

**Acting** (*akt'ing*), *n.* act of performing.

**Action** (*ak'shun*), *n.* deed; battle; suit at law; gestification; — *pl.* behavior; deeds.

**Actionable** (*ak'shun-a-bl*), *a.* liable to an action at law.

**Active** (*ak'tiv*), *a.* noting action, quick motion or advance.

**Actively** (*ak'tiv-lī*), *ad.* in an active, nimble manner.

**Actively** (*ak'tiv-ti*), *n.* quality of being active; nimbleness.

**Actor** (*akt'ēr*), *n.* a man that acts; a stage-player.

**Actress** (*akt'res*), *n.* a female who acts.

**Actual** (*akt'ū-āl*), *a.* real; certain.

**Actually** (*akt'ū-al-lī*), *ad.* really; in fact.

**Actuary** (*akt'ū-ārī*), *n.* a registrar or clerk.

**Actuate** (*akt'ū-āt*), *v. t.* to put in action; to excite.

**Acute** (*a-kū'le-āt*), *a.* prickly.

**Acumen** (*a-kū'men*), *n.* quickness of intellect; acuteness.

**Acuminate** (*a-kū-mi-nāt*), *a.* sharp pointed; — *v. i.* to rise to a point.

**Acumination** (*a-kū-mi-nā-shun*), *n.* a sharp point; quickness.

**Acute** (*a-kūt*), *a.* sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen. (*Geom.*)

An angle less than a right angle.

**Acuteness** (*a-kūt'nes*), *n.* sharpness; quickness of intellect.

**Adage** (*ad'āj*), *n.* a proverb; maxim; an old saying.

**Adagio** (*a-dā-jō*), *n.* in Music, a mark of slow time.

**Adamant** (*ad'a-man't*), *n.* a very hard stone; a diamond.

**Adamantine** (*ad-a-man'tin*), *a.* hard as adamant; extremely hard.

**Adapt** (*a-dapt*), *v. t.* to fit one thing to another; to suit.

**Adaptability** (*a-dapt-a-bil'-i-ti*), *n.* the quality of adaptation.

**Adaptable** (*a-dapt'a-bl*), *a.* that may be adapted.





**Adaptation** (*ad-ap-tū'shun*), *n.* the act of fitting.

**Add** (*ad*), *v. t.* to join or put to; to augment or enlarge.

**Addendum** (*ad-den'dum*), *n.* thing added; — *pl.* Addenda.

**Adder** (*ad'ēr*), *n.* a venomous serpent.

**Addict** (*ad-dikt'*), to give up to habitually.

**Addicted** (*ad-dikt'ed*), *pp.* given up; devoted.

**Addiction** (*ad-dikt'shun*), *n.* the act of devoting.

**Addition** (*ad-dish'un*), *n.* an adding to.

**Additional** (*ad-dish'un-al*), *a.* that is added.

**Addle** (*ad'dl*), *v. t.* to make corrupt; — *a.* barren; empty.

**Addled** (*ad'dld*), *a.* putrid; corrupt; barren.

**Address** (*ad-dres'*), *v. t.* to speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct to; to make love to; — *n.* a speaking to; application; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

**Adduce** (*ad-dus'*), *v. t.* to bring forward; to allege.

**Adducible** (*ad-dū'si-bl*), *a.* that may be adduced.

**Adduction** (*ad-duk'shun*), *n.* the act of bringing forward.

**Adept** (*a-dept'*), *n.* a person skilled in any art; — *a.* skillful.

**Adequate** (*ad'ē-kwōt*), *a.* fully sufficient; equal.

**Adhere** (*ad-hēr'*), *v. i.* to stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

**Adherence** (*ad-hēr'ens*), *n.* the quality or state of adhering.

**Adherent** (*ad-hēr'ent*), *a.* united with or to; sticking to; — *n.* a follower; a partisan.

**Adhesion** (*ad-hē'zhun*), *n.* the act or state of sticking.

**Adhesive** (*ad-hē'siv*), *a.* sticking to.

**Adhesiveness** (*ad-hē'sin-nes*), *n.* quality of sticking; tenacity.

**Adieu** (*a-dū'*), *ad.* farewell; — *n.* act of taking leave.

**Apocere** (*ad-i-po-sēr*), *n.* a substance like spermaceti.

**Adipose** (*ad-i-pōs*), *a.* fatty.

**Adit** (*ad'it*), *n.* a horizontal entrance into a pit.

**Adjacency** (*ad-jū'sen-si*), *n.* state of lying close to.

**Adjacent** (*ad-jū'sent*), *a.* lying close to; contiguous.

**Adjective** (*ad'jek-tiv*), *n.* a word added to a noun to express some quality or circumstance.

**Adjectively** (*ad'jek-tiv-li*), *ad.* in the manner of an adjective.

**Adjoin** (*ad-join'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to join, or be contiguous to.

**Adjoining** (*ad-join'ing*), *a.* joining; adjacent; near.

**Adjourn** (*ad-jurn'*), *v. t.* to put off to another time.

**Adjournment** (*ad-jurn'ment*), *n.* the act of adjourning; delay; intermission.

**Adjudge** (*ad-jūj*), *v. t.* to sentence; to decide judicially.

**Adjudicate** (*ad-jū'di-kāt*), *v. t.* to determine by law.

**Adjudication** (*ad-jū-di-kā'shun*), *n.* judicial trial or sentence.

**Adjunct** (*ad'junkt*), *n.* something joined to another; — *a.* added to, or united with.

**Adjunction** (*ad-junkt'shun*), *n.* the act of joining.

**Adjunctive** (*ad-junkt'iv*), *n.* that which is joined; — *a.* tending to join.

**Adjuration** (*ad-fu-rā'shun*), *n.* act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

**Adjure** (*ad-jūr'*), *v. t.* to charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly.

**Adjust** (*ad-just'*), *v. t.* to make exact or conformable; to set right.

**Adjustment** (*ad-just'ment*), *n.* a setting in order; regulation; settlement.

**Adjutancy** (*ad'ju-tan-si*), *n.* office of an adjutant.

**Adjutant** (*ad'ju-tant*), *n.* a military officer who assists a superior officer.

**Adjutor** (*ad-jū'tor*), *n.* a helper.

**Admeasurement** (*ad-mezh'ur-ment*), *n.* act or result of measuring; dimensions.

**Admensuration** (*ad-men-shū-rā'shun*), *n.* act of measuring.

**Administer** (*ad-min'is-trēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to serve; to execute; to settle an intestate estate.

**Administerial** (*ad-min-is-*

*trēr-i-al*), *a.* pertaining to administration.

**Administration** (*ad-min-is-trā'shun*), *n.* the act of administering; executive part of government.

**Administrative** (*ad-min'is-trā-tiv*), *a.* that administers.

**Administrator** (*ad-min-is-trā'tēr*), *n.* a man that manages an intestate estate.

**Administrators** (*ad-min-is-trā'tēr-ship*), *n.* the office of an administrator.

**Administratrix** (*ad-min-is-trā'triks*), *n.* a woman that administers.

**Admirable** (*ad'mi-ra-bl*), *a.* worthy of admiration.

**Admirably** (*ad'mi-ra-bli*), *ad.* wonderfully.

**Admiral** (*ad'mi-ral*), *n.* principal officer of a fleet or navy.

**Admiralship** (*ad'mi-ral-ship*), *n.* office of admiral.

**Admiralty** (*ad'mi-ral-ti*), *n.* the power or court for administering naval affairs.

**Admiration** (*ad-mi-rā'shun*), *n.* astonishment; wonder; esteem.

**Admire** (*ad-mīr'*), *v. t.* to regard with love or wonder.

**Admirer** (*ad-mīr'ēr*), *n.* one that admires; a lover.

**Admissibility** (*ad-mis-si-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being admissible.

**Admissible** (*ad-mis'si-bl*), *a.* that may be admitted.

**Admission** (*ad-mish'un*), *n.* the act of admitting; allowance.

**Admit** (*ad-mit'*), *v. t.* to allow; to let in; to receive as true.

**Admittance** (*ad-mit'ans*), *n.* act or power of entering.

**Admix** (*ad-miks'*), *v. t.* to mingle.

**Admixture** (*ad-mikst'yun*), *n.* a mingling.

**Admixture** (*ad-mikst'ūr*), *n.* the substance mixed.

**Admonish** (*ad-mon'ish*), *v. t.* to warn; to reprove gently.

**Admonisher** (*ad-mon'ish-ēr*), *n.* a reprover.

**Admonition** (*ad-mō-nish'un*), *n.* gentle reproof; counsel.

**Admonitive** (*ad-mon'it-r*), *a.* containing admonition.

**Admonitory** (*ad-mon'i-to-ri*), containing admonition.  
**Adnascent** (*ad-nas'ent*), *a.* growing on something else.  
**Ado** (*a-dō'*), *n.* trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.  
**Adobe** (*a-dō'bā*), *n.* an unburnt brick dried in the sun.  
**Adolescence** (*ad-ō-les'ens*), *n.* state of growing; youth.  
**Adolescent** (*ad-ō-lō'sent*), *a.* growing; advancing to manhood.  
**Adopt** (*a-dopt'*), *v. t.* to take the child of another and treat it as one's own; to choose or select.  
**Adoption** (*a-dop'shun*), *n.* the act of adopting.  
**Adoptive** (*a-dopt'iv*), *a.* that adopts or is adopted.  
**Adorable** (*a-dōr' a-bl*), *a.* worthy of adoration; divine.  
**Adoration** (*ad-ō-ā'shun*), *n.* divine worship; homage.  
**Adore** (*a-dōr'*), *v. t.* to worship; to love intensely.  
**Adorer** (*a-dōr'ēr*), *n.* one who adores; a lover.  
**Adorn** (*a-dorn'*), *v. t.* to deck; to embellish.  
**Adornment** (*a-dorn'ment*), *n.* embellishment.  
**Adrift** (*a-drift'*), *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.  
**Adroit** (*a-droit'*), *a.* skillful; expert; dexterous; ingenious.  
**Adroitly** (*a-droit'li*), *ad.* ingeniously.  
**Adroitness** (*a-droit'nes*), *n.* dexterity.  
**Adry** (*a-dri'*), *a.* thirsty.  
**Adscititious** (*ad-si-tish'us*), *a.* additional; supplemental.  
**Adulation** (*ad-ū-lū'shun*), *n.* excessive flattery.  
**Adulatory** (*ad-ū-lā-to-ri*), *a.* flattering to excess.  
**Adult** (*a-dult'*), *n.* a person grown up; — *a.* grown to maturity.  
**Adulterate** (*a-dult'ēr-ūt*), *v. t.* to debase or corrupt by mixture; — *a.* debased.  
**Adulterated** (*a-dult'ēr-ūt-ed*), *a.* debased; mixed; corrupted.  
**Adulteration** (*a-dult'ēr-ūt-shun*), *n.* the act of adulterating.  
**Adulterer** (*a-dult'ēr-ēr*), *n.* a man guilty of adultery.

**Adulteress** (*a-dult'ēr-es*), *n.* a woman guilty of adultery.  
**Adulterous** (*a-dult'ēr-us*), *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.  
**Adultery** (*a-dult'ēr-i*), *n.* a violation of the marriage bed.  
**Adumbrant** (*ad-un'brant*), *a.* giving a faint shadow.  
**Adumbrate** (*ad-un'brāt*), *v. t.* to shadow out faintly.  
**Adumbration** (*ad-un'brāt-shun*), *n.* a shadow or faint resemblance.  
**Aduncity** (*a-dun'si-ti*), *n.* a bending in the form of a hook.  
**Aduncous** (*a-dung'kus*), *a.* bent in the form of a hook.  
**Advance** (*ad-vāns'*), *n.* a going forward; promotion; payment beforehand; — *v. t.* to bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay beforehand; — *v. t.* to improve; to rise in rank.  
**Advanced** (*ad-vāns't*), *pp.* or *a.* moved forward; improved; old.  
**Advancement** (*ad-vāns'ment*), *n.* act of moving forward; promotion.  
**Advantage** (*ad-vān'tāj*), *n.* favorable circumstances; superiority; gain; — *v. t.* to benefit; to promote.  
**Advantageous** (*ad-vān-tā-jus*), *a.* profitable; useful.  
**Advantageously** (*ad-vān-tā-jus-li*), *ad.* profitably; conveniently.  
**Advent** (*ad-vent'*), *n.* a coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.  
**Adventitious** (*ad-ven-tish'us*), *a.* added; not essentially inherent.  
**Adventual** (*ad-vent'ū-al*), *a.* relating to the advent.  
**Adventure** (*ad-vent'ūr*), *n.* an extraordinary event; an enterprise; — *v. t.* to try the chances; to risk.  
**Adventurer** (*ad-vent'ūr-ēr*), *n.* one that hazards.  
**Adventuresome** (*ad-vent'ūr-sum*), *a.* bold; daring.  
**Adventurous** (*ad-vent'ūr-us*), *a.* daring; bold; hazardous.  
**Adverb** (*ad-vērb*), *n.* a word which modifies a verb.  
**Adverbial** (*ad-vērb'i-al*), *a.* relating to or like an adverb.

**Adverbially** (*ad-vērb'i-al-li*), *ad.* in the manner of an adverb.  
**Adversary** (*ad-vēr-sa-ri*), *n.* an opponent; enemy; — *a.* hostile.  
**Adversative** (*ad-vēr-sa-tiv*), *a.* denoting opposition or contrariety.  
**Adversely** (*ad-vēr's-ly*), *ad.* with opposition; unfortunately.  
**Adversity** (*ad-vēr'si-ti*), *n.* misfortune; affliction; calamity.  
**Advert** (*ad-vērt'*), *v. i.* to turn the mind.  
**Advertise** (*ad-vērt'ens*), *n.* attention to; heed.  
**Advertent** (*ad-vērt'ent*), *a.* attentive.  
**Advertise** (*ad-vērt'iz*), *v. t.* to inform; to give public notice.  
**Advertisement** (*ad-vērt'iz-ment*), *n.* a public notice; information.  
**Advertiser** (*ad-vērt'iz-ēr*), *n.* one who advertises.  
**Advertising** (*ad-vērt'iz-ing*), *a.* furnishing or having advertisements.  
**Advice** (*ad-vīs*), *n.* instruction; notice.  
**Advisable** (*ad-viz' a-bl*), *a.* fit to be done.  
**Advisableness** (*ad-viz' a-bl-nes*), *n.* fitness; propriety.  
**Advise** (*ad-viz'*), *v. t.* to give advice; to inform of; — *v. i.* to consider.  
**Advisedly** (*ad-viz'ed-li*), *ad.* with deliberation or advice.  
**Advisement** (*ad-viz'ment*), *n.* caution; advice.  
**Adviser** (*ad-viz'er*), *n.* one who gives advice.  
**Advisory** (*ad-vi'zo-ri*), *a.* having power to advise; giving advice.  
**Advocacy** (*ad-vō-ka-si*), *n.* act of pleading; intercession.  
**Advocate** (*ad-vō-kāt*), *n.* one who pleads for another; — *v. t.* to plead in favor of; to support.  
**Advocation** (*ad-vō-kā-shun*), *n.* a pleading for; a plea.  
**Advowee** (*ad-vow-ē*), *n.* he that has the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.



**Advowson** (*ad-vow'sun*), *n.* the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.

**Adz or Adze** (*adz*), *n.* a carpenter's ax for chipping.

**Aerate** (*ā-ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to put air into; to combine with carbonic acid.

**Aerial** (*ā-ēr-i-al*), *a.* belonging to the air; high; lofty.

**Aerie** (*ē-ri or ā-ri*), *n.* the nest of a bird of prey.

**Aerification** (*ā-ēr-i-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* act of aerifying.

**Aeriform** (*ā-ēr-i-form*), *a.* of the form of air, as gas.

**Aerify** (*ā-ēr-i-fy*), *v. t.* to combine or fill with water.

**Aerolite** (*ā-ēr-ō-lit*), *n.* a meteoric stone.

**Aerometry** (*ā-ēr-on'e-tri*), *n.* science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

**Aerometer** (*ā-ēr-on'e-ēr*), *n.* instrument for measuring air.

**Aeronaut** (*ā-ēr-ō-navt*), *n.* an aerial navigator.

**Aeronautic** (*ā-ēr-ō-navt'ik*), *a.* pertaining to aerial sailing.

**Aeronautics** (*ā-ēr-ō-navt'iks*), *n. sing.* the art of sailing in the air.

**Aerostatic** (*ā-ēr-ō-stat'ik*), *a.* suspending in air.

**Aerostatics** (*ā-ēr-ō-stat'iks*), *n. sing.* the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids.

**Aerostation** (*ā-ēr-ōs-tā'shun*), *n.* aerial navigation.

**Æsthetic** (*es-thet'ik*), *a.* pertaining to æsthetics.

**Æsthetics** (*es-thet'iks*), *n. sing.* the science which treats of the beautiful or of the theory of taste.

**Afar** (*a-fār*), *ad.* at a great distance.

**Affability** (*af-fa-bil'i-ty*), *n.* readiness to converse; civility.

**Affable** (*af-fa-bl*), *a.* easy of manners or conversation.

**Affably** (*af-fa-blly*), *ad.* in an affable manner.

**Affair** (*af-fār*), *n.* a business matter.

**Affect** (*af-fekt*), *v. t.* to move

the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

**Affectation** (*af-fek-tā'shun*), *n.* false show; insincerity; pretense.

**Affected** (*af-fekt'ed*), *a.* disposed; full of affectation.

**Affecting** (*af-fekt'ing*), *a.* moving the feelings; pathetic.

**Affectingly** (*af-fekt'ing-ly*), *ad.* so as to excite emotion.

**Affection** (*af-fek'shun*), *n.* love; fondness.

**Affectionate** (*af-fek'shun-āt*), *a.* fond; tender.

**Affective** (*af-fek'tiv*), *a.* that affects or excites emotion.

**Affiance** (*af-f'ians*), *n.* a marriage contract; confidence; trust; — *v. t.* to give confidence; to betroth.

**Affiancer** (*af-f'ians-ēr*), *n.* one who affiances.

**Affiant** (*af-f'iant*), *n.* one who makes an affidavit.

**Affidavit** (*af-fī-dā'vit*), *n.* a written declaration upon oath.

**Affiliate** (*af-fil'i-āt*), *v. t.* to adopt.

**Affiliation** (*af-fil-i-ū'shun*), *n.* adoption.

**Affinity** (*af-fin'i-ty*), *n.* relation by marriage; chemical attraction.

**Affirm** (*af-f'erm*), *v. t.* to declare positively.

**Affirmable** (*af-f'erm-a-bl*), *a.* that may be affirmed.

**Affirmance** (*af-f'ern'ans*), *n.* confirmation.

**Affirmant** (*af-f'erm'ant*), *n.* one who affirms.

**Affirmation** (*af-f'ern-mā'shun*), *n.* a solemn declaration.

**Affirmative** (*af-f'ern'a-tiv*), *a.* that affirms; — *n.* that which contains an affirmation.

**Affix** (*af-fiks*), *v. t.* to attach to; to fasten to the end.

**Affix** (*af-fiks*), *n.* a syllable or a letter joined to the end of a word.

**Affilation** (*af-flū'shun*), *n.* the act of breathing upon.

**Afflict** (*af-flikt*), *v. t.* to give pain.

**Afflicted** (*af-flikt'ed*), *a.* troubled; suffering distress.

**Afflicting** (*af-flikt'ing*), *a.* grievous.

**Affliction** (*af-flikt'shun*), *n.* the state of being afflicted.

**Afflictive** (*af-flikt'iv*), *a.* distressing.

**Afluence** (*af-flū-ens*), *n.* wealth; riches.

**Affluent** (*af-flū-ent*), *a.* wealthy; rich; plentiful.

**Affluently** (*af-flū-ent-ly*), *ad.* in abundance.

**Afflux** (*af-fluks*), *n.* that which flows to.

**Afford** (*af-fōrd*), *v. t.* to yield; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend; to supply.

**Affray** (*af-frā*), *n.* a quarrel with violence; tumult.

**Affright** (*af-frīt*), *n. t.* to frighten; to terrify; — *n.* sudden terror.

**Affront** (*af-frōnt*), *n.* open disrespect or ill-treatment; — *v. t.* to insult; to offend.

**Affusion** (*af-fū'zhun*), *n.* act of pouring upon.

**Afield** (*a-fēld*), *ad.* to the field.

**Afloat** (*a-flōt*), *ad.* in a floating state.

**Afoot** (*af-fōt*), *ad.* borne by the feet; in a condition for action.

**Afore** (*a-fōr*), *ad.* or *prep.* in front.

**Aforesaid** (*a-fōr'sed*), *a.* named before.

**Aforetime** (*a-fōr'tim*), *ad.* in time past.

**Afraid** (*af-frād*), *a.* struck with fear.

**Afresh** (*a-fresh*), *ad.* anew; again.

**African** (*af-ri-kan*), *a.* belonging to Africa.

**Aft** (*āft*), *ad.* or *a.* astern or towards the stern.

**After** (*āft'ēr*), *prep.* later in time; behind; — *a.* more aft; latter; — *ad.* later in time.

**After-clap** (*āft'ēr-klap*), *n.* something coming after all was supposed to be over.

**After-crop** (*āft'ēr-krop*), *n.* a second crop.

**Aftermath** (*āft'ēr-math*), *n.* second crop of grass.

**Aftermost** (*āft'ēr-mōst*), *a.* nearest the stern.

**Afternoon** (*āft'ēr-nōon*), *n.* the time from noon to evening.



**After-pains** (*ăft'ēr-pānz*), *n.*  
*pl.* pains after child-birth.

**Afterpiece** (*ăft'ēr-pēs*), *n.* a piece performed after a play.

**After-thought** (*ăft'ēr-thawt*), *n.* reflections after an act.

**Afterward** (*ăft'ēr-ward*), *ad.* in time subsequent.

**Again** (*ă-gen*), *ad.* a second time.

**Against** (*ă-geŋt*), *prep.* in opposition to; in provision for.

**Agape** (*ă-găp*), *ad.* with staring eagerness or wonder.

**Agate** (*ă-găt*), *n.* a semi-pellucid kind of quartz.

**Agave** (*ă-gă've*), *n.* the American aloe.

**Age** (*ăj*), *n.* any period of time; decline of life; maturity; a generation; a century.

**Aged** (*ă'jed*), *a.* advanced in age.

**Agency** (*ă-jen-si*), *n.* quality or state of action; business performed by an agent.

**Agendum** (*ă-jen'dum*), *n.* a thing done; — *pl.* Agenda.

**Agent** (*ă-jen't*), *n.* a deputy; any active cause or power.

**Agglomerate** (*ă-glom'ēr-ăt*), *v. t.* to gather into a ball or mass.

**Agglomeration** (*ă-glom'ēr-shun*), *n.* act of gathering into a ball.

**Agglutinant** (*ă-glŭ'ti-nant*), *a.* uniting as glue; — *n.* any viscous substance.

**Agglutinate** (*ă-glŭ'ti-năt*), *v. t.* to cause to adhere.

**Agglutination** (*ă-glŭ'ti-ni'shun*), *n.* act of uniting, as by glue.

**Agglutinative** (*ă-glŭ'ti-năt-iv*), *a.* that tends to unite.

**Aggrandize** (*ă-gran-dīz*), *v. t.* to make great; to exalt.

**Aggrandizement** (*ă-gran-dīz-ment*), *n.* the act of aggrandizing.

**Aggrandizer** (*ă-gran-dīz-ēr*), *n.* one who aggrandizes.

**Aggravate** (*ă-gra-văt*), *v. t.* to make worse; to exaggerate.

**Aggravation** (*ă-gra-văt-shun*), *n.* the act of making worse.

**Aggregate** (*ă-grē-găt*), *v. t.*

to collect; — *a.* formed of parts collected; — *n.* the whole.

**Aggregately** (*ă-grē-găt-ly*), *ad.* in a mass.

**Aggregation** (*ă-grē-găt-shun*), *n.* the act of collecting into a mass.

**Aggregative** (*ă-grē-găt-iv*), *a.* causing aggregation; collective.

**Aggress** (*ă-gres*), *v. i.* to encroach upon with violence.

**Aggression** (*ă-gresh'un*), *n.* the first act of injury.

**Aggressive** (*ă-gres'iv*), *a.* making the first attack.

**Aggressor** (*ă-gres'ēr*), *n.* one who begins to attack or injure.

**Aggrievance** (*ă-grēv'ans*), *n.* injury; wrong.

**Aggrieve** (*ă-grēv*), *v. t.* to mourn; to lament.

**Aggrieved** (*ă-găt*), *ad.* amazed; terrified.

**Agile** (*ă'il*), *a.* quick of motion.

**Agility** (*ă-il'i-ti*), *n.* activity; quickness.

**Agitate** (*ă-i-tăt*), *v. t.* to disturb; to discuss.

**Agitation** (*ă-i-tăt-shun*), *n.* disturbance; discussion.

**Agitator** (*ă-i-tăt-ēr*), *n.* a disturber.

**Aglet** (*ă'let*), *n.* a tag; a point at the end of a fringe.

**Aggnail** (*ă'gnăt*), *n.* a disease of the nails; a whitlow.

**Aggnate** (*ă'gnăt*) *a.* related or akin by the father's side; — *n.* any relation by the father's side.

**Agnomens** (*ă-nō'men*), *n.* an additional name.

**Ago** (*ă-gō*), *ad.* in time past.

**Agog** (*ă-gog*), *ad.* in a state of desire or curiosity.

**Agoining** (*ă-gō'ing*), *ppr.* in motion.

**Agone** (*ă-gōn*), *ad.* ago; past.

**Agonism** (*ă-gō-niz-m*), *n.* contention for a prize.

**Agonistic** (*ă-gō-nist'ik*), *a.* relating to athletic combats.

**Agonize** (*ă-gō-nīz*), *v. i.* or *t.* to writh in agony.

**Agonizing** (*ă-gō-nīz-ing*), *a.* suffering severe pain.

**Agony** (*ă-gō-ni*), *n.* excessive pain.

**Agrarian** (*ă-gră'ri-on*), *a.* relating to fields or grounds.

**Agrarianism** (*ă-gră'ri-an-*

*ism*), *n.* an equal division of land or property.

**Agrarianist** (*ă-gră'ri-an-ist*), *n.* one who favors agrarianism.

**Agree** (*ă-grē*), *v. i.* [*pp.* agree], to be of one mind.

**Agreeable** (*ă-grē-ă-bl*), *a.* pleasing to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with.

**Agreeably** (*ă-grē-ă-bl*), *ad.* pleasingly.

**Agreement** (*ă-grē'ment*), *n.* state of agreeing; harmony; bargain.

**Agrestic** (*ă-gres'tik*), *a.* relating to the country; rustic; rural.

**Agri-cultural** (*ă-ri-kult'ūr-ăl*), *a.* relating to agriculture.

**Agri-culture** (*ă-ri-kult'ūr*), *n.* the art of cultivating the ground; husbandry.

**Agri-culturist** (*ă-ri-kult'ūr-ist*), *n.* a farmer.

**Aground** (*ă-ground*), *ad.* on the ground.

**Ague** (*ă'gŭ*), *n.* a chillsy fit.

**Aguish** (*ă'gŭ-ish*), *a.* shivering; causing ague.

**Aguishness** (*ă'gŭ-ish-nes*), *n.* a shivering as with cold.

**Ah** (*ă*) *ex.* expressive of surprise.

**Aha** (*ă-hă*) *ex.* denoting pleasant surprise.

**Ahead** (*ă-head*), *ad.* further on; forward; in advance.

**Aid** (*ăd*), *v. t.* to help; to succor; — *n.* help; support.

**Aid-de-camp** (*ăid'le-kong*), *n.* an officer who conveys the general's orders; — *pl.* Aids-de-camp.

**Ail** (*ăil*), *n.* disorder; indisposition; — *v. t.* to affect with uneasiness.

**Ailment** (*ăil'ment*), *n.* illness; disease.

**Aim** (*ăim*), *n.* endeavor; design; direction; — *v. t.* to take sight; — *v. t.* to direct a weapon.

**Aimless** (*ăim'les*), *a.* without aim.

**Air** (*ăir*) *n.* the fluid we breathe; a tune; affected manner or gesture; — *pl.* Airs, disdainful mien; — *v. t.* to give or take air; to dry by air and warmth.

**Air-gun** (*ăir'gun*), *n.* a gun discharged by air.



**Airily** (*är'i-lē*), *ad.* gayly ; merrily.

**Airiness** (*är'i-nes*), *n.* openness to the air ; gayety.

**Airing** (*är'ing*), *n.* an excursion to enjoy the air ; exposure to air.

**Airless** (*är'les*), *a.* void of air ; close.

**Air-pump** (*är'pump*), *n.* a pump for exhausting the air from a vessel.

**Air-y** (*är'i*), *a.* open to the air ; gay ; unsubstantial.

**Aisle** (*äl*), *n.* a walk in a church ; wing of a choir.

**Akimbo** (*a-kin'bō*), *ad.* with a crook.

**Akin** (*a-kin*), *a.* related ; allied by blood.

**Alabaster** (*al'a-bas-tēr*), *n.* a variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime.

**Alack** (*a-lak'*), *ex.* expressive of sorrow.

**Alack-a-day** (*a-lak'a-dā*), *int.* nothing sorrow.

**Alacrity** (*a-lak'ri-ti*), *n.* cheerful willingness ; liveliness.

**A-la-mode** (*al-a-mōd'*), *ad.* in the fashion ; — *n.* a thin black silk.

**Alarm** (*a-lärm*), *n.* a notice of danger ; — *v. t.* to give notice of danger ; to disturb.

**Alarm-clock** (*a-lärm'klok*), *n.* a clock to give alarm.

**Alarming** (*a-lärm'ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* exciting apprehension.

**Alarmist** (*äl-yen'ist*), *n.* one who excites alarm.

**Alas** (*a-las'*), *ex.* expressive of sorrow.

**Alb** (*alb*), *n.* a vestment of white linen.

**Albeit** (*awl-bē'it*), *ad.* although ; be it so.

**Albescent** (*äl-bes'ent*), *a.* becoming white.

**Albino** (*äl-bī'nō*), *n.* a white descendant of black parents.

**Album** (*äl'būm*), *n.* a white table ; a blank book.

**Albumen** (*äl-bū'men*), *n.* the white of eggs ; — *a.* like substance found in animals and vegetables.



**Alchemist** (*äl'kem-ist*), *n.* one who practices alchemy.

**Alchemy** (*äl'ke-mī*), *n.* occult chemistry ; the art of changing base metals into gold.

**Alcohol** (*äl'kō-hol*), *n.* pure spirit.

**Alcoholic** (*äl-kō-hol'ik*), *a.* pertaining to alcohol.

**Alcoran** (*äl'ko-ran*), *n.* See *Koran* and *Alkoran*.

**Alcove** (*äl'kōv*), *n.* a recess.

**Alder** (*awl'dēr*), *n.* a tree of several varieties.

**Alderman** (*awl'dēr-man*), *n.* a city magistrate ; — *pl.* Aldermen.

**Ale** (*äl*), *n.* a fermented malt liquor.

**Alembic** (*a-len'bik*), *n.* a gourd-like vessel formerly used by chemists for distilling.

**Alert** (*a-lē't*), *a.* noting watchful activity or readiness.

**Alertness** (*a-lē't'nes*), *n.* briskness ; sprightliness ; activity.

**Algebra** (*äl'jē-brā*), *n.* the science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic.

**Algebraic** (*äl'jē-brā'ik*), *a.* pertaining to or performed by algebra.

**Algebraist** (*äl'jē-brā'ist*), *n.* one who is skilled in algebra.

**Algerine** (*äl-je-rēn'*), *a.* belonging to Algiers.

**Alias** (*äl'i-as*), *n.* a second writ ; — *ad.* otherwise.

**Alibi** (*äl'i-bi*), *n.* elsewhere ; another place.

**Alien** (*äl'yen*), *a.* foreign ; — *n.* a foreigner.

**Alienable** (*äl'yen-a-bl*), *a.* that may be transferred or sold.

**Alienate** (*äl'yen-ät*), *v. t.* to transfer to another ; to estrange.

**Alienation** (*äl-yen-ä'shun*), *n.* a making over ; estrangement.

**Alienator** (*äl'yen-ä-tēr*), *n.* one that transfers.

**Alienee** (*äl-yen-ē*), *n.* one to whom a thing is sold.

**Alignment** (*a-līn'ment*), *n.* the fixing of a line ; the line established.

**Alight** (*a-līt'*), *v. i.* to fall upon ; to get off.

**Alike** (*a-līk'*), *ad.* in the same manner.

**Aliment** (*äl'i-ment*), *n.* that which feeds.

**Alimental** (*äl'i-ment'al*), *a.* pertaining to food.

**Alimentiveness** (*äl'i-ment'iv-nes*), *n.* the organ of appetite for food.

**Alimony** (*äl'i-mō-nī*), *n.* a separate maintenance.

**Aliquant** (*äl'i-kwant*), *a.* that does not divide without remainder.

**Aliquot** (*äl'i-kwot*), *a.* that measures exactly.

**Alive** (*a-līv'*), *a.* not dead ; active.

**Alkaliescent** (*äl-ka-les'ent*), *a.* tending to be or slightly alkaline.

**Alkali** (*äl'ka-li*, *äl'ka-tī*), *n.* a substance which neutralizes acids ; — *pl.* Alkalies.

**Alkaline** (*äl'ka-līn* or *äl'*), *a.* having the properties of an alkali.

**Alkaloid** (*äl'ka-loid*), *n.* a substance having alkaline properties in a slight degree ; the alkaline principle of a vegetable.

**Alkoran** (*äl'ko-ran*), *n.* The Mohammedan Bible.

**Al** (*awl*), *a.* every one ; — *n.* the whole.

**Alay** (*äl-lā'*), *v. t.* to repress or bring down.

**Allegation** (*äl-le-gā'shun*), *n.* affirmation ; plea ; excuse.

**Allege** (*äl-lej'*), *v. t.* to declare ; to plead in excuse.

**Allegiance** (*äl-lē'n-ans*), *n.* the duty of a subject to his government ; loyalty.

**Allegiant** (*äl-lē'j-ant*), *a.* loyal.

**Allegoric** (*äl-lē-gor'ik*), *a.* in the manner of allegory ; figurative.

**Allegorize** (*äl-lē-gō-rīz*), *v. t.* to form an allegory ; — *v. i.* to use allegory.

**Allegory** (*äl-lē-gō-rī*), *n.* a figurative speech ; a parable.

**Allegro** (*äl-ä'grō*), *n.* sprightly movement in music.

**Alleluiah** (*äl-le-lū'yā*), *n.* praise to Jehovah.

**Alleviate** (*äl-lē-vi-ät*), *v. t.* to make light ; to ease ; to lessen.

**Alleviation** (*äl-lē-vi-ä'shun*),

*n.* act of relieving, or making light.  
**Alley** (al'li), *n.* a narrow walk or passage; — *pl.* Alleys.  
**All-hail** (awl-hail'), *ex.* all health.  
**Alliance** (al-lî'ans), *n.* union by treaty or marriage.  
**Allied** (al-lîd'), *pp.* connected by marriage, etc.; related.  
**Ally** (al-lî-yât), *v. t.* to tie together.  
**Alligation** (al-lî-gâ'shun), *n.* a rule of arithmetic.  
**Alligator** (al-lî-gâ'tîr), *n.* the American crocodile.  
**Allision** (al-lîzh'un), *n.* act of striking against.  
**Alliteration** (al-lît-îr-â'shun), *n.* the beginning of two or more successive words with the same letter.  
**Allocation** (al-lî-kâ'shun), *n.* a placing near.  
**Allocution** (al-lî-kû'shun), *n.* the act of speaking to.  
**Allodial** (al-lî-di-al), *n.* a not held of a superior; freehold.  
**Allopathy** (al-lîp-a'thî), *n.* a mode of curing diseases by producing a condition of the system opposite to that essential to the disease.  
**Allopathic** (al-lî-path'îk), *a.* pertaining to allopathy.  
**Allopathist** (al-lîp-a'thîst), *n.* one who practices medicine in accordance with allopathy.  
**Allot** (al-lot'), *v. t.* [pp. allotted] to give by lot; to distribute.  
**Allotment** (al-lot'ment), *n.* act of allotting; share allotted.  
**Allow** (al-low'), *v. t.* to permit; to grant; to make abatement.  
**Allowable** (al-low'a-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.  
**Allowance** (al-low'ans), *n.* act of allowing; sanction; abatement; — *v. t.* to put upon allowance.  
**Alloy** (al-loi'), *v. t.* to debase by mixing; — *n.* a baser metal mixed with a finer.  
**Allspice** (awl'spîs), *n.* the berry of the pimento.  
**Allude** (al-lîd'), *v. i.* to refer to; to insinuate.  
**Allure** (al-lîr'), *v. t.* to tempt by the offer of good.  
**Allurement** (al-lîr'ment), *n.* that which entices or allures.

**Alluring** (al-lîr'ing), *a.* engaging; having power to allure.  
**Allusion** (al-lî-zhun), *n.* indirect reference.  
**Allusive** (al-lî-ziv), *a.* hinting at.  
**Alluvial** (al-lî-vî-al), *a.* deposited by water.  
**Alluvium** (al-lî-vî-um), *n.* earth deposited by water; — *pl.* Alluvia.  
**Ally** (al-lî'), *v. t.* [pp. allied] to unite by compact; — *n.* a friend; confederate; — *pl.* Allies.  
**Alma Mater** (al'mâ mât'îr), *n.* a college or seminary where one is educated.  
**Almanac** (awl'ma-nak), *n.* a calendar of months, weeks, days, etc.  
**Almightiness** (awl-mî'tî-ness), *n.* boundless power.  
**Almighty** (awl-mî'tî), *a.* all-powerful; — *n.* the omnipotent God.  
**Almond** (â'mund), *n.* the fruit of the almond tree.  
**Almonds** (â'mundz), *n. pl.* the tonsils or glands of the throat.  
**Almoner** (al'mun-îr), *n.* a distributor of alms for another.  
**Almonry** (al'mun-ri), *n.* place for distributing alms.  
**Almost** (awl'most), *ad.* nearly; well nigh; for the most part.  
**Alms** (âmz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a gift to the poor.  
**Alms-house** (âmz'hous), *n.* a house for the poor who subsist on charity.  
**Aloe** (al'ô), *n.* a tree of several species; — *pl.* Aloes.  
**Aloetic** (al'ô-et'îk), *a.* pertaining to aloes.  
**Aloft** (a-loft'), *ad.* on high; above.  
**Alone** (a-lôn'), *a.* single; solitary; — *ad.* separately.  
**Along** (a-long'), *ad.* onward; — *prep.* throughout; by the side of; lengthwise.  
**Aloud** (a-lôud'), *ad.* at a distance.  
**Aloud** (a-lôud'), *ad.* loudly.  
**Alpaca** (al-pak'a), *n.* an animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the Alpaca, mixed with silk or cotton.

**Alpha** (al'fâ), *n.* first letter of the Greek alphabet.  
**Alphabet** (al'fâ-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in order; — *v. t.* to arrange in the order of an alphabet.  
**Alphabetic** (al'fâ-bet'îk), *a.* in the order of an alphabet.  
**Alphabetically** (al'fâ-bet'îk-al-lî), *ad.* in alphabetic order.  
**Alpine** (al'pîn), *a.* pertaining to the Alps; very high.  
**Already** (awl-red'î), *ad.* before this time; now.  
**Also** (awl'sô), *ad.* in the same manner; likewise.  
**Altar** (awl'tîr), *n.* a place for offerings; communion table.  
**Altarpiece** (awl'tîr-pîs), *n.* a painting placed over the altar.  
**Alter** (awl'tîr), *v. t.* to make some change in; — *v. i.* to change.  
**Alterable** (awl'tîr-a-bl), *a.* that may be changed; that may vary.  
**Alterant** (awl'tîr-ant), *a.* producing a change; — *n.* an alterative.  
**Alteration** (awl'tîr-â'shun), *n.* act of altering; change.  
**Alterative** (awl'tîr-a-tîv), *a.* causing alteration; — *n.* a medicine that produces a change for the better.  
**Atorcate** (al'tîr-kâ), *v. i.* to contend in words.  
**Contention** (al'tîr-kâ'shun), *n.* a dispute with anger.  
**Alternate** (al'tîr-nâ-tîv), *a.* being by turns; — *v. i.* to perform by turns; — *v. i.* to happen or to act by turns.  
**Alternately** (al'tîr-nâ-tî-lî), *ad.* by turns.  
**Alternation** (al'tîr-nâ'shun), *n.* reciprocal succession.  
**Alternative** (al'tîr-na-tîv), *n.* choice of two things; — *a.* offering a choice.  
**Alternatively** (al'tîr-na-tîv-lî), *ad.* reciprocally.  
**Although** (awl-thô'), *con.* grant; allow; notwithstanding; however.  
**Altimetry** (al-tîm'e-trî), *n.* art of measuring heights.





**Altitude** (al'ti-tūd), *n.* the height of a place; elevation.  
**Alto** (al'tō), *ad.* high; — *n.* the counter tenor.  
**Altogether** (awl-to-geh'tēr), *ad.* wholly; without exception.  
**Alum** (al'um), *n.* a mineral salt.  
**Alumina** (a lū'mi-nā), *n.* one of the earths; the characteristic ingredient of clay.  
**Aluminous** (a-lū'mi-nus), *a.* containing alum.  
**Alumnus** (a-lū'nus), *n.* a pupil; — *pl.* Alumni.  
**Alveolate** (al'vō-o-lā), *a.* pitted like a honey-comb.  
**Alvine** (al'vin), *a.* belonging to the belly.  
**Always** (awl'wāz), *ad.* forever; perpetually.  
**Amain** (a-mān'), *ad.* with all force.  
**Amalgam** (a-mal'gam), *n.* a mixture of quicksilver with another metal.  
**Amalgamate** (a-mal'gam-āt), *v. t.* to mix metals with quicksilver.  
**Amalgamation** (a-mal-ga-mā'shun), *n.* the act of amalgamating.  
**Amanuensis** (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* a writer of what another dictates; — *pl.* Amanuenses.  
**Amaranth** (am'a-ranth), *n.* a flower that lasts long without withering.  
**Amaranthine** (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* unfading.  
**Amass** (a-mās'), *v. t.* to collect into a heap; to accumulate.  
**Amassment** (a-mās'ment), *n.* a heap; a collection.  
**Amateur** (am-a-tōr'), *n.* a lover of the fine arts.  
**Amativeness** (am'a-tiv-nes), *n.* propensity to love.  
**Amatory** (am'a-to-ri), *a.* relating to, or induced by love.  
**Amaze** (a-māz'), *v. t.* to confound; — *n.* a mingled feeling of surprise and wonder.  
**Amazement** (a-māz'ment), *n.* astonishment.  
**Amazing** (a-māz'ing), *a.* wonderful.  
**Amazon** (am'a-zun), *n.* a warlike woman; a virago.  
**Ambassador** (am-bas'a-dēr), *n.* the representative of one

sovereign at the court of another.  
**Ambergris** (am'bēr-grēs), *n.* a fragrant drug.  
**Ambidexter** (am-bi-dek's-tēr), *n.* one who uses both hands with equal dexterity.  
**Ambidextrous** (am-bi-dek's-trus), *a.* using either hand.  
**Ambidexterity** (am-bi-dek's-ter'i-ti), *n.* the power of using both hands with equal ease.  
**Ambien.** (am'bi-ent), *a.* encompassing.  
**Ambiguity** (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* doubtfulness of meaning.  
**Ambiguous** (am-bi-gū'us), *a.* of uncertain meaning; doubtful.  
**Ambiguously** (am-bi-gū'us-lī), *ad.* equivocally; doubtfully.  
**Ambition** (am-bish'un), *n.* eager desire of fame or power.  
**Ambitious** (am-bish'us), *a.* desirous to excel; showy.  
**Amble** (am'bl), *v. t.* to move with an amble; — *n.* peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together.  
**Ambler** (am'blēr), *n.* a horse which ambles or paces.  
**Ambrosia** (am-brō'zhi-ā), *n.* the imaginary food of the gods; a plant.  
**Ambrosial** (am-brō'zhāl), *a.* having the qualities of ambrosia.  
**Ambrotype** (am'bro-tip), *n.* a daguerreotype taken on a plate of glass coated with iodide of silver.  
**Ambulance** (am'bū-lans), *n.* a kind of movable hospital.  
**Ambulation** (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.  
**Ambulatory** (am'bū-la-tō-ri), *a.* walking; moving from place to place.  
**Ambuscade** (am'bus-kād), *n.* a place of surprise.  
**Ambush** (am'bush), *n.* the place or the act of lying in wait.  
**Ameliorate** (a-mēl'yo-rāt), *v. t.* to make better; — *v. i.* to grow better; to meliorate.  
**Amelioration** (a-mēl'yo-rā't-shun), *n.* the act of making better.  
**Amen** (ā-men'), *so be it; verily; — n.* truth.

**Amenable** (a-mē-na-bl), *a.* liable to give account; responsible.  
**Amend** (a-mend'), *v. t.* to make better; to supply a defect.  
**Amende** (ā-mongd') *n.* fine; reparation; retraction.  
**Amendment** (a-mend'ment), *n.* a change for the better; alteration.  
**Amends** (a-mends'), *n. pl.* a recompense; satisfaction.  
**Amenity** (a-men'ti-ti), *n.* pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.  
**Amerce** (a-mērs'), *v. t.* to punish with a fine.  
**Amercement** (a-mērs'ment), *n.* arbitrary fine.  
**Amercer** (a-mērs'ēr), *n.* one who amerce or sets a fine.  
**American** (a-mer'i-kan), *a.* of or belonging to America.  
**Americanism** (a-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* an American idiom.  
**Amethyst** (am'e-thist), *n.* a precious stone of a violet-blue color.  
**Amiable** (ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* worthy of love.  
**Amiability** (ā'mi-a-bl-nes), *n.* quality of being amiable.  
**Amiably** (ā'mi-a-blī), *ad.* in an amiable manner.  
**Amicable** (am'i-ka-bl), *a.* peaceable; harmonious; kind.  
**Amid** (a-mid'), *prep.* in the middle; among.  
**Amiss** (a-mis'), *a.* or *ad.* improperly.  
**Amity** (am'i-ti), *n.* friendship; agreement; goodwill.  
**Ammonia** (am-mō'nī-ā), *n.* a volatile alkali.  
**Ammoniac** (am-mō'ni-ak), *a.* pertaining to ammonia.  
**Ammunition** (am-mū-nish'un), *n.* military stores.  
**Amnesty** (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of general pardon.  
**Among** (a-mung'), *prep.*  
**Amongst** (a-mungst), *prep.* mingled with.  
**Amoroso** (am-o-rō'sō), *n.* a lover.  
**Amorous** (am'o-rus), *a.* inclined to love; passionate.  
**Amorphous** (a-mor'fus), *a.* without shape.  
**Amount** (a-mount'), *v. i.* to rise in value; — *n.* the sum total.

**Amour** (*a-môor'*), *n.* a love intrigue; gallantry.

**Amphibian** (*am-fib'i-an*), *n.* an animal that lives on land or in water.

**Amphibious** (*am-fib'i-us*), *a.* living in two different elements.

**Amphitheater** } (*am-fih-thêr-*  
**Amphitheatre** } (*a-têr*), *n.* an edifice of a round or oval form.

**Amphitheatrical** (*am-fih-thê-at'rik-al*), *a.* pertaining to an amphitheatre.

**Ample** (*am'pl*), *a.* large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.

**Amplification** (*am-pli-fi-kâ'shun*), *n.* enlargement; diffuse discourse.

**Amplifier** (*am-pli-fi-êr*), *n.* one who enlarges.

**Amplify** (*am-pli-fî*), *v. t.* to enlarge; to treat copiously; — *v. i.* to exaggerate; to dilate.

**Amplitude** (*am-pli-tûd*), *n.* largeness; extent; capacity.

**Amply** (*am'pli*), *ad.* largely; liberally.

**Amputate** (*am-pû-tât*), *v. t.* to cut off a limb.

**Amputation** (*am-pu-ta'shun*), *n.* the act or operation of cutting off a limb.

**Amulet** (*am'u-lê*), *n.* a charm worn to prevent evil.

**Amuse** (*a-mûz*), *v. t.* to entertain agreeably; to delude.

**Amusement** (*a-mûz'ment*), *n.* that which amuses.

**Amusing** (*a-mûz'ing*), *a.* affording amusement.

**Amusive** (*a-mûz'iv*), *a.* having power to amuse.

**Amygdaline** (*a-mig'da-lîn*), *a.* pertaining to almonds.

**Amylaceous** (*am-i-lâ'shus*), *a.* pertaining to starch.

**Anabaptist** (*an-a-bap'tist*), *n.* one who holds that infant baptism is not valid.

**Anachronism** (*a-nak'rôn-izm*), *n.* an error in computing time by which events are misplaced.

**Anaconda** (*an-a-kon'dâ*), *n.* a large serpent in the East.

**Anacreontic** (*a-nak-rê-on'tik*), *a.* pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet.

**Anæsthetic** (*an-a-thet'ik*), *a.* depriving of feeling; —

*n.* a substance, as chloroform, used to render persons insensible.

**Anagram** (*an-a-gram*), *n.* transposition of the letters of a name.

**Analeptic** (*an-a-lep'tik*), *a.* giving strength.

**Analogical** (*an-a-loj'ik-al*), *a.* according to analogy.

**Analogous** (*a-nal'o-gus*), *a.* having resemblance.

**Analogy** (*an-a-loj-i*), *n.* likeness; proportion.

**Analysis** (*a-nal'i-sis*), *n.* separation of a body, or of a subject, into its parts; — *pl.* Analyses.

**Analyst** (*an'a-list*), *n.* one who analyzes.

**Analytic** (*an-a-lit'ik*), *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into parts.

**Analytically** (*an-a-lit'iks*), *n. pl.* the science of analysis.

**Analyze** (*an'a-lîz*), *v. t.* to resolve into first principles.

**Analyzer** (*an'a-lîz-êr*), *n.* one that analyzes.

**Anapest** (*an'a-pest*), *n.* a poetic foot of two short and one long syllable.

**Anarchic** (*a-nârk'ik*), *a.* being without government.

**Anarchy** (*an'âr-k-i*), *n.* want of government.

**Anathema** (*a-nath'e-mâ*), *n.* an ecclesiastical curse.

**Anathematize** (*a-nath'e-mat-îz*), *v. t.* to denounce or excommunicate.

**Anatomical** (*an-a-tom'ik-al*), *a.* belonging to anatomy.

**Anatomist** (*a-nat'ô-mist*), *n.* one skilled in anatomy.

**Anatomy** (*a-nat'ô-mî*), *n.* art of dissection; a skeleton.

**Ancestor** (*an'ses-têr*), *n.* one from whom we descend.

**Ancestral** (*an-ses'tral*), *a.* claimed from ancestors.

**Ancestry** (*an'ses-trî*), *n.* a series of ancestors; lineage.

**Anchor** (*ang'kêr*), *n.* an iron instrument for holding ships at rest in water; — *v. t.* to cast an anchor.

**Anchorage** (*ang'kêr-âj*), *n.* ground for anchoring.

**Anchorite** (*ang'*

*ko-rû*), *n.* a hermit; a recluse.

**Anchovy** (*an-chô'vî*), *n.* a small sea-fish, used as a sauce.

**Ancient** (*ân'shent*), *a.* of former times; not modern; old.

**Anciently** (*ân'shent-ly*), *ad.* in old times.

**Ancients** (*ân'shents*), *n. pl.* men of past ages.

**Anollary** (*ân'sil-a-rî*), *a.* subversive or subordinate.

**Ancipital** (*an-sip'i-tal*), *a.* double formed.

**Andante** (*an-dan'te*), *n.* in music, a word directing to slow movement.

**Andiron** (*and'i-rôn*), *n.* a utensil to hold fuel.

**Androgynal** (*an-droj'i-nal*), *a.* having both sexes.

**Android** (*an'drôid*), *n.* an automaton in human form; — *pl.* Androides.

**Anecdote** (*an'ek-dôl*), *n.* a short story.

**Anecdotal** (*an-ek-dô'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to anecdote.

**Anemone** (*a-nem'o-ne*), *n.* the wind-flower.

**Aneurism** (*an'u-rîzm*), *n.* a disease of the arteries.

**Anew** (*a-nû*), *ad.* afresh; newly.

**Angel** (*ân'jel*), *n.* a divine messenger; a spirit; a beautiful person.

**Angelic** (*an-jel'ik*), *a.* belonging to, or resembling angels.

**Anger** (*ang'gêr*), *n.* a passion excited by injury; — *v. i.* to provoke; to enrage.

**Angina** (*an-jî-nâ*), *n.* inflammation of the throat.

**Angle** (*ang'gl*), *n.* a point where two lines meet; a corner; — *v. i.* to fish with a rod and hook.

**Angler** (*ang'gl-êr*), *n.* one who angles or fishes.

**Anglican** (*ang'gli-kan*), *a.* English.

**Anglicism** (*ang'gli-sizm*), *n.* an English idiom.

**Anglicize** (*ang'gli-sîz*), *v. t.* to render English.

**Angling** (*ang'gling*), *n.* act of fishing.

**Angrily** (*ang'gri-ly*) *ad.* with anger.





**Angry** (*ang'gri*), *a.* moved with anger.

**Anguish** (*ang'gwish*), *n.* excessive pain.

**Angular** (*ang'gū-lar*), *a.* having corners.

**Angularity** (*ang'gū-lar'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being angular.

**Anile** (*an'ī*), *a.* old-womanish; aged; imbecile.

**Anility** (*a-nīl'i-ti*), *n.* old age of a woman; dotage.

**Animadversion** (*an-i-mad-ēr'shun*), *n.* remarks by way of criticism or reproof.

**Animadvert** (*an-i-mad-ēr't*), *v. i.* to turn the mind to; to censure.

**Animal** (*an'i-mal*), *n.* a living corporeal being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; — *a.* pertaining to animals.

**Animalcular** (*an-i-mal'kū-lar*), *a.* relating to animalcules.

**Animalcule** (*an-i-mal'kū-l*), *n.* a minute animal; — *pl.* Animalcules.

**Animalism** (*an-i-mal'izm*), *n.* animal nature; brutishness.

**Animality** (*an-i-mal'i-ti*), *n.* the state of animal existence.

**Animalize** (*an'i-mal-īz*), *v. t.* to give animal life to.

**Animate** (*an'i-māt*), *v. t.* to give life to.

**Animating** (*an'i-māt-ing*), *a.* enlivening; giving life.

**Animation** (*an-i-mā'shun*), *n.* quality of being animated; life; spirit.

**Animator** (*an'i-māt-ēr*), *n.* one who gives life.

**Animosity** (*an-i-mos'i-ti*), *n.* violent hatred.

**Ankle** (*ang'kl*), *n.* the joint between the foot and the leg.

**Annalist** (*an'al-ist*), *n.* a writer of annals.

**Annals** (*an'alz*), *n. pl.* histories related in order of time.

**Anneal** (*an-nēl*), *v. t.* to temper glass or metals by heat.

**Annex** (*an-neks*) *v. t.* to join at the end.

**Annexation** (*an-neks-ā-shun*), *n.* conjunction; addition; union.

**Annihilable** (*an-nī'hi-la-bl*), *a.* that may be annihilated.

**Annihilate** (*an-nī'hi-lāt*), *v. t.* to reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

**Annihilation** (*an-nī'hi-lā'shun*), *n.* act of annihilating or reducing to nothing.

**Anniversary** (*an-nī-ēr'sar-i*), *a.* returning with the year; — *n.* the annual day on which an event is celebrated.

**Annotate** (*an'nō-lāt*), *v. i.* to make comments or notes.

**Annotation** (*an-nō-lā'shun*), *n.* an explanatory note.

**Annotator** (*an'nō-lā-tēr*), *n.* a writer of notes; a commentator.

**Annotto** (*an-nō'tō*), *n.* a species of red or yellowish-red dyeing material.

**Announce** (*an-noun's*), *v. t.* to give notice of; to proclaim.

**Announcement** (*an-noun's-ment*), *n.* a declaration or advertisement.

**Annoy** (*an-noy*), *v. t.* to incommode.

**Annoyance** (*an-noy'ans*), *n.* that which annoys or molests.

**Annual** (*an'nū-al*), *a.* coming yearly; — *n.* a plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication.

**Annually** (*an'nū-al-lī*), *ad.* year by year.

**Annuitant** (*an-nū'i-tant*), *n.* a person who has an annuity.

**Annuity** (*an-nū'i-ti*), *n.* a yearly allowance.

**Annul** (*an-nul*), *v. t.* [pp. annulled] to make void; to abolish.

**Annular** (*an'nū-lēr*), *a.* having the form of a ring; round.

**Annulet** (*an'nū-lēt*), *n.* a little ring.

**Annulment** (*an-nul'ment*), *n.* the act of annulling.

**Annulose** (*an'nū-lōs*), *a.* furnished with or composed of rings.

**Annunmerate** (*an-nū-mēr-ūt*), *v. t.* to add to a former number.

**Annunciate** (*an-nūn'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to bring tidings; to announce.

**Annunciation** (*an-nūn'shi-ā-shun*), *n.* act of announcing; thing announced.

**Anodyne** (*an'ō-dīn*), *n.* medicine to assuage pain, and dispose to sleep; — *a.* mitigating pain.

**Anoint** (*a-noint*'), *v. t.* to rub with oil.

**Anointed** (*a-noint'ed*), *n.* the Messiah.

**Anointing** (*a-noint'ing*), *n.* an unction; a consecration.

**Anointment** (*a-noint'ment*), *n.* act of anointing.

**Anomalism** (*a-nom'a-lizm*), *n.* a deviation from rule; anomaly.

**Anomalistic** (*a-nom-a-lis'tik*), *a.* irregular.

**Anomalous** (*a-nom'a-lus*), *a.* deviating from rule or analogy.

**Anomaly** (*a-nom'a-lī*), *n.* that which deviates from rule.

**Apoc** (*a-non*'), *ad.* soon; quickly.

**Anonymous** (*a-non'i-mus*), *a.* wanting a name; nameless.

**Anonymously** (*a-non'i-mus-lī*) *ad.* without a name.

**Another** (*an-uth'ēr*), *a.* some other; not the same.

**Anserine** (*an'sēr-in*), *a.* pertaining to the goose kind.

**Answer** (*an'sēr*), *v. i.* to speak in reply; to succeed; — *v. t.* to reply to; to comply with; to suit; — *n.* a reply; return.

**Answerable** (*an'sēr-a-bl*), *a.* accountable; suitable.

**Answerer** (*an'sēr-ēr*), *n.* one who answers.

**Ant** (*ant*), *n.* a small insect.

**Antagonism** (*an-tag'ō-nizm*), *n.* opposition of action.

**Antagonist** (*an-tag'ō-nist*), *n.* an opponent; — *a.* counteracting; opposing.

**Antagonistic** (*an-tag'ō-nist'ik*), *a.* opposing.

**Antagonize** (*an-tag'ō-nīz*), *v. i.* to act in opposition.


**Antalgic** (*an-tal'jik*), *a.* alleviating pain.

**Antarctic** (*ant-ārkt'ik*), *n.* opposite to the arctic.

**Ante** (*an'te*), in compound words signifies before.

**Antecedence** (*an-tē-sēd'ens*), *n.* the act of preceding in time.

**Antecedent** (*an-tē-sēd'ent*),

- n.* that which goes before ; — *a.* going before in time.
- Antechamber** (*an'tē-chām-ber*), *n.* a room leading to another.
- Antedate** (*an'tē-dāt*), *v. t.* to date before the true time ; — *n.* a prior date.
- Antediluvian** (*an-tē-di-lū-vi-an*), *a.* being before the deluge in Noah's days ; — *n.* one who lived before the deluge.
- Antelope** (*an'tē-lōp*), *n.* a genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.
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- Antemeridian** (*an-tē-me-ri-d'i-an*), *a.* being before noon.
- Antemundane** (*an-tē-mun'-dān*), *a.* being before the creation.
- Antennae** (*an-ten'ē*), *n. pl.* the feelers of insects.
- Antenuptial** (*an-tē-nup'-shal*), *a.* being before marriage.
- Antepaschal** (*an-tē-pas'-kal*), *a.* before Easter.
- Antepast** (*an'tē-pāst*), *n.* a foretaste.
- Antepenult** (*an-tē-pē-nult'*), *n.* the last syllable of a word but two.
- Antepenultimate** (*an-tē-pē-nult'i-mūlt'*), *a.* of the last syllable but two.
- Anterior** (*an-tē'ri-ēr*), *a.* previous.
- Anteriority** (*an-tē'ri-or'i-ti*), *n.* state of being before in time.
- Anteroom** (*an'tē-rōōm*), *n.* a room leading to the principal apartment.
- Anthem** (*an'them*), *n.* a divine song.
- Antler** (*an'tlēr*), *n.* in *bot.* any, the tip of the stamen.
- Anthology** (*an-thol'o-jī*), *n.* a collection of flowers, or of poems.
- Anthracite** (*an'thra-si*), *n.* a sort of hard coal.
- Anthractic** (*an-thra-sit'ik*), *a.* pertaining to anthracite.
- Anthropology** (*an-thrō-pō-lō-jī*), *n.* doctrine of the structure of the human body.
- Anthropophagi** (*an-thrō-pō'faj*), *n. pl.* cannibals.
- Anthrophagy** (*an-thrō-pō'faj*), *n.* the feeding on human flesh.
- Antic** (*an'tik*), *a.* odd ; fanciful ; — *n.* a merry-andrew.
- Antichrist** (*an'ti-krist*), *n.* one who opposes Christ.
- Antichristian** (*an'ti-krist'-yan*), *a.* opposing Christianity.
- Anticipate** (*an-tis-i-pāt*), *v. t.* to take before ; to foretaste.
- Anticipation** (*an-tis-i-pā'-shun*), *n.* foretaste.
- Anticlimax** (*an-ti-klī'maks*), *a.* a sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close.
- Antidotal** (*an-ti-dō'tal*), *a.* efficacious against.
- Antidote** (*an'ti-dōt*), *n.* a remedy.
- Antifebrile** (*an-ti-feb'rīl*), *a.* good against fever.
- Antimonarchical** (*an-ti-mō-nār'kīk-al*), *a.* opposed to monarchy.
- Antimonial** (*an-ti-mō'ni-al*), *a.* pertaining to, or composed of antimony ; — *n.* a preparation of antimony.
- Antimony** (*an'ti-mo-ni*), *n.* a metallic ore.
- Antinomian** (*an-ti-nō'mi-an*), *n.* one who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation.
- Antinomy** (*an'ti-nō-mi*), *n.* contradiction between two laws.
- Antipapal** (*an-ti-pā'pal*), *a.* opposing popery.
- Antipathy** (*an-tip'a-thi*), *n.* natural aversion.
- Antipestilential** (*an-ti-pes-ti-len'shal*), *a.* counteracting infection.
- Antiphonal** (*an-ti'fō-nal*), *a.* relating to alternate singing.
- Antiphony** (*an-ti'fō-ni*), *n.* alternate singing.
- Antiphrasis** (*an-ti'fra-sis*), *n.* the use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.
- Antipodal** (*an-tip'o-dal*), *a.* pertaining to the antipodes.
- Antipodes** (*an-tip'o-dēz*), *n. pl.* those who live on the opposite side of the globe.
- Antiquarian** (*an-tē-kwā'ri-an*), *a.* pertaining to antiquity.
- Antiquary** (*an'ti-kwā-ri*), *n.* one versed in antiquities.
- Antiquate** (*an'ti-kwāt*), *v. t.* to make obsolete, old, or void.
- Antiquated** (*an'ti-kwāt-ed*), *pp.* or *a.* grown out of fashion.
- Antique** (*an-tēk*), *a.* ancient ; old ; — *n.* a remnant of antiquity.
- Antiquity** (*an-tik'wi-ti*), *n.* old times ; — a relic of old times.
- Antiscorbatic** (*an-ti-skor-bū'tik*), *a.* good against the scurvy.
- Antiscriptural** (*an-ti-skript'-ūr-al*), *a.* not according to the Scriptures.
- Antispasmodic** (*an-ti-spaz-mō'dīk*), *a.* opposing spasms.
- Antithesis** (*an-tith'i-sis*), *n.* opposition of words ; contrast ; — *pl.* Antitheses.
- Antithetic** (*an-ti-thet'ik*), *a.* placed in contrast.
- Antitype** (*an'ti-tīp*), *n.* that which is prefigured by the type ; thus the paschal lamb was a type of which Christ is the antitype.
- Antler** (*an'tlēr*), *n.* the horn of a stag or deer.
- Anus** (*ā-nus*), *n.* the lower orifice of the bowels.
- Anvil** (*an'vīl*), *n.* an iron block usually with a steel face, on which metals are hammered.
- Anxiety** (*ang-zī'e-ti*), *n.* trouble of mind ; solicitude.
- Anxious** (*ang'k'shus*), *a.* greatly solicitous.
- Anxiously** (*ang'k'shus-lī*), *ad.* with solicitude.
- Any** (*en'ni*), *a.* one ; indefinitely ; every ; whoever.
- Aorta** (*ā-or'ta*), *n.* the great artery.
- Apacé** (*a-pās'*), *ad.* quickly ; hastily ; fast.
- Apart** (*a-pārt'*), *ad.* separately ; aside.
- Apartment** (*a-pārt'ment*), *n.* a room.
- Apathetic** (*ap-a-thet'ik*), *a.* without feeling ; insensible.
- Apathist** (*ap'a-thist*), *n.* one destitute of feeling.
- Apathy** (*ap'a-thi*), *n.* want of feeling.
- Ape** (*āp*), *n.* a kind of monkey ; a mimic or im-



itor;—*v. t.* to imitate as an ape; to mimic.  
**Aperient** (*a-pé'ri-ent*), *a.* gently purgative;—*n.* a purgative.  
**Aperture** (*ap'é'r-tūr*), *n.* an opening.  
**Apetalous** (*a-pet'a-lus*), *a.* having no petals.  
**Apex** (*á'pex*), *n.* the tip, top, or summit of a thing;—*pl.* Apexes.  
**Aphelion** (*a-fél'yon*), *n.* the part of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.  
**Aphorism** (*af'o-riz-m*), *n.* a detached precept in few words.  
**Aphoristic** (*af-o-ris'tik*), *a.* leaving the form of an aphorism.  
**Aphthong** (*á'f-thong*), *n.* a letter having no sound.  
**Apiary** (*á'pi-a-ri*), *n.* a place where bees are kept.  
**Apiece** (*a-pés*), *ad.* to each one's share; for each.  
**Apish** (*á'p-ish*), *a.* like an ape.  
**Apocalypse** (*a-pok'a-lips*), *n.* the book of Revelation.  
**Apocalyptic** (*a-pok-a-lip'tik*), *a.* containing revelation; mysterious.  
**Apocope** (*a-pok'ó-pe*), *n.* the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.  
**Apocrypha** (*a-pok'ri-fá*), *n.* books of doubtful authority.  
**Apocryphal** (*a-pok'ri-fal*), *a.* not canonical; doubtful.  
**Apodal** (*ap'ó-dal*), *a.* having no feet.  
**Apogee** (*ap'ó-jé*), *n.* the point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.  
**Apologetic** (*a-pol'ó-jet'ik*), *a.* said by way of defense or excuse.  
**Apologist** (*a-pol'ó-jist*), *n.* one who makes an apology.  
**Apologize** (*a-pol'ó-jíz*), *v. t.* to plead or make excuse for a fault.  
**Apologue** (*ap'ó-log*), *n.* a fable.  
**Apology** (*a-pol'ó-jí*), *n.* an excuse.  
**Apoplectic** (*ap'ó-plek'tik*), *a.* belonging to apoplexy.  
**Apoplexy** (*ap'ó-plek-sí*), *n.* a sudden deprivation of sense and motion.  
**Apostasy** (*a-pos'ta-sí*), *n.* a departure from professed principles.

**Apostate** (*a-pos'tāt*), *n.* one that forsakes his principles or religion;—*a.* falling from faith.  
**Apostatize** (*a-pos'ta-tíz*), *v. t.* to abandon one's faith or party.  
**Apostemate** (*a-pos'te-māt*), *v. t.* to form into an abscess and fill with pus.  
**Aposteme** (*ap'os-tēm*), *n.* an abscess.  
**Apostle** (*a-pos't*), *n.* a messenger to preach the gospel.  
**Apostleship** (*a-pos't-ship*), *n.* the office of an apostle.  
**Apostolic** (*ap-os-tol'ik*), *a.* relating to, or like, an apostle.  
**Apostrophe** (*a-pos'tro-fe*), *n.* in rhetoric, a turning from real authority to an imagined one; contraction of a word.  
**Apostrophic** (*ap-os-trof'ik*), *a.* pertaining to an apostrophe.  
**Apothecary** (*a-poth'e-ka-ri*), *n.* a compounder of medicines.  
**Apothegm** (*ap'ó-them*), *n.* a remarkable saying; a maxim.  
**Aptheosis** (*ap-o-thé'ó-sis*), *n.* act of placing among the gods.  
**Apotheosize** (*ap-o-thé'ó-síz*), *v. t.* to deify.  
**Appall** (*ap-paw'l*), *v. t.* to smite with terror.  
**Appalling** (*ap-paw'l'ing*), *a.* adapted to depress courage.  
**Apparatus** (*ap-pa-rá'tus*), *n.* tools; furniture;—*pl.* Apparatus or Apparatuses.  
**Apparel** (*ap-par'el*), *n.* clothing; raiment; equipment;—*v. t.* to dress; to clothe; to deck.  
**Apparent** (*ap-pār'ent*), *a.* visible to the eye; seeming.  
**Apparently** (*ap-pār'ent-lí*), *ad.* in appearance.  
**Apparition** (*ap-pa-rish'un*), *n.* appearance; ghost.  
**Apparitor** (*ap-par'i-tēr*), *n.* an officer in the ecclesiastical courts.  
**Appeal** (*ap-pél*), *n.* removal of a cause to a higher court; *v. t.* or *i.* to remove from a lower to a higher court.  
**Appealable** (*ap-pel'a-bl*), *a.* that may be appealed.

**Appear** (*ap-pēr*) *v. i.* to be in sight; to seem, or be evident.  
**Appearance** (*ap-pēr'ans*), *n.* a coming in sight; things seen; probability; show.  
**Appeasable** (*ap-péz'a-bl*), *a.* that may be appeased.  
**Appease** (*ap-péz*), *v. t.* to quiet; to pacify.  
**Appellant** (*ap-pel'ant*), *n.* one who appeals.  
**Appellate** (*ap-pel'āt*), *a.* relating to appeals.  
**Appellation** (*ap-pel'ā-shun*), *n.* a name by which a thing is called.  
**Appellative** (*ap-pel'a-tiv*), *a.* common to many; general;—*n.* a common as distinguished from a proper name.  
**Appellee** (*ap-pel'ē*), *n.* the defendant in appeal.  
**Appellor** (*ap-pel'or*), *n.* the plaintiff in appeal.  
**Append** (*ap-pend*), *v. t.* to hang or attach to.  
**Appendage** (*ap-pend'āj*), *n.* an addition.  
**Appendant** (*ap-pend'ant*), *a.* hanging to.  
**Appendix** (*ap-pend'iks*), *n.* something annexed;—*pl.* Appendices or Appendices.  
**Appertain** (*ap-pēr-tān*), *v. t.* to belong to; to relate.  
**Appetence** (*ap'pē-tens*), *n.* sensual desire; appetite.  
**Appetite** (*ap'pē-tit*), *n.* desire of food.  
**Appetizing** (*ap-pē-tíz'ing*), *a.* serving to whet the appetite.  
**Applaud** (*ap-plavd*), *v. t.* to praise by clapping of hands; to commend.  
**Appraise** (*ap-plavz*), *n.* approbation loudly expressed.  
**Apple** (*ap'pl*), *n.* a fruit; pupil of the eye.  
**Appliance** (*ap-pli'ans*), *n.* thing applied.  
**Applicable** (*ap'pli-ka-bl*), *a.* that may be applied.  
**Applicant** (*ap'pli-kant*), *n.* one who applies.  
**Application** (*ap'pli-kā'shun*), *n.* act of applying; persevering industry.  
**Apply** (*ap-pli*), *v. t.* to put to; to study; to address; to keep at work.  
**Appoggiatura** (*ap-poj-a-*

*100'rd*), *n.* a small note in music between other notes.  
**Appoint** (*ap-poin't*), *v. t.* to fix upon; to name and commission to an office.  
**Appointee** (*ap-poin't-ē*), *n.* a person appointed.  
**Appointment** (*ap-poin't-ment*), *n.* an order; decree; designation to office; — *pl.* equipments.  
**Apportion** (*ap-pōr'shun*), *v. t.* to divide out.  
**Apportionment** (*ap-pōr'shun-ment*), *n.* a dividing into shares or portions.  
**Apposite** (*ap'pō-zit*), *a.* proper; suitable.  
**Appositely** (*ap'pō-zit-lī*), *ad.* properly; suitably; fitly.  
**Apposition** (*ap-pō-zish'un*), *n.* the putting of two nouns in the same case.  
**Appraisal** (*ap-prās'al*), *n.* a valuation by authority.  
**Appraise** (*ap-prāz*), *v. t.* to set a price.  
**Appraisement** (*ap-prāz-ment*), *n.* act of appraising.  
**Appraiser** (*ap-prāz'ēr*), *n.* a person appointed to appraise.  
**Appreciable** (*ap-prē'shi-a-bl*), *a.* that may be estimated.  
**Appreciate** (*ap-prē'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to value.  
**Appreciation** (*ap-prē'shi-a'shun*), *n.* act of valuing; a just estimate.  
**Apprehend** (*ap-prē-hend'*), *v. t.* to seize; to conceive by the mind.  
**Apprehensible** (*ap-prē-hen'si-bl*), *a.* that may be apprehended.  
**Apprehension** (*ap-prē-hen'shun*), *n.* conception of ideas; fear.  
**Apprehensive** (*ap-prē-hen'siv*), *a.* quick to comprehend; fearful.  
**Apprentice** (*ap-pren'tis*), *n.* one bound to a trade or art; — *v. t.* to bind as an apprentice.  
**Apprenticeship** (*ap-pren'tis-ship*), *n.* the time an apprentice serves.  
**Apprise** (*ap-priz*), *v. t.* to give notice to; to inform.  
**Appriated** (*ap-priz'd*), *pp.* or *a.* having previous notice.

**Approach** (*ap-prōch*), *v. t.* to draw near; to approximate; — *n.* set of drawing near; access.  
**Approachable** (*ap-prōch-a-bl*), *a.* that may be approached.  
**Approbation** (*ap-prō-bā'shun*), *n.* the act of approving; liking.  
**Approbative** (*ap-prō-bā-tiv*), *a.* implying approbation.  
**Appropriate** (*ap-prō'pri-āt*), *v. t.* to set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign; — *a.* belonging to peculiarly.  
**Appropriated** (*ap-prō'pri-āt-ed*), *pp.* or *a.* assigned to a particular use.  
**Appropriately** (*ap-prō'pri-āt-lī*), *ad.* properly.  
**Appropriateness** (*ap-prō'pri-āt-nes*), *n.* peculiar fitness.  
**Appropriation** (*ap-prō'pri-a'shun*), *n.* application to a particular use.  
**Approvable** (*ap-prōv'a-bl*), *a.* worthy of approbation.  
**Approval** (*ap-prōv'al*), *n.* approbation.  
**Approve** (*ap-prōv'*), *v. t.* to command; to be pleased with.  
**Approximate** (*ap-proks'i-māt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to bring or draw near; — *a.* near to.  
**Approximation** (*ap-proks-i-mā'shun*), *n.* approach.  
**Approximative** (*ap-proks-i-mā-tiv*), *a.* approaching.  
**Apulse** (*ap-puls*), *n.* the act of striking against.  
**Appurtenance** (*ap-pur'te-nans*), *n.* that which belongs to something else.  
**Appurtenant** (*ap-pur'te-nant*), *a.* belonging to by right.  
**Apricot** (*ā'pri-kot*), *n.* a stone fruit.  
**April** (*ā'pril*), *n.* fourth month of the year.  
**Apron** (*ā'purn* or *ā'prun*), *n.* a part of dress worn in front.  
**Apropos** (*ap-ro-pō*), *ad.* opportunely.  
**Apt** (*apt*), *a.* liable to; fit; ready; qualified.  
**Apertal** (*ap'tēr-al*), *a.* having columns only in front.  
**Apivorous** (*ap'tēr-us*), *a.* destitute of wings.

**Aptitude** (*ap'ti-tūd*), *n.* fitness; adaptation; tendency.  
**Appl** (*ap'tl*), *ad.* fitly.  
**Aptness** (*apt'nes*), *n.* fitness; readiness; tendency.  
**Aqua Fortis** (*ā-kwō-for'tis*), *n.* nitric acid.  
**Aquarium** (*ā-kwō'ri-um*), *n.* a pond or a tank of glass for fishes, etc.  
**Aquatic** (*ā-kwat'ik*), *a.* living in water.  
**Aqueduct** (*ā-kwē-duk't*), *n.* a conductor, or conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water.  
**Aqueous** (*ā'kwē-us*), *a.* watery.  
**Aquiline** (*ā'kwī-lin* or *ā'wī-lin*), *a.* like an eagle or its beak.  
**Arab** (*ar'ab*), *n.* a native of Arabia.  
**Arabesque** (*ar'a-besk*), *a.* in the manner of Arabian architecture.  
**Arabian** (*ar-rā'bi-an*), *a.* pertaining to Arabia.  
**Arabic** (*ar'a-bik*), *n.* the language of Arabians.  
**Arable** (*ar'a-bl*), *a.* fit for plowing.  
**Arbiter** (*ār'bi-tēr*), *n.* an umpire.  
**Arbitrament** (*ār-bil'tra-ment*), *n.* will; award of arbitrators.  
**Arbitrary** (*ār'bi-trā-rī*), *a.* dictated by will; despotic.  
**Arbitrate** (*ār'bi-trāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to hear and judge as an arbitrator.  
**Arbitration** (*ār-bi-trā't-shun*), *n.* a hearing before arbitrators.  
**Arbitrator** (*ār'bi-trā-tēr*), *n.* an umpire.  
**Arbor** (*ār'bēr*), *n.* a shady bow.  
**Arboreous** (*ār-bō're-us*), *a.* belonging to trees.  
**Arborescence** (*ār-bō-res-sens*), *n.* the resemblance of a tree.  
**Arborescent** (*ār-bō-res-ent*), *a.* growing like a tree.  
**Are** (*ārē*), *n.* part of a circle.  
**Arcade** (*ār-kād*), *n.* a walk arched over.



**Arcanum** (är-kä'num), *n.* a secret; — *pl.* Arcana.  
**Arch** (ärch), *a.* chief; *wag-*  
*gish*; — *n.* a part of a circle;  
 — *v. t.* or *t.* to form an arch.  
**Archæology** (är-kë-o'lo-jē),  
*n.* the science of antiqui-  
 ties.  
**Archæic** (är-kä'ik), *a.* an-  
 cient; obsolete.  
**Archæism** (är-kä-izm), *n.* an  
 ancient or obsolete word or  
 phrase.  
**Archangel** (ärk-än'jel), *n.* a  
 chief angel.  
**Archbishop** (ärch-bish'up),  
*n.* a chief bishop.  
**Archbishopric** (ärch-bish'-  
 up-rik), *n.* diocese or office  
 of an archbishop.  
**Archdeacon** (ärch-dë'kən), *n.*  
 a bishop's deputy.  
**Archduchess** (ärch-duch'es),  
*n.* a princess of the house of  
 Austria.  
**Archduke** (ärch-dük'), *n.* a  
 grand duke.  
**Arched** (ärcht), *a.* in form of  
 an arch.  
**Archer** (ärch'ër), *n.* one who  
 shoots with a bow.  
**Archery** (ärch'ër-i), *n.* art of  
 shooting with a bow.  
**Archetypal** (ärk'e-tip-al), *a.*  
 belonging to the original.  
**Archetype** (ärk'e-tip), *n.* an  
 original; a pattern.  
**Archipelago** (är-kë-pel'a-pō),  
*n.* a sea interspersed with  
 many islands.  
**Archiepiscopal** (är-ki-ë-pis'-  
 kō-pel), *a.* belonging to an  
 archbishop.  
**Architect** (är'ki-tekt), *n.* a  
 chief builder; a contriver.  
**Architective** (är-ki-tekt'iv),  
*a.* belonging to architecture.  
**Architectural** (är-ki-tekt'ür-  
 al), *a.* pertaining to build-  
 ing.  
**Architecture** (är'ki-tekt-ür),  
*n.* the science of building.  
**Architrave** (är-ki-träv), *n.* a  
 molding round a door or  
 window.  
**Archives** (är'kivz), *n. pl.* rec-  
 ords, or places where they  
 are kept.  
**Archness** (ärch'nes), *n.* sly  
 humor.  
**Archway** (ärch'wä), *n.* a pas-  
 sage under an arch.  
**Arctic** (ärk'tik), *a.* lying far  
 north; northern.

**Ardency** (är'den-si), *n.* eager-  
 ness; zeal.  
**Ardent** (är'dent), *a.* hot; zeal-  
 ous.  
**Ardor** (är'dër), *n.* warmth;  
 affection.  
**Arduous** (är'dü-us), *a.* hard  
 to climb; laborious.  
**Area** (är're-ä), *n.* an open sur-  
 face; superficial contents.  
**Arefaction** (är-ë-fak'shun),  
*n.* the act of drying; dry-  
 ness.  
**Arena** (är-rë-nä), *n.* an open  
 space of ground; any place  
 of public exertion.  
**Arenaceous** (är-ë-nä'shus),  
*a.* sandy.  
**Argent** (är'jent), *a.* silvery;  
 white.  
**Argentine** (är'jent-in), *a.* like  
 silver.  
**Argil** (är'jil), *n.* pure clay.  
**Argillaceous** (är-jil-lä'-  
 shus), *a.* of the nature of  
 clay.  
**Argosy** (är'go-si), *n.* a mer-  
 chant ship richly laden.  
**Argue** (är'gü), *v. t.* or *t.* to de-  
 bate or discuss; to persuade.  
**Argument** (är'gü-ment), *n.*  
 reason alleged to induce be-  
 lief; debate.  
**Argumentation** (är-gü-men-  
 tä'shun), *n.* act or process of  
 reasoning.  
**Argumentative** (är-gü-  
 men-tä-tiv), *a.* consisting of  
 argument.  
**Argus** (är'gus), *n.* one who  
 watches closely.  
**Arian** (är'i-an), *n.* one who  
 denies the divinity of Christ.  
**Arianism** (är'i-an-izm), *n.* the  
 doctrines of the Arians.  
**Arid** (är'id), *a.* dry; parched.  
**Aridity** (är-id'ti-ti), *n.* dry-  
 ness; absence of moisture.  
**Aries** (är'i-ëz), *n.* the Ram,  
 one of the twelve signs of the  
 zodiac.  
**Aright** (är-rit'), *ad.* rightly.  
**Arise** (är-riz'), *v. i.* [pret.  
 arose, *pp.* arisen] to rise; to  
 mount upward.  
**Aristocracy** (är-is-to-k'ra-si),  
*n.* government by nobles;  
 nobility; chief persons.  
**Aristocrat** (är-is-to-k'rat or  
 är-is-to-krat), *n.* one who fa-  
 vors an aristocracy.  
**Aristocratic** (är-is-to-k'rat'-  
 ik), *a.* pertaining of aristoc-  
 racy.

**Arithmetic** (är-ith'met-ik),  
*n.* the science of numbers.  
**Arithmetical** (är-ith-met'ik-  
 al), *a.* according to arith-  
 metic.  
**Arithmetician** (är-ith-met-  
 ish'an), *one* killed in arith-  
 metic.  
**Ark** (ärk), *n.* a lumber vessel;  
 chest.  
**Armada** (är-mä'dä), *n.* a large  
 fleet of armed ships.  
**Armament** (är'ma-ment), *n.*  
 a force equipped for war.  
**Armature** (är'ma-tür), *n.* ar-  
 mor; defense.  
**Arm-chair** (är'm-chär), *n.* a  
 chair with arms to support  
 the elbows.  
**Armful** (är'm'ful), *n.* what  
 the arms can hold.  
**Armhole** (är'm'höl), *n.* a hole  
 for the arm.  
**Armigerous** (är-mij'ër-us),  
*a.* bearing arms.  
**Armillary** (är-mil-lä-ri), *a.*  
 consisting of rings like a  
 bracelet.  
**Arminian** (är-min'i-an), *n.*  
 one who denies predestina-  
 tion, and holds to universal  
 redemption.  
**Arminianism** (är-min'i-an-  
 izm), *n.* the tenets of Armin-  
 ians.  
**Armistice** (är'mis-tis), *n.* a  
 cessation of arms.  
**Armlet** (är'm'let), *n.* a brace-  
 let or or-  
 nament  
 worn on  
 the arm.  
**Ar m o r** (är m' -  
 ër), *n.* defensive arms.  
**Armorer** (är'm'ër-ër), *n.* a per-  
 son that makes or sells arms.  
**Armorial** (är-mör'äl), *a.* be-  
 longing to arms.  
**Armory** (är'm'ër-i), *n.* a repos-  
 itory of arms.  
**Arm-pit** (är'm'pit), *n.* the hol-  
 low under the shoulder.  
**Arms** (ärmz), *n. pl.* weapons;  
 ensigns armorial.  
**Army** (är'mi), *n.* a large body  
 of armed men; great number.  
**Aroma** (är-rö'mä), *n.* the frag-  
 rant quality of plants.  
**Aromatic** (är-ë-mat'ik), *a.*  
 spicy; fragrant.  
**Aromatics** (är-o-mat'iks), *n. pl.*  
 fragrant spices or per-  
 fumes.





- Aromatize** (*a-rō'ma-tīz*), *v. t.* to impregnate with sweet odors.
- Arose** (*a-rōz*), *pret. of Arise.*
- Around** (*a-round*), *prep. and ad.* in a circle; on every side.
- Arouse** (*a-rouz*), *v. t.* to awaken suddenly; to animate.
- Arquebuse** (*ā'r-kwi-bus*), *n.* a hand gun.
- Arrack** (*ar'ak*), *n.* spirit of the coco-nut, rice, or palm.
- Arraign** (*ar-rān*), *v. t.* to call to answer in court.
- Arraignment** (*ar-rān'ment*), *n.* act of arraignment.
- Arrange** (*ar-rānj*), *v. t.* to set in order.
- Arrangement** (*ar-rānj'ment*), *n.* act of putting in order; adjustment.
- Arrant** (*ar'ant*), *a.* very bad; notorious.
- Arras** (*ar'as*), *n.* hangings of tapestry.
- Array** (*ar-rā*), *n.* order of men for battle; dress; — *v. t.* to put in order.
- Arrearage** (*a-rēr'āj*), *n.* the part of a debt unpaid.
- Arrears** (*ar-rēr-z*), *n. pl.* that which remains unpaid.
- Arrest** (*ar-rest*), *v. t.* to seize by warrant; to detain; — *n.* a seizure by legal warrant; stay of judgment after verdict.
- Arrival** (*ar-rī'val*), *n.* act of coming.
- Arrive** (*ar-rīv*), *v. i.* to come to a place; to reach.
- Arrogance** (*ar-rō-gans*), *n.* insolence of bearing; haughtiness.
- Arrogant** (*ar-rō-gant*), *a.* haughty; proud; insolent.
- Arrogantly** (*ar-rō-gant-lī*), *ad.* very proudly; haughtily.
- Arrogate** (*ar-rō-gāt*), *v. t.* to claim unjustly; to assume.
- Arrogation** (*ar-rō-gū'shun*), *n.* act of assuming unjustly or proudly.
- Arrogative** (*ar-rō-gū-tiv*), *a.* making undue claims.
- Arrow** (*ar-rō*), *n.* a weapon for a bow.
- Arrowroot** (*ar-rō-rōt*), *n.* a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in the West Indies, and used as food for invalids and children.
- Arsenal** (*ār'sē-nal*), *n.* a magazine of military stores.
- Arsenic** (*ār'sen-ik*), *n.* a mineral poison.
- Arsenical** (*ār-sen'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to arsenic.
- Arson** (*ār'sun*), *n.* the malicious burning of a house.
- Art** (*ārt*), second person of the verb *Ain*; — *n.* cunning; skill.
- Arterial** (*ār-tēr-i-al*), *a.* belonging to an artery.
- Arterialize** (*ār-tēr-i-al-īz*), *v. t.* to communicate the qualities of arterial blood.
- Artery** (*ār-tēr-i*), *n.* a vessel conveying blood from the heart.
- Artesian** (*ār-tē'shan*), *n.* applied to wells made by boring into the earth until water is found.
- Artful** (*ār'tf'ul*), *a.* skillful; cunning.
- Arthritis** (*ār-thr'itis*), *n.* the gout.
- Arthritic** (*ār-thrit'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the joints.
- Artichoke** (*ār-ti-chōk*), *n.* a garden vegetable.
- Article** (*ār'ti-k'l*), *n.* a condition; a particular item; — *v. t.* to covenant; to bind by articles.
- Articular** (*ār-tik'ū-lar*), *a.* belonging to articles or joints.
- Articulate** (*ār-tik'ū-lāt*), *a.* having joints; — *v. t.* to pronounce words distinctly.
- Articulation** (*ār-tik'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* connection by joints; distinct utterance.
- Artifice** (*ār'ti-fis*), *n.* artful contrivance; device.
- Artificer** (*ār-ti-f'i-sēr*), *n.* a skillful workman in some art.
- Artificial** (*ār-ti-fish'al*), *a.* made by art; not natural.
- Artificially** (*ār-ti-fish'a-lī*), *ad.* by art.
- Artillerist** (*ār-til'ēr-ist*), *n.* one skilled in gunnery.
- Artillery** (*ār-til'ēr-i*), *n.* weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage cannon.
- Artisan** (*ār'ti-zan*), *n.* a mechanic.
- Artist** (*ār'tist*), *n.* the professor of an art.
- Artiste** (*ār-tēst*), *n. fem.* one skilled in any art.
- Artistic** (*ār-tist'ik*), *a.* according to art.
- Artless** (*ār'tles*), *a.* without art; simple.
- Artlessness** (*ār'tles-nes*), *n.* want of art.
- Asafetida** (*as-a-fet'i-dā*), *n.* Asafetida; a field gum-resin.
- Asbestos** (*as-bes'tus*), *n.* a mineral which is fibrous and incombustible.
- Ascend** (*as-send*), *v. i.* or *t.* to move upward; to rise.
- Ascendant** (*as-send'ant*), *a.* superior; — *n.* superior influence; height.
- Ascendancy** (*as-send'en-si*), *n.* superior influence.
- Ascension** (*as-sen'shun*), *n.* the act of ascending.
- Ascend** (*as-sen*), *n.* an eminence; rise; acclivity.
- Ascertain** (*as-sēr-tān*), *v. t.* to make certain; to establish.
- Ascertainment** (*as-sēr-tān'ment*), *n.* a making or gaining certainty.
- Ascetic** (*as-set'ik*), *n.* a devout recluse; — *a.* austere.
- Asceticism** (*as-set'i-sizm*), *n.* the practice of ascetics.
- Ascribable** (*as-krīb'a-bl*), *a.* that may be attributed.
- Ascribe** (*as-krīb*), *v. t.* to attribute; to impute.
- Ascription** (*as-krīp'shun*), *n.* the act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.
- Ashamed** (*a-shāmd*), *a.* covered with shame.
- Ashen** (*ash'en*), *a.* made of ash-wood.
- Ashes** (*ash'ez*), *n. pl.* the remains of what is burnt; figuratively, a dead body.
- Ashore** (*a-shōr*), *ad.* on shore.
- Asiatic** (*ā-shi-ā'tik*), *a.* pertaining to Asia.
- Aside** (*a-sīd*), *ad.* on one side.
- Asinine** (*as'i-nīn*), *a.* pertaining to an ass; stupid.
- Ask** (*ask*), *v. i.* or *t.* to make request; to question; to invite; to demand.
- Askance** (*as-skāns*), *a.* toward one corner of the eye.
- Askew** (*a-skū*), *ad.* obliquely.
- Aslant** (*a-slant*), *ad.* obliquely.
- Asleep** (*a-slēp*), *ad.* in sleeping state.

**Aslope** (*as-slop'*), *ad.* in a slanting manner; with declivity.

**Asp** (*asp*), *n.* a small poisonous serpent.

**Asparagus** (*as-par-a-gus*), *n.* a garden plant.

**Aspect** (*as'pekt*), *n.* a look; air; appearance.

**Aspen** (*as'pen*), *n.* a tree; the poplar.

**Asperity** (*as-per'i-ti*), *n.* roughness; harshness; moroseness.

**Asperse** (*as-pers'*), *v. t.* to attack with slander.

**Aspersio** (*as-pers'io*), *n.* a sprinkling; calumny; slander.

**Asphalt** (*as-falt'*), *n.*

**Asphaltum** (*as-falt'un*), *n.* a bituminous substance.

**Aphathic** (*as-falt'ik*), *a.* bituminous.

**Apophysis** (*as-fiks'i-ä*), *n.*

**Apophysis** (*as-fiks'i*), *n.* suspended animation.

**Aspirant** (*as-pir'ant*), *n.* one who aspires.

**Aspirate** (*as-pi-rät*), *n.* a letter which is aspirated; — *v. t.* to pronounce with full breath.

**Aspiration** (*as-pi-rä'shun*), *n.* a breathing after; an ardent wish.

**Aspire** (*as-pir'*), *v. i.* to desire eagerly; to long.

**Aspiring** (*as-pir'ing*), *a.* aiming at something great.

**Asquint** (*as-quin't*), *ad.* obliquely.

**Ass** (*äs*), *n.* an animal of burden.

**Assail** (*as-säl'*), *v. t.* to assault.

**Assailant** (*as-säl'ant*), *n.* one who attacks.

**Assassin** (*as-sas'sin*), *n.* one who kills by secret assault.

**Assassinate** (*as-sas'sin-ät*), *v. t.* to murder by secret assault.

**Assassination** (*as-sas-sin-ä'shun*), *n.* the act of assassinating.

**Assault** (*as-savolt'*), *n.* violent attack; storm of a fort; — *v. t.* to attack with violence; to storm.

**Assay** (*as-sä'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to try;

to prove, as metals; — *n.* a trial; first effort.

**Assayer** (*as-sä'ër*), *n.* one who tries metals.

**Assemblage** (*as-sen'blij*), *n.* a collection of individuals.

**Assemble** (*as-sen'bl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to bring together; to meet.

**Assembly** (*as-sen'bli*), *n.* a company assembled; a legislature.

**Assent** (*as-sen't'*), *v. i.* to agree to as true or admissible; — *n.* the act of agreeing.

**Assert** (*as-sert'*), *v. t.* to affirm; to maintain; to claim.

**Assertion** (*as-sert'shun*), *n.* act of asserting; declaration.

**Assertor** (*as-sert'ër*), *n.* one who affirms or asserts.

**Assess** (*as-ses'*), *v. t.* to tax; to value.

**Assessment** (*as-ses'sment*), *n.* act of assessing; the sum assessed.

**Assessor** (*as-ses'ër*), *n.* one appointed to apportion taxes.

**Assets** (*as'sets*), *n. pl.* effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

**Asseverate** (*as-sev'ër-ät*), *v. t.* to affirm solemnly.

**Asseveration** (*as-sev'ër-ä'shun*), *n.* solemn affirmation.

**Assiduity** (*as-si-dü'i-ti*), *n.* closeness of application; diligence.

**Assiduous** (*as-sid'u-us*), *n.* constant in application; diligent.

**Assign** (*as-sin'*), *v. t.* to mark out; to appropriate; to make over.

**Assignable** (*as-sin'a-bi*), *a.* that may be transferred.

**Assignment** (*as-sig-nä'shun*), *n.* appointment to meet.

**Assignee** (*as-si-né'*), *n.* one to whom something is assigned.

**Assigner** (*as-sin'ër*), *n.* one who makes a transfer to another.

**Assignment** (*as-sin'ment*), *n.* a transfer of title or interest.

**Assimilate** (*as-sim'i-lät*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become like.

**Assimilation** (*as-sim-i-lä'shun*), *n.* the act of making similar.

**Assimilative** (*as-sim'i-lätiv*), *a.* having power to assimilate.

**Assist** (*as-sist'*), *v. t.* to help;

to succor; to relieve; to aid.

**Assistance** (*as-sist'ans*), *n.* help; aid; relief; succor.

**Assistant** (*as-sist'ant*), *n.* one who assists; — *a.* helping.

**Assize** (*as-siz'*), *n.* a court of justice; — *v. t.* to fix measures or rates by authority.

**Assizer** (*as-siz'ër*), *n.* one who fixes weights and measures.

**Associable** (*as-sö'sh-ä-bi*), *a.* that may be associated.

**Associate** (*as-so'shi-ät*), *v. t.* or *i.* to join in company; to unite with; — *a.* joined in interest; — *n.* a companion; partner; partaker.

**Association** (*as-sö-shi-ä'shun*), *n.* union; a society of clergymen.

**Associational** (*as-so-shi-ä'shun-äl*), *a.* pertaining to an association.

**Assonance** (*as-sö-nans*), *n.* resemblance of sound without rhyme.

**Assort** (*as-sort'*), *v. t.* to range or distribute in classes.

**Assortment** (*as-sort'ment*), *n.* a quantity selected or arranged.

**Assuage** (*as-swä'j'*), *v. t.* to bring down or reduce, as pain.

**Assuagement** (*as-swä'j'ment*), *n.* mitigation.

**Assuasive** (*as-swä'siv*), *a.* mitigating.

**Assume** (*as-sim'*), *v. t.* to take; to undertake or promise.

**Assuming** (*as-sim'ing*), *a.* arrogant; haughty; — *n.* presumption.

**Assumption** (*as-sum'shun*), *n.* an undertaking.

**Assumpsit** (*as-sum'sit*), *n.* in law, an action on a promise.

**Assurance** (*ash-shöör'ans*), *n.* certain expectation; confidence; want of modesty; security.

**Assure** (*ash-shöör'*), *v. t.* to make secure; to assert positively.

**Assurer** (*ash-shöör'er*), *n.* one that assures.

**Asterisk** (*as'tër-isk*), *n.* the mark (\*) in printing.

**Asterism** (*as'tër-izm*), *n.* a constellation of fixed stars; an asterisk.



**Astern** (*as-tēr'n*), *ad.* in the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

**Asteroid** (*as-tēr-oid*), *n.* one of certain small planets.

**Asthma** (*as'tmā*), *n.* a disease with shortness of breath.

**Asthmatic** (*ast-mat'ik*), *n.* a troubled with asthma.

**Astonish** (*as-ton'ish*), *v. t.* to amaze; to surprise; to confound.

**Astonishing** (*as-ton'ish-ing*), *a.* wonderful.

**Astonishment** (*as-ton'ish-ment*), *n.* emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event.

**ASTOUND** (*as-tound'*), *v. t.* to strike with fear and wonder.

**Astral** (*as'tral*), *a.* belonging to the stars.

**ASTRAY** (*a-strā'*), *ad.* out of the right way.

**Astriction** (*as-trik'shun*), *n.* act of binding.

**Astride** (*a-strid'*), *ad.* across; with legs open.

**Astringe** (*as-trin'*), *v. t.* to draw together; to brace; to bind.

**Astringency** (*as-trin'jen-si*), *n.* the power of contracting.

**Astringent** (*as-trin'jent*), *a.* binding; — *n.* a medicine which binds.

**Astrolatry** (*as-trol'a-tri*), *n.* the worship of the stars.

**Astrologer** (*as-trol'o-jēr*), *n.* one who pretends to foretell events by the stars.

**Astrological** (*as-trō-loj'ik-al*), *a.* relating to astrology.

**Astrology** (*as-trol'o-ji*), *n.* the art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.

**Astronomer** (*as-tron'o-mēr*), *n.* one skilled in astronomy.

**Astronomical** (*as-trō-nom'ik-al*), *a.* belonging to astronomy.

**Astronomy** (*as-tron'o-mi*), *n.* the science of the heavenly bodies.

**Astute** (*as-tūt'*), *a.* shrewd; sagacious; discerning.

**Astuteness** (*as-tūt'nēs*), *n.* shrewdness; cunning.

**ASUNDER** (*a-sun'đer*), *ad.* apart.

**Asylum** (*a-sil'um*), *n.* a refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

**ASYMPTOTE** (*as'im-tōt*), *n.* a

line which though continually approaching some curve never meets it.

**Ate** (*āt*), *pret.* of *Eat*.

**Atheism** (*ā-thē-izm*), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

**Atheist** (*ā-thē-ist*), *n.* one who denies the existence of a God.

**Atheistical** (*ā-thē-ist'ik-al*), *a.* denying a God; impious.

**Athenaeum** (*ath-ē-nē'um*), *n.* a public reading-room.

**Athirst** (*a-thēr'st*), *a.* thirsty.

**Athlete** (*ath-lēt*), *n.* a contender for victory in wrestling, etc.

**Athletic** (*ath-lēt'ik*), *a.* strong; vigorous.

**Athwart** (*a-thuwart'*), *ad.* and *prep.* across.

**Atlantean** (*at-lan-tē'an*), *a.* pertaining to or resembling Atlas; gigantic.

**Atlantic** (*at-lan'tik*), *n.* the ocean between Europe and America.

**Atlas** (*at'las*), *n.* a collection of maps.

**Atmosphere** (*at'mos-fēr*), *n.* the air that surrounds the earth.

**Atmospheric** (*at-mos-fer'ik*), *a.* belonging to the atmosphere.

**Atom** (*at'um*), *n.* a minute particle.

**Atomic** (*at-om'ik*), *a.* relating to atoms.

**Atone** (*a-tōn*), *v. i.* to expiate; to make satisfaction for.

**Atonement** (*a-tōn-ment*), *n.* satisfaction.

**ATOP** (*a-top'*), *ad.* on the top.

**ATRAMENTAL** (*at-ra-men'tal*), *a.* black like ink.

**ATROCIOUS** (*a-trō'shūs*), *a.* wicked in a high degree; enormous.

**ATROCIOUSLY** (*a-trō'shūs-lī*), *ad.* outrageously.

**ATROCITY** (*a-tros'i-ti*), *n.* horrible wickedness.

**ATROPHY** (*at-rō-fī*), *n.* a wasting away.

**ATTACH** (*at-tach'*), *v. t.* to take the body by legal process; to win or gain over.

**ATTACHABLE** (*at-tach'a-bl*), *a.* that may be taken by attachment.

**ATTACHE** (*at-tā-shū'*), *n.* one at-

tached to the suite of an ambassador.

**ATTACHMENT** (*at-tach'ment*), *n.* the taking of a person by legal process in a civil suit; affection.

**ATTACK** (*at-tak'*), *v. t.* to assault; — *n.* an assault; onset.

**ATTAIN** (*at-tān'*), *v. i.* to reach by efforts; to arrive at.

**ATTAINABLE** (*at-tān'a-bl*), *a.* that may be attained.

**ATTAINER** (*at-tān'ēr*), *n.* the act of attaining in law.

**ATTAINMENT** (*at-tān'ment*), *n.* act of attaining; thing attained.

**ATTAIN** (*at-tān'*), *v. t.* to corrupt; to find guilty of treason; — *n.* a stain; spot.

**ATAINTURE** (*at-tānt'ūr*), *n.* the being attainted.

**ATTEMPER** (*at-tem'pēr*), *v. t.* to qualify by mixture.

**ATTEMPT** (*at-tem'*), *n.* a trial; effort; — *v. t.* to try; to endeavor; to essay.

**ATTEND** (*at-tend'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to accompany; to fix the mind on.

**ATTENDANCE** (*at-tend'ans*), *n.* the act of waiting.

**ATTENDANT** (*at-tend'ant*), *a.* accompanying; — *n.* one that attends or accompanies.

**ATTENTION** (*at-ten'shun*), *n.* act of attending or heeding; civility.

**ATTENTIVE** (*at-ten'tiv*), *a.* heedful; regardful.

**ATTENTIVELY** (*at-ten'tiv-lī*), *ad.* carefully.

**ATTENUANT** (*at-ten'ū-ant*), *a.* making thin.

**ATTENUATE** (*at-ten'ū-āt*), *v. t.* to make thin.

**ATTENUATION** (*at-ten'ū-ā-shun*), *n.* a making thin or slender.

**ATTEST** (*at-test'*), *v. t.* to bear witness.

**ATTESTATION** (*at-test'ā-shun*), *n.* official testimony.

**ATTIC** (*at'tik*), *a.* pertaining to Attica; pure; classical; — *n.* the upper story.

**ATTICISM** (*at'ti-sizm*), *n.* elegant Greek.

**ATTICIZE** (*at'ti-siz*), *v. t.* to conform to the Greek idiom; — *v. i.* to use Atticisms.

**ATTIRE** (*at-tir'*), *v. t.* to dress; — *n.* clothes; apparel.



**Attitude** (at'ti-tūd), *n.* a posture.

**Attolent** (at-tol'lent), *a.* lifting up.

**Attorney** (at-tur'ni), *n.* he who acts for another; — *pl.* Attorneys.

**Attract** (at'trakt), *v. t.* to draw to; to allure.

**Attraction** (at-trak'shun), *n.* act or power of attracting; allurements.

**Attracting** (at-trakt'ing), *a.* adapted to allure.

**Attractive** (at-trakt'iv), *a.* alluring; inviting; — *n.* what draws.

**Attractiveness** (at-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* the quality which draws.

**Attrahent** (at'tra-hent), *n.* that which attracts, as a magnet.

**Attribute** (at-trib'üt), *v. t.* to ascribe; to impute.

**Attribute** (at'tri-büt), *n.* an inherent quality.

**Attribution** (at-trib'üt-shun), *n.* the act of attributing.

**Attributive** (at-trib'üt-iv), *a.* relating to an attribute; — *n.* a word which denotes quality.

**Attrite** (at-trit'), *a.* worn by rubbing.

**Attrition** (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing.

**Attune** (at-tün'), *v. t.* to put in tune.

**Auburn** (av'burn), *a.* reddish brown; of dark color.

**Auction** (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale to the highest bidder.

**Auctioneer** (awk-shun-ēr'), *n.* manager of an auction.

**Audacious** (av-dā'shus), *a.* bold; impudent.

**Audaciously** (av-dū'shus-lī), *ad.* impudently.

**Audacity** (av-das'ti-ti), *n.* boldness; daring spirit.

**Audible** (av'di-bl), *a.* that may be heard.

**Audibly** (av'di-bl), *ad.* in a manner to be heard.

**Audience** (av'di-ens), *n.* a hearing; assembly of hearers.

**Audit** (aw'dit), *n.* an examination of accounts under authority; — *v. t.* to adjust accounts by persons authorized.

**Auditor** (av'dit-ēr), *n.* a hearer; an examiner of accounts.

**Auditory** (av'dit-ō-ri), *n.* an assembly of hearers; — *a.* that has the power of hearing.

**Auger** (av'gēr), *n.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes, chiefly in wood; also, an instrument for perforating soils or rocks.

**Aught** (awt), *n.* anything.

**Augment** (av-gment'), *v. t.* to increase; — *v. i.* to grow larger.

**Augment** (av-gment'), *n.* an increase or state of increase; a prefix.

**Augmentation** (av-gmen-tū'shun), *n.* the act of increasing; thing added.

**Augmentative** (av-gmen-ta-tiv), *a.* having the quality of augmenting.

**Augur** (av'gēr), *n.* a diviner by the flight of birds; — *v. i.* or *t.* to judge by augury.

**Augural** (av'gū-ral), *a.* relating to augurs or augury.

**Augury** (av'gū-ri), *n.* a prediction; an omen.

**August** (av'gust), *n.* eighth month of the year.

**August** (av-gust'), *a.* impressing reverence or awe.

**Aunt** (ānt), *n.* a father's or a mother's sister.

**Aureated** (av'rā-ted), *a.* resembling gold.

**Aurelia** (av-rē'li-ā), *n.* the nymph or chrysalis of an insect.

**Aureola** (av-rē'ō-lā), *n.* a circle of rays.

**Auricle** (av'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear.

**Auricula** (av-rik'ū-lā), *n.* a species of primrose.

**Auricular** (av-rik'ū-lēr), *a.* within the sense of hearing.

**Auriculate** (av-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* shaped like an ear.

**Auriferous** (av-rī'fēr-us), *a.* producing gold.

**Aurora** (av-rō'rā), *n.* the dawning light.

**Aurora Borealis** (av-rō'rā bō-rē-ā'lis), *n.* the Northern Lights.

**Aurist** (av'rist), *n.* a surgeon



skilled in the diseases of the ear.

**Auscultation** (avskul-tā-shun), *n.* the using of the ear to discover diseases of the lungs, etc., by applying the ear to a tube in contact with the chest.

**Auspice** (av'spīe), *n.* omens; influence; — *pl.* Auspices.

**Auspicious** (av-spīsh'us), *a.* having omens of success.

**Auspiciously** (av-spīsh'us-lī), *ad.* prosperously.

**Austere** (av-stēr'), *a.* severe; rigid.

**Austerely** (av-stēr'li), *ad.* severely.

**Austerity** (av-stēr'ti-ti), *n.* severity; harsh discipline; rigor.

**Austral** (av'stral), *a.* southern.

**Authentic** (av-then'tik), *a.* genuine; original.

**Authenticate** (av-then'ti-kāt), *v. t.* to establish by proof.

**Authentication** (av-then'ti-kā'shun), *n.* the establishing by proof.

**Authenticity** (av-then-tis'iti), *n.* genuineness; reality.

**Author** (av'thēr), *n.* he that produces any thing; a writer.

**Authoress** (av'thēr-es), *n.* a female author.

**Authoritative** (av-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* having authority.

**Authority** (av-thor'i-ti), *n.* legal power; warrant; rule.

**Authorization** (av-thor-i-zā'shun), *n.* establishment by authority.

**Authorize** (av'thēr-iz), *v. t.* to give authority; to make legal.

**Authorship** (av'thēr-ship), *n.* the state of being an author.

**Autobiographer** (av-tō-bi-og'ra-fēr), *n.* one who relates his own history.

**Autobiography** (av-tō-bi-og'ra-fī), *n.* the writing of one's own life.

**Autobiographical** (av-tō-bi-og'raf'ik-al), *a.* relating to autobiography.

**Autocracy** (av-tok'ra-si), *n.* supreme independent power.

**Autocrat** (av-tō-krat), *n.* an absolute sovereign.

**Autocratic** (*av-tō-kra'tik*), *a.* pertaining to autocracy.  
**Auto da fé** (*av-tō-dā-fā'*), *n.* the punishment of a heretic by burning; also the sentence then read.  
**Autograph** (*av-tō-graf*), *n.* a person's own hand-writing; a signature.  
**Autographic** (*av-tō-graf-ik*), *a.* consisting in one's own hand-writing.  
**Automatic** (*av-tō-mat'ik*), *a.* belonging to an automaton.  
**Automaton** (*av-tom'a-ton*), *n.* a machine moved by invisible springs;—*pl.* Automata.  
**Automotous** (*av-tom'a-tus*), *a.* having power of self-motion.  
**Autonomy** (*av-tom'o-mi*), *n.* self-government.  
**Autopsy** (*av-top-si*), *n.* the examination of a body after death.  
**Autumn** (*av'tum*), *n.* third season of the year.  
**Autumnal** (*av-tum'nal*), *a.* of or belonging to autumn.  
**Auxiliary** (*avgz-il'yū-ri*), *a.* helping; assisting;—*n.* a helping verb.  
**Auxiliaries** (*avgz-il'yū-ri-z*), *n. pl.* troops assisting another nation.  
**Avail** (*av-āl*), *v. t. or i. to* profit; to assist; to promote;—*n.* advantage; profit.  
**Available** (*av-āl'a-bl*), *a.* able to effect.  
**Avals** (*av-āl'z*), *n. pl.* proceeds of property sold.  
**Avarice** (*av'ar-is*), *n.* excessive love of gain.  
**Avaricious** (*av-a-rish'us*), *a.* greedy of wealth.  
**Avast** (*av-āst'*), *ex.* cease; hold! stop.  
**Avant** (*av-ānt'*), *ex.* get away; begone.  
**Ave Mary** (*ā've-mā-rē*), *n.* a prayer to the Virgin Mary.  
**Avenge** (*av-enj'*), *v. t. to* take retributive satisfaction; to punish.  
**Avenger** (*av-enj'ēr*), *n.* one who avenges.  
**Avenue** (*av'e-nū*), *n.* an entrance; way; wide street.

**Aver** (*av-ēr*), *v. t. to* declare positively.  
**Average** (*av'ēr-āj*), *n.* a mean proportion; medium;—*a.* relating to a mean;—*v. t. or i.* to reduce to a mean.  
**Averment** (*av-ēr'ment*), *n.* positive assertion.  
**Averse** (*av-rēs'*), *a.* disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.  
**Aversion** (*av-ēr'shun*), *n.* hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion.  
**Avert** (*av-ért'*), *v. t. to* turn aside.  
**Aviary** (*ā'vi-a-ri*), *n.* a place for keeping birds.  
**Avidious** (*a-vid'i-us*), *a.* eager; greedy.  
**Avidity** (*a-vid'i-ti*), *n.* greediness; eagerness; intense desire.  
**Avocation** (*av-tō-kū'shun*), *n.* business that calls away; occupation.  
**Avoid** (*av-oid'*), *v. t. or i. to* keep at a distance from; to make void.  
**Avoidance** (*a-void'ans*), *n.* the act of avoiding.  
**Avoidless** (*a-void'les*), *a.* inevitable.  
**Avoldupois** (*av-ēr-dū-poi-z*), *n.* a weight of sixteen ounces to the pound.  
**Avouch** (*a-rouch'*), *v. t. to* affirm; to declare; to maintain.  
**Avouchment** (*a-rouch'ment*), *n.* act of avouching.  
**Avow** (*av-ow'*), *v. t. to* declare openly; to own and justify.  
**Avowable** (*a-ow'a-bl*), *a.* capable of being justified.  
**Avowal** (*av-ow'al*), *n.* a frank declaration.  
**Avowedly** (*av-ow'ed-lī*), *ad.* in an open manner.  
**Await** (*av-wāt'*), *v. t. to* wait for.  
**Awake** (*av-wāk'*), *a.* not sleeping;—*v. t. or i.* to (pret.) awake or awake) to rouse from sleep; to cease to sleep.  
**Awaken** (*av-wāk'n*), *v. t. or i. to* awake.  
**Awakening** (*a-wāk-n-ing*), *n.* a rousing from sleep.

**Award** (*av-ward'*), *v. t. to* adjudge;—*n.* a judgment; a sentence.  
**Aware** (*av-wā'*), *a.* foreseeing; watchful; apprized.  
**Away** (*a-wā'*), *ad.* at a distance.  
**Awe** (*aw*), *n.* reverential fear;—*v. t.* to strike with awe.  
**Awful** (*aw'ful*), *a.* striking awe.  
**Awfulness** (*aw'ful-nes*), *n.* the quality of striking with awe.  
**Awile** (*a-hwīl'*), *ad.* for some time.  
**Awkward** (*awk'ward*), *a.* clumsy; unhandy; inelegant.  
**Awkwardness** (*awk'ward-nes*), *n.* ungracefulness; clumsiness.  
**Awl** (*awl*), *n.* a tool for piercing holes.  
**Awn** (*awn*), *n.* the beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.  
**Awning** (*awn'ing*), *n.* a covering from the sun or weather.  
**Awry** (*av-rē'*), *a.* or *ad.* obliquely; unevenly; aside.  
**Ax** or **Axe** (*aks*), *n.* a tool for chopping wood, etc.  
**Axial** (*aks'i-al*), *a.* pertaining to an axle.  
**Axiform** (*aks'i-form*), *a.* having the shape of an ax.  
**Axillary** (*aks'il-la-ri*), *a.* belonging to the armpit.  
**Axiom** (*aks'i-um*), *n.* a self-evident proposition or truth.  
**Axiomatic** (*aks-i-o-mat'ik*), *a.* of the nature of an axiom.  
**Axis** (*aks'is*), *n.* the line on which a thing revolves;—*pl.* Axes.  
**Axle** (*aks't*), *n.* a shaft on which wheels turn.  
**Ay** or **Aye** (*ā*), *ad.* yes.  
**Aye** (*ā*), *ad.* always; ever.  
**Azote** (*a-zōt'*), *n.* nitrogen gas.  
**Azotic** (*a-zōt'ik*), *a.* relating to azote.  
**Azure** (*azh'ur* or *ā'zhur*), *a.* blue; sky-colored;—*n.* a light blue; the sky.



## B.

- BAA** (*bā*), *v. t.* to cry like a sheep.
- Babble** (*bab'bl*), *v. i.* to talk idly; — *n.* senseless prattle.
- Babbler** (*bab'blér*), *n.* an idle talker.
- Babe** (*bāb*), *n.* an infant.
- Baboon** (*bab'-oon*), *n.* a large monkey.
- Baby** (*bā'bī*), *n.* an infant; a girl's doll.
- Babyish** (*bā'bi-ish*), *a.* like a babe; childish.
- Baccalaureate** (*bak'-ka-law'-re-āt*), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- Bacchanal** (*bak'-ka-nāl*), *n.* one who indulges in drunken revels.
- Bacchanalian** (*bak'-ka-nā'li-an*), *a.* reveling in intemperance.
- Bacchanals** (*bak'-ka-nāls*), *n. pl.* revels.
- Bachelor** (*bach'-el-ér*), *n.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree in any profession.
- Bachelorship** (*bach'-el-ér-ship*), *n.* state of a bachelor.
- Back** (*bak*), *n.* the hinder part in man, and the upper part in beasts; the rear; — *ad.* backward.
- Backbite** (*bak'bit*), *v. t.* to slander an absent person.
- Backbiter** (*bak'bit-ér*), *n.* one who slanders the absent.
- Backbiting** (*bak'bit-ing*), *n.* secret detraction.
- Backbone** (*bak'bōn*), *n.* the bone of the back.
- Backgammon** (*bak'-gam'-mun*), *n.* a game.
- Background** (*bak'ground*), *n.* ground behind; shade.
- Backside** (*bak'sid*), *n.* the hinder part.
- Backslide** (*bak'slid*), *v. i.* to fall off to apostatize.
- Backslider** (*bak'slid-ér*), *n.* an apostate.
- Backsliding** (*bak'slid-ing*), *n.* a falling back or away.
- Backward** (*bak'ward*), *a.* unwilling; slow.
- Backwardly** (*bak'ward-lī*), *ad.* unwillingly.
- Backwardness** (*bak'ward-*ness), *n.* a want of will; dullness.
- Backwoodsman** (*bak-woods'man*), *n.* an inhabitant of the western frontier.
- Bacon** (*bā'kū*), *n.* hog's flesh cured with salt and dried.
- Bad** (*bad*), *a.* ill; wicked; hurtful.
- Bade** (*bad*), past tense of *Bid*.
- Badge** (*baj*), *n.* a mark of distinction.
- Badger** (*baj'ér*), *n.* a burrowing quadruped; — *v. t.* to tease; to worry.
- Badinage** (*bad-e-nāzh*), *n.* playful talk; banter.
- Baffle** (*baf'fl*), *v. t.* to elude or defeat by artifice.
- Bagatelle** (*bag-a-tel'*), *n.* a thing of no importance; a kind of game.
- Baggage** (*bag'aj*), *n.* utensils of an army; luggage.
- Bagging** (*bag'ing*), *n.* cloth for bags.
- Bagnio** (*ban'yō*), *n.* a hot bath; a bath-house; a brothel.
- Bagpipe** (*bag'pāp*), *n.* a musical wind instrument.
- Bail** (*bāl*), *n.* a surety for another's appearance; a handle; — *v. t.* to give security; to set free on security; to free from water.
- Bailable** (*bāl'a-bl*), *a.* that may be bailed.
- Bail-bond** (*bāl'bonl*), *n.* a bond given by a prisoner and his surety.
- Bailee** (*bā-lē'*), *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in trust.
- Bailiff** (*bāl'if*), *n.* an executive officer; an under-steward.
- Bailiwick** (*bāl'v-uk*), *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
- Bailment** (*bāl'ment*), *n.* delivery of goods in trust.
- Bailer** (*bāl'ér*), *n.* one who delivers goods in trust.
- Bait** (*bāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to put on a bait; to give or take refreshment; — *n.* refreshment; a lure.
- Baize** (*bāiz*), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff.
- Bake** (*bāk*), *v. t.* or *i.* to heat or harden by heat.
- Bakchouse** (*bak'hows*), *n.* a place for baking bread, cakes, etc.
- Baker** (*bāk'ér*), *n.* a person whose trade is to bake.
- Bakery** (*bāk'ér-ī*), *n.* trade of a baker; a bake-house.
- Baking** (*bāk'ing*), *n.* a drying and hardening by heat; quantity baked at once.
- Balance** (*bāl'ans*), *n.* a pair of scales; the difference of accounts; — *v. t.* to make equal; — *v. i.* to hesitate.
- Balance-sheet** (*bāl'ans-shēt*), *n.* a paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.
- Balcony** (*bāl'kō-nī*), *n.* a frame or gallery before a window.
- Bald** (*bawld*), *a.* without hair; naked.
- Balderdash** (*bawld'er-dash*), *n.* idle, senseless talk.
- Baldness** (*bawld'nes*), *n.* a want of hair.
- Baldrick** (*bawld'rik*), *n.* a girdle; the zodiac.
- Bale** (*bāl*), *n.* a pack of goods; — *v. t.* to put into, or make up into bales.
- Bale-fire** (*bāl'fēr*), *n.* a signal fire; an alarm-fire.
- Baleful** (*bāl'fūl*), *a.* sorrowful; sad.
- Balk** (*bawlk*), *n.* a rafter; beam; — *v. t.* to disappoint.
- Ball** (*bawld*), *n.* any round body; a bullet; an entertainment of dancing; — *v. t.* to form into a ball.
- Ballad** (*bāl'lad*), *n.* a little song.
- Ballast** (*bāl'last*), *n.* weight to steady a ship; — *v. t.* to load with ballast.
- Ballet** (*bāl'et*), *n.* a theatrical scene acted in dancing.
- Ballister** (*bāl'his-tér*), *n.* a cross-bow.
- Balloon** (*bāl'loom*), *n.* a bag or hollow vessel made of silk or other light material to be filled with gas.
- Ballot** (*bāl'lot*), *n.* a ball or ticket used in voting; *v. i.* to vote by ballot.





**Ballot-box** (*bal'lot-box*), *n.* a box for receiving ballots.

**Balloting** (*bal'lot-ing*), *n.* the act of voting by ballot.

**Balm** (*balm*), *n.* an odoriferous plant; an ointment.

**Balmy** (*balm'y*), *a.* sweet; fragrant.

**Balsam** (*bawl'sam*), *n.* an aromatic substance flowing from trees.

**Balsamic** (*bal-sam'ik*), *a.* healing; soft.

**Baluster** (*bal'us-ter*), *n.* a rail; a small pillar or column.

**Balustrade** (*bal'us-trād*), *n.* a row of balusters or rails.

**Bamboo** (*bam-boe*'), *n.* a plant of India, of the reed kind, with hollow jointed stems.

**Bamboozle** (*bam-boe'zle*), *v. t.* to deceive.

**Ban** (*ban*), *n.* a public notice; interdict; curse.

**Banana** (*ba-nā'nā*), *n.* a plantain tree, and its fruit.

**Band** (*band*), *n.* anything that binds; a company; — *v. t.* to unite together.

**Bandage** (*band'āj*), *n.* a fillet.

**Bandana** (*ban-dan'ā*), *n.* a kind of silk or cotton handkerchief.

**Bandbox** (*band'box*), *n.* a light box for a bonnet, etc.

**Bandit** (*ban'dit*), *n.* an outlaw; a robber; — *pl.* Bandits, Banditti.

**Bandog** (*ban'dog*), *n.* a fierce dog.

**Bandoleer** (*ban-dō-ler*'), *n.* a leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder.

**Bandy** (*bandy*), *n.* a club for striking a ball; — *v. t.* or *i.* to beat about.

**Bandy-legged** (*ban'di-legd*), *a.* having crooked legs.

**Bane** (*ban*), *n.* poison; mischief; ruin.

**Baneful** (*bān'fūl*), *a.* poisonous; hurtful; destructive.

**Bang** (*bang*), *v. t.* to beat; to thump; — *n.* a blow; thump.

**Baniam** (*ban'yan*), *n.* the Banyan; — *dia* fig-tree.

**Banish** (*ban'ish*), *v. t.* to exile from one's country.

**Banishment** (*ban'ish-ment*), *n.* an expulsion from one's own country.

**Bank** (*bank*), *n.* a ridge of earth; side of a stream;

a place where money is de-

posited; — *v. t.* to raise a bank.

**Bankable** (*bank'able*), *a.* that may be received by a bank.

**Bank-bill** (*bank'bil*), *n.*

**Bank-note** (*bank'nōt*), *n.* a promissory note issued by a banking company.

**Bank-book** (*bank'book*), *n.* a small book for private bank accounts.

**Banker** (*bank'er*), *n.* one who deals in money, or discounts notes.

**Banking** (*bank'ing*), *n.* the business of a banker; — *a.* pertaining to a bank.

**Bankrupt** (*bank'rupt*), *n.* one who cannot pay his debts; — *a.* insolvent; — *v. t.* to render unable to pay debts.

**Bankruptcy** (*bank'rupt-si*), *n.* state of a bankrupt; failure in trade.

**Bank-stock** (*bank'stok*), *n.* shares in a banking capital.

**Banner** (*ban'nēr*), *n.* a military standard.

**Bannock** (*ban'nok*), *n.* a cake of oatmeal.

**Banquet** (*bang'kwet*), *n.* a grand entertainment; a feast; — *v. t.* to give a feast.

**Banqueting** (*bang'kwet-ing*), *pp.* feasting; — *n.* act of feasting.

**Bantam** (*ban'tam*), *n.* or *a.* a variety of small baryard fowl.

**Banter** (*ban'tēr*), *v. t.* to rally; to ridicule; — *n.* raillery; plesantry.

**Bans** (*bans*), *n. pl.* proclamation of proposed marriage.

**Bantling** (*bant'ling*), *n.* an infant.

**Baptism** (*bap'tizm*), *n.* the application of water to a person as a religious ceremony; one of the Christian sacraments.

**Baptismal** (*bap'tiz'mal*), *a.* pertaining to baptism.

**Baptist** (*bap'tist*), *n.* one who holds to baptism by immersion.

**Baptistery** (*bap'tis-ter-i*), *n.* a place for baptizing.

**Baptize** (*bap-tiz*'), *v. t.* to administer the sacrament of baptism.

**Bar** (*bar*), *n.* a bolt; stop; inclosure in an inn or courtroom; division in music;

bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; — *v. t.* to fasten; to shut out.

**Barb** (*barb*), *n.* the beard-like jag on the head of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; a horse.

**Barbarian** (*bār-bā'ri-an*), *n.* a savage; a man uncivilized; — *a.* savage.

**Barbaric** (*bār-bar'ik*), *a.* foreign; rude.

**Barbarism** (*bār-bar-ism*), *n.* savageness.

**Barbarity** (*bār-bā'ri-ti*), *n.* a savage state; cruelty.

**Barbarize** (*bār-bar-iz*), *v. t.* to reduce to barbarism.

**Barbarous** (*bār-bar-us*), *a.* rude; cruel; uncivilized.

**Barbecue** (*bār-bā'ri*), *n.* a large animal roasted whole; a feast in the open air.

**Barbed** (*bārbd*), *a.* bearded; armed.

**Barber** (*bār'bēr*), *n.* one whose business is to shave heads.

**Barberry** (*bār'bēr-ri*), *n.* a thorny shrub bearing red berries.

**Barð** (*bārd*), *n.* a Celtic minstrel; a poet.

**Bare** (*bār*), *a.* naked; plain; poor; — *v. t.* to make naked.

**Barefaced** (*bār'fāst*), *a.* shameless; impudent.

**Barefoot** (*bār'fōt*), *a.* without shoes or stockings.

**Bareness** (*bār'nes*), *n.* nakedness; leanness; poverty.

**Bargain** (*bār'gin*), *n.* agreement; the thing bought or sold; — *v. t.* to make a contract; to sell.

**Barge** (*bārg*), *n.* a large row-boat for passengers or goods.

**Baritone** (*bār'i-tōn*), *n.* a voice partaking of the common base and tenor. See *Barytone*.

**Bark** (*bark*), *n.* rind of a tree; — *v. t.* to make the noise of dogs; to clamor; to strip the bark from, as trees.

**Bark** (*bārk*), *n.* a ship

**Barque** (*bārk*), with three masts,

the mizzenmast rigged as a schooner with-

out yards; any small vessel.



**Barking** (*bărk'ing*), *n.* clamor of a dog.

**Barley** (*băr'li*), *n.* grain that malt is made of.

**Barleycorn** (*băr'li-korn*), *n.* a grain of barley; a third part of an inch.

**Barn** (*bărn*), *n.* yeast.

**Barmy** (*băr'mi*), *a.* containing barm.

**Barn** (*bărn*), *n.* a building for hay and other farm produce; also for stabling cattle, etc.

**Barnacle** (*băr'na-kl*), *n.* a shell-fish.

**Barnacles** (*băr'na-klz*), *n.* pl. a pair of spectacles.

**Barometer** (*ba-rom'e-ter*), *n.* an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and indicate changes of weather.

**Barometrical** (*ba-rō-met'ri-kal*), *a.* relating to a barometer.

**Baron** (*bar'on*), *n.* rank of nobility next to a viscount.

**Baronage** (*bar'on-āj*), *n.* body of barons.

**Baroness** (*bar'on-es*), *n.* a baron's lady.

**Baronet** (*bar'on-et*), *n.* the title next to a baron.

**Baronetcy** (*bar'on-et-ri*), *n.* the rank, state, or title of a baron.

**Baronial** (*ba-rōn-i-al*), *a.* belonging to a barony.

**Barony** (*bar'on-i*), *n.* lordship or fee of a baron.

**Barouche** (*ba-rōsh*), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.

**Barrack** (*bar'ak*), *n.* a building for soldiers.

**Barrator** (*bar'a-ter*), *n.* one who excites lawsuits.

**Baratry** (*bar'a-try*), *n.* practice of encouraging lawsuits; fraud on the part of a shipmaster or the mariners.

**Barrel** (*bar'el*), *n.* a cask; a cylinder; — *v. t.* to put in a barrel.

**Barreled** (*bar'eld*), *pp.* put in a barrel; — *a.* having a barrel or tube.

**Barren** (*bar'en*), *a.* not prolific; unfruitful; dull.

**Barrenness** (*bar'en-nes*), *n.* unfruitfulness.

**Barricade** (*bar'i-kād*), *n.* a hastily made fortification; a bar; — *v. t.* to fasten; to fortify.

**Barrier** (*bar'i-ēr*), *n.* a limit; defense; obstruction; boundary.

**Barriester** (*bar'is-ēr*), *n.* a lawyer.

**Barrow** (*bar'ō*), *n.* a hand carriage; a mound; a castrated hog.

**Bar-shot** (*băr'shot*), *n.* two balls joined by a bar.

**Bar** (*băr*), *n.* used in naval combat.

**Barter** (*băr'tēr*), *v. t.* to traffic by exchanging articles; — *n.* traffic by exchange.

**Barterer** (*băr'tēr-ēr*), *n.* one who traffics by exchange.

**Barytone** (*bar'i-tōn*), *a.* grave and deep, as a kind of male voice; — *n.* a barytone voice.

**Basal** (*bās'sal*), *a.* constituting the base.

**Basalt** (*ba-sawlt*), *n.* a grayish mineral.

**Basaltic** (*ba-sawlt'ik*), *a.* pertaining to basalt.

**Base** (*bās*), *n.* foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music; — *a.* low in value, rank, spirit, etc.; — *v. t.* to found.

**Base-born** (*bās'born*), *a.* illegitimate.

**Baseless** (*bās'les*), *a.* without support.

**Basement** (*bās'ment*), *n.* the ground floor.

**Baseness** (*bās'nes*), *n.* meanness; vileness; deepness of sound.

**Bashful** (*bash'ful*), *a.* wanting confidence; modest; shy.

**Bashfulness** (*bash'ful-nes*), *n.* extreme modesty; rustic shame.

**Basio** (*bās'io*), *a.* relating to a base.

**Basil** (*baz'il*), *n.* the slope of a tool; — *v. t.* to grind to an angle.

**Basilisk** (*baz'i-lisk*), *n.* a cockatrice.

**Basin** (*bās'in*), *n.* a small vessel; a dock; a pond.

**Basis** (*bās'is*), *n.* foundation; support; — *pl.* Bases.

**Basic** (*bās'ik*), *v. t.* to lie in warmth.

**Basket** (*bās'ket*), *n.* a domes-

tic vessel made of twigs, etc., interwoven; — *v. t.* to put in a basket.

**Bass** (*bās*), *n.* a fish; a species of tree.

**Bass** (*bās*), *n.* in music, the base.

**Bassoon** (*bas-soon*), *n.* a musical wind instrument.

**Bass-viol** (*bās'vī-ul*), *n.* a musical instrument.

**Bastard** (*bas'tard*), *n.* a spurious child.

**Bastardy** (*bas'tar-di*), *a.* state of being a bastard.

**Baste** (*bāst*), *v. t.* to beat; to sew slightly; to drip butter.

**Bastile** (*bas-tēl*), *n.* an old castle used as a prison.

**Bastinado** (*bas-ti-nād*), *n.* *v. t.* to beat with a stick on the soles of the feet; — *n.* a cudgeling.

**Basting** (*bāst'ing*), *n.* a beating; a moistening with fat.

**Bastion** (*bas'tyun*), *n.* a mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

**Bat** (*bat*), *n.* a stick; an animal like a winged mouse.

**Bateau** (*bat-ō*), *n.* a long light boat.

**Bath** (*bāth*), *n.* a place to bathe in; act of bathing.

**Bathe** (*bāth*), *v. t.* to wash in a bath; to soften by washing.

**Bathing** (*bāth'ing*), *n.* the act of using a bath.

**Bathos** (*bā'thos*), *n.* descent in poetry.

**Baton** (*ba-tōng*), *n.* a staff; a club.

**Batrachian** (*ba-trā'ki-an*), *a.* pertaining to animals of the frog tribe.

**Battalion** (*bat-tal'yun*), *n.* a division of an army.

**Batten** (*bat'n*), *n.* a narrow piece of board; — *v. t.* or *i.* to make fat; to fatten; to form with battens.

**Batter** (*bat'tēr*), *v. t.* to beat down; — *n.* a mixture of flour, water, eggs, etc.

**Battering-ram** (*bat'tēr-ing-ram*), *n.* an engine for beating down walls.

**Battery** (*bat'tēr-i*), *n.* a raised work for cannons; body of cannon.

**Batting** (*bat'ting*), *n.* cotton or wool in sheets.



**Battle** (*bat'l*), *n.* a combat; engagement; a fight;—*v. t.* to contend in fight.

**Battle-ax** (*bat'l-aks*), *n.* a weapon anciently used in battle.

**Battle-door** (*bat'l-dör*), *n.* an instrument to strike shuttle-rocks.

**Battlement** (*bät'l-ment*), *n.* a parapet with embasures.

**Bauble** (*baw'bl*), *n.* a gewgaw; trifle.

**Bawdiness** (*bawd'i-nes*), *n.* obscenity.

**Bawdy** (*bawd'i*), *a.* filthy; obscene.

**Bawl** (*baw'd*), *v. i. or t.* to speak loud; to proclaim, as a crier.

**Bay** (*bä*), *v. t.* to bark as a dog;—*a.* brown, inclining to chestnut;—*n.* an arm of the sea; an inclosure in a barn; a tree.

**Bayonet** (*bä'o-net*), *n.* a dagger fixed to a musket;—*v. t.* to stab.

**Bayou** (*bä'ou*), *n.* outlet of a lake, etc.

**Bay-rum** (*bä'rum*), *n.* a spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree.

**Bay-salt** (*bä'saw't*), *n.* salt formed by evaporation.

**Bazaar** (*ba-zär*), *n.* a market place for sales of goods.

**Be** (*bē*), *v. t.* and *auxiliary* [*pret. was*] to exist.

**Beach** (*bech*), *n.* a sandy shore; strand.

**Beached** (*be'ched*), *stranded*.

**Beacon** (*be'kon*), *n.* a light to direct seamen; light-house.

**Bead** (*bēd*), *n.* a little globe strung on thread, used for necklaces.

**Beadle** (*bē'dl*), *n.* a crier; messenger.

**Bead-roll** (*bēd'röl*), *n.* a list of persons to be prayed for.

**Beadsman** (*bēdz'man*), *n.* one who prays for others; a monk.

**Beagle** (*bē'gl*), *n.* a hunting dog.

**Beak** (*bēk*), *n.* the bill of a bird; any thing like a beak.

**Beaked** (*bēkt*), *a.* having a beak.

**Beaker** (*bēk'ēr*), *n.* a drinking cup.

**Beam** (*bēn*), *n.* a main timber; part of a balance; ray of light;—*v. t. or t.* to emit rays,

**Beaming** (*bēn'ing*), *ppr. or a.* emitting rays or beams.

**Beamy** (*bēn'i*), *a.* shining; radiant.

**Bean** (*bēn*), *n.* the name of several kinds of pulse.

**Bear** (*bär*), *v. t.* [*pret. bore*; *pp. born*] to bring forth, as young;—*v. t.* [*pret. bore*; *pp. borne*] to carry; to endure; to sustain;—*n.* a wild animal; a brutal or ill-behaved person.

**Bearable** (*bär'a-bl*), *a.* that may be borne.

**Beard** (*bērd*), *n.* hair on the chin;—*v. t.* to pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

**Bearded** (*bērd'ed*), *a.* having a beard.

**Beardless** (*bērd'les*), *a.* without a beard.

**Bearer** (*bär'ēr*), *n.* a carrier of any thing.

**Bearing** (*bär'ing*), *n.* deportment.

**Bearish** (*bär'ish*), *a.* like a bear.

**Beast** (*bēst*), *n.* an irrational animal.

**Beastly** (*bēst'ly*), *a.* like a beast.

**Beat** (*bē*) *v. t.* [*pret. beat*; *pp. beat, beaten*] to strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to conquer;—*v. t.* to throb as a pulse;—*n.* the sound of a drum.

**Beaten** (*bē't'n*), *pp. of Beat.*

**Beatific** (*bē-a-ti'fik*), *a.* making happy.

**Beatification** (*bē-at-i-fi-kä'shun*), *n.* admission to heavenly honors.

**Beatify** (*bē-at-i-fi*), *v. t.* to make happy.

**Beating** (*bē't'ing*), *n.* act of striking.

**Beatitude** (*bē-at'i-tūd*), *n.* blessedness; perfect felicity.

**Beau** (*bō*), *n.* a man of dress; a lover;—*pl.* Beaux.

**Beau-ideal** (*bō-i-dē'al*), *n.* a model of beauty or excellence in the mind.

**Beauish** (*bō'ish*), *a.* gay; foppish; gallant.

**Beau monde** (*bē-mong'nd*), *n.* the fashionable world.

**Beauteous** (*bü'tē-us*), *a.* handsome; pleasing; elegant.

**Beautifier** (*bü'ti-fi-ēr*), *n.* that which makes beautiful.

**Beautiful** (*bü'ti-fül*), *a.* elegant in form.

**Beautifully** (*bü'ti-fül-i*), *a.* in a beautiful manner.

**Beautify** (*bü'ti-fi*), *v. t.* to make beautiful.

**Beauty** (*bü'ti*), *n.* whatever pleases the eye.

**Beaver** (*bē'ver*), *n.* an animal, and his fur; a hat.

**Bealm** (*bē-käm'*), *v. t.* to quiet.

**Became** (*bē-käm'*), *pret. of Become.*

**Because** (*bē-kawz'*), *con.* for the reason that; by cause.

**Bechance** (*bē-chäns'*), *v. t.* to happen.

**Beck** (*bek*), *n.* a sign with the hand or head;—*v. t.* to make a sign.

**Beckon** (*bek'n*), *v. i. or t.* to make a sign to another.

**Becloud** (*bē-kloud'*), *v. t.* to obscure.

**Become** (*bē-kw'm*), *v. t.* [*pret. became*; *pp. become*] to fit, or befit;—*v. i.* to be made.

**Becoming** (*bē-kw'm'ing*), *a.* suitable to.

**Bed** (*bēd*), *n.* a piece of furniture to sleep on;—*v. t. or t.* to place in bed; to lay in order.

**Bedabble** (*bē-dab'bl*), *v. t.* to wet.

**Bedash** (*bē-dash'*), *v. t.* to wet by spattering.

**Bedaub** (*bē-daw'bl*), *v. t.* to besmear.

**Bedazzle** (*bē-daz'zl*), *v. t.* to confound the sight.

**Bed-chamber** (*bēd'chäm-bēr*), *n.* a chamber for a bed.

**Bed-clothes** (*bēd'klōthz*), *n.* sheets, blankets, etc.

**Bedding** (*bēd'ing*), *ppr.* laying in a bed;—*n.* materials for a bed.

**Bedeck** (*bē-dek'*), *v. t.* to deck; to trim.

**Bedew** (*bē-dū'*), *v. t.* to moisten gently.

**Bedfellow** (*bēd'fel-lō*), *n.* one lying in a bed;—*n.* materials for a bed.

**Bedim** (*bē-dim'*), *v. t.* to make dim.

**Bedlam** (*bēd'lam*), *n.* a mad-house.

**Bedlamite** (*bēd'lam-it*), *n.* a madman.

**Bed-quilt** (*bēd'kwilt*), *n.* a quilted covering for a bed.



**Bedraggle** (*bē-drag'gl*), *v. t.* to soil.

**Bedrench** (*bē-drench'*), *v. t.* to soak completely.

**Bedridden** (*bēd'rid-n*), *a.* confined to the bed.

**Bedroom** (*bēd'room*), *n.* an apartment for a bed.

**Bedstead** (*bēd'sted*), *n.* a frame for a bed.

**Bedwarf** (*bē-duaw'rf*), *v. t.* to hinder growth.

**Bee** (*bē*), *n.* an insect which produces honey and wax.

**Bee-bread** (*bē'bred*), *n.* the pollen of flowers.

**Beech** (*bēch*), *n.* a tree.

**Beechen** (*bēch'n*), *a.* belonging to or made of beech.

**Beef** (*bēf*), *n.* flesh of an ox or cow.

**Beefsteak** (*bēf'stāk*), *n.* a slice of beef for broiling.

**Bee-hive** (*bē'hiv*), *n.* a box or case for other hollow vessel for holding bees.

**Beelzebub** (*bē-el'zē-dub*), *n.* the prince of demons.

**Been** (*bin*), *part. perf.* of *Be*.

**Beer** (*bēr*), *n.* a liquor made of malt and hops.

**Bees-wax** (*bēz'waks*), *n.* the wax collected by bees.

**Beet** (*bēt*), *n.* a garden vegetable.

**Beetle** (*bētl*), *n.* a mallet; insect; — *v. i.* to jut out; to hang over.

**Beeves** (*bēvz*), *n. pl.* of *Beef*, cattle.

**Befall** (*bē-fawl'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* befall; *pp.* befallen] to happen to.

**Beft** (*bē-ft'*), *v. t.* to become; to suit.

**Beftitting** (*bē-ft'ing*), *a.* suiting; becoming.

**Befoo** (*bē-fool'*), *v. t.* to make a fool of.

**Before** (*bē-fōr'*), *prep.* in front of; prior to; in presence of; — *ad.* previously to.

**Beforehand** (*bē-fōr'hand*), *ad.* previously; — *a.* well provided.

**Be foul** (*bē-foul'*), *v. t.* to make foul.

**Be friend** (*bē-frend'*), *v. t.* to favor.

**Be fringe** (*bē-frinj'*), *v. t.* to adorn with fringe.

**Beg** (*beg*), *v. t.* to ask earnestly; — *v. i.* to live on alms.

**Beget** (*bē-ge't*), *v. t.* [*pret.* beget; *pp.* beget, begotten] to generate or produce.

**Begetter** (*bē-ge't'er*), *n.* one who begets.

**Beggar** (*bēg'gēr*), *n.* one who begs, or who lives by begging; — *v. t.* to bring to want.

**Beggarliness** (*bēg'gēr-li-nes*), *n.* the state of being beggarly; meanness.

**Beggarly** (*bēg'gēr-li*), *a.* very poor; mean; — *ad.* meanly.

**Beggary** (*bēg'gēr-i*), *n.* indigence.

**Begging** (*bēg'ing*), *ppr.* asking alms; — *n.* practice of asking alms.

**Begin** (*bē-gin'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* began; *pp.* begun] to take rise; to enter upon something new; to do the first act.

**Beginner** (*bē-gin'er*), *n.* one who begins.

**Beginning** (*bē-gin'ing*), *n.* the first part of time; first cause; commencement.

**Begird** (*bē-gērd'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* begirded; *pp.* begirt] to surround.

**Begone** (*bē-gon'*), *v. i.* go away; depart.

**Begrudge** (*bē-gruj'*), *v. t.* to envy the possession of.

**Begule** (*bē-gil'*), *v. t.* to impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.

**Beguilement** (*bē-gil'ment*), *n.* act of beguiling.

**Begun** (*bē-gun'*), *pp.* of *Begin*.

**Behalf** (*bē-hāf'*), *n.* favor; cause.

**Behave** (*bē-hāv'*), *v. i.* or *t.* to carry; to act; to demean.

**Behavior** (*bē-hāv'nyūr*), *n.* course of life; conduct; demeanor.

**Behead** (*bē-hed'*), *v. t.* to cut off the head.

**Beheld** (*bē-held'*), *pret.* of *Behold*.

**Behemoth** (*bē'hē-moth*), *n.* a large beast, described in the book of Job.

**Behest** (*bē-hest'*), *n.* a command.

**Behind** (*bē-hind'*), *prep.* or *ad.* at the back.

**Behindhand** (*bē-hind'hand*), *ad.* in arrears.

**Behold** (*bē-hōld'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* beheld] to see; — *ad.* lo! see!

**Beholden** (*bē-hōld'n*), *a.* indebted.

**Beholder** (*bē-hōld'er*), *n.* a spectator.

**Behoof** (*bē-hōof'*), *n.* profit; advantage.

**Behoove** (*bē-hōov'*), *v. t.* to be necessary to.

**Being** (*bē'ing*), *ppr.* of *Be*, existing; — *n.* existence; any thing that exists.

**Belabor** (*bē-lā'bēr*), *v. t.* to thump; to beat soundly.

**Belate** (*bē-lāt'*), *v. t.* to retard.

**Belated** (*bē-lāt'ed*), *a.* too late in time.

**Belay** (*bē-lā'*), *v. t.* to lie in wait for; to block up; to fasten.

**Belch** (*belch*), *v. t.* or *i.* to eject wind from the stomach; to throw out violently; — *n.* the act of belching.

**Beidam** (*bēl'dam*), *n.* a hag.

**Beleaguer** (*bē-lē'gēr*), *v. t.* to besiege.

**Bel-esprit** (*bē-es-prē'*), *n.* a man of wit.

**Belfry** (*bēl'fri*), *n.* a place where bells are rung.

**Belial** (*bē-li'al*), *n.* Satan; the devil.

**Belie** (*bē-lē'*), *v. t.* to speak falsely of.

**Belief** (*bē-lēf'*), *n.* credit given to evidence; the thing believed.

**Believe** (*bē-lēv'*), *n.* or *i.* to trust in; to have faith.

**Believer** (*bē-lēv'er*), *n.* one who believes.

**Bell** (*bel*), *n.* a hollow vessel made of a composition of metals, used for making sound; — *v. i.* to grow like a bell.

**Belladonna** (*bē-lā-don'nā*), *n.* deadly nightshade.

**Belle** (*bel*), *n.* a handsome lady.

**Belles-lettres** (*bē-lēl'tēr*), *n. pl.* polite literature.

**Belligerent** (*bē-līj'er-ent*),



- a. carrying on war; — n. a nation at war.*
- Bellman** (*bel'man*), *n.* one who rings a bell; a crier of goods.
- Bell-metal** (*bel'met-l*), *n.* a composition of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.
- Bellow** (*bel'lo*), *v. i.* to roar like a bull; — *n.* a loud outcry; a roar.
- Bellowing** (*bel'lo-ing*), *n.* a loud roaring.
- Bellows** (*bel'lōz*), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a machine to blow with.
- Bell-ringer** (*bel'ring-ēr*), *n.* one who rings a bell.
- Bell-wether** (*bel'weθ-ēr*), *n.* a sheep which carries a bell.
- Belly** (*bel'li*), *n.* the part of the body containing the bowels; — *v. i.* to bulge; to project.
- Belly-band** (*bel'li-band*), *n.* a girth for a horse.
- Belong** (*bē-lōng*), *v. i.* to be the property of; to adhere to.
- Beloved** (*bē-luv'd*), *pp.* greatly loved.
- Beloved** (*bē-luv'ed*), *a.* dear; much loved.
- Below** (*bē-lō*), *prep.* and *ad.* under in time or place; inferior.
- Belt** (*belt*), *n.* a girdle; sash; band.
- Belvedere** (*bel-ve-dēr*), *n.* a pavilion on the top of a house.
- Bemire** (*bē-mīr*), *v. t.* to sink or drag in the mire.
- Bemoan** (*bē-mōn*), *v. t.* to lament; to bewail.
- Bench** (*bench*), *n.* a long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges.
- Benchman** (*bench'mān*), *n.* a senior in the English inns of court.
- Bend** (*bend*), *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *bended, bent*] to crook; to bow; to submit; — *n.* a curve or flexure.
- Beneath** (*bē-nēth*), *prep.* and *ad.* under; below.
- Benedict** (*ben'e-dikt*), *n.* a newly married man.
- Benediction** (*ben-ē-dik'-shun*), *n.* blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.
- Benefaction** (*ben-ē-fak'-shun*), *n.* charitable gift.
- Benefactor** (*ben-ē-fak'tōr*), *n.* one who confers a benefit.
- Benefactress** (*ben-ē-fak'tres*), *n.* she who confers a benefit.
- Benefice** (*ben'ē-fis*), *n.* a church living.
- Beneficed** (*ben'ē-fist*), *a.* possessed of a benefice.
- Beneficence** (*bē-nēf'i-sens*), *n.* active goodness; bounty.
- Beneficent** (*bē-nēf'i-sent*), *a.* delighting in good works.
- Beneficial** (*ben-ē-fish'al*), *a.* useful; advantageous.
- Beneficially** (*ben-ē-fish'al-ly*), *ad.* advantageously; usefully.
- Beneficiary** (*ben-ē-fish'i-ār*), *n.* one who holds a benefice; one benefited by another.
- Benefit** (*ben'ē-fit*), *n.* advantage; profit; favor conferred; — *v. t.* to do good to.
- Benevolence** (*bē-nēv'ō-lens*), *n.* disposition to do good.
- Benignant** (*bē-nēv'ō-lent*), *a.* having good will; kind; affectionate.
- Benight** (*bē-nīt*), *v. t.* to involve in night.
- Benign** (*bē-nīn*), *a.* gracious; kind.
- Benignity** (*bē-nig'ni-ti*), *n.* graciousness.
- Benison** (*ben'i-zn*), *n.* a blessing.
- Bent** (*bent*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bend*; — *n.* a curve; tendency.
- Benumb** (*bē-mun*), *v. t.* to deprive of feeling.
- Benzoin** (*ben-zoin*), *n.* a resinous juice.
- Bequeath** (*bē-kweθ*), *v. t.* to give by will.
- Bequest** (*bē-kwest*), *n.* a legacy left by will.
- Berate** (*bē-rāt*), *v. t.* to scold.
- Bereave** (*bē-rāv*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *bereaved, bereft*] to deprive of; to take away from.
- Bereavement** (*bē-rāv'ment*), *n.* deprivation.
- Bereft** (*bē-ref't*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bereave*.
- Bergamot** (*bēr'ga-yot*), *n.* a variety of pear; an oil obtained from it.
- Berhyme** (*bē-rīm*), *v. t.* to mention in rhyme.
- Berry** (*ber'ri*), *n.* any small juicy fruit.
- Berth** (*bērth*), *n.* a ship's station at anchor; a room or sleeping place.
- Beryl** (*ber'li*), *n.* a greenish mineral or gem.
- Beseech** (*bē-sēch*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *beseought*] to entreat; to pray; to beg.
- Beseem** (*bē-sēm*), *v. t.* to become; to befit.
- Besecoming** (*bē-sēm'ing*), *a.* becoming; — *n.* comeliness.
- Besemely** (*bē-sēm'li*), *a.* fit; decent.
- Beset** (*bē-set*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *beset*] to inclose on all sides.
- Besetting** (*bē-set'ing*), *a.* habitually attending or harassing.
- Beshrew** (*bē-shrōd*), *v. t.* to wish a curse to.
- Beside** (*bē-sid*), *prep.* at the side.
- Besides** (*bē-sīdz*), *ad.* over and above.
- Besiege** (*bē-sēj*), *v. t.* to lay siege to.
- Besieger** (*bē-sēj'ēr*), *n.* one who besieges.
- Besmear** (*bē-smēr*), *v. t.* to daub; to soil; to smear over.
- Besom** (*bē-zum*), *n.* a brush of twigs; a broom.
- Beast** (*bē-sot*), *v. t.* to make sottish.
- Besought** (*bē-sawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Beseech*.
- Bespangle** (*bē-spang'gl*), *v. t.* to adorn with spangles.
- Bespatter** (*bē-spat'tēr*), *v. t.* to spatter over with water and dirt.
- Bespeak** (*bē-spēk*), *v. t.* [*pret.* *bespoke, pp.* *bespoken*] to speak for beforehand.
- Bespread** (*bē-spredd*), *v. t.* to spread over.
- Best** (*best*), *a.* superlative, most good.
- Bestial** (*bēst'yal*), *a.* belonging to a beast; filthy.
- Bestir** (*bē-stēr*), *v. t.* to move quickly.
- Bestow** (*bē-stō*), *v. t.* to give; to confer.
- Bestowal** (*bē-stō'al*), *n.* act of bestowing.
- Bestrew** (*bē-strōd* or *strōd*), *v. t.* to scatter over; to sprinkle.
- Bestride** (*bē-strīd*), *v. t.* [*pret.* *bestrid, pp.* *bestrid, bestridden*] to place one leg over, so that a leg shall be on each side.

**Bet** (*bet*), *n.* a wager; stake; — *v. t.* [*pp.* betted] to lay a wager.

**Betake** (*bē-tāk'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* betook; *pp.* betaken] to have recourse to.

**Betel** (*bē-tel*), *n.* a species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed in the East Indies.

**Bethel** (*beth'el*), *n.* a chapel for dissenters [England]; a house of worship for seamen.

**Bethink** (*bē-thīngk'*), *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* bethought] to reflect; to recollect; to consider.

**Betide** (*bē-tid'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to befall.

**Betimes** (*bē-tīmz*), *ad.* in good time; seasonably.

**Betoken** (*bē-tōkn*), *v. t.* to signify.

**Betook** (*bē-took'*), *pret.* of *Betake*.

**Betray** (*bē-trā'*), *v. t.* to disclose treacherously; to entrap.

**Betrayal** (*bē-trā'al*), *n.* breach of trust.

**Betrayer** (*bē-trā'ēr*), *n.* one who betrays; a traitor.

**Betroth** (*bē-troth'*), *v. t.* to pledge marriage to.

**Betrothment** (*bē-troth'ment*), *n.* contract of marriage.

**Better** (*bet'tēr*), *a.* comparative of Good, more good; — *v. t.* to make better.

**Betterment** (*bet'tēr-ment*), *n.* improvement.

**Bettors** (*bet'tērz*), *n. pl.* superiors.

**Betting** (*bet'ing*), *ppr.* laying a wager; — *n.* act of laying a wager.

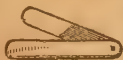
**Bettor** (*bet'tēr*), *n.* one who bets.

**Betty** (*bet'ti*), *n.* a burglar's instrument to break open doors.

**Between** (*bē-twēn*) } *prep.*

**Betwixt** (*bē-twīkst'*) } *in the middle.*

**Bevel** (*bev'el*), *n.* an instrument for drawing angles; a slant of a surface; — *v. t.* [*pp.* beveled] to cut to a bevel angle; — *v. i.* to slant off from a direct line.



**Bevel-gear** (*bev'el-gēr*), *n.* a

species of wheel work where the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or wheel driven.



**Beverage** (*bev'er-āj*), *n.* liquor; drink.

**Bevy** (*bev'i*), *n.* a flock of

swallow (*bē-wal'*), *v. t.* to grieve for; to lament.

**Beware** (*bē-wār'*), *v. i.* to be Bewilder (*bē-wil'dēr*), *v. t.* to puzzle; to lose in pathless places.

**Bewildering** (*bē-wil'dēr-ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* involving in perplexity.

**Bewitch** (*bē-wīch'*), *v. t.* to charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

**Bewitching** (*bē-wīch'ing*), *a.* having power to charm; fascinating.

**Bey** (*bā*), *n.* a Turkish governor; error.

**Beyond** (*bē-yond*), *prep.* on the further side; — *ad.* at a distance.

**Bezel** (*bez'el*), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.

**Biangular** (*bī-ang'gū-lar*), *a.* having two angles.

**Bias** (*bī'as*), *n.* weight on one side; partiality; propensity; — *v. t.* to incline to some side.

**Biased** (*bī'ast*), *ppr.* or *a.* inclined to one side.

**Bib** (*bīb*), *n.* a cloth under the chin.

**Bibaceous** (*bī-bī'shus*), *a.* addicted to drinking.

**Bibber** (*bīb'bēr*), *n.* a drinker; tippler.

**Bible** (*bī'bl*), *n.* the book that contains the sacred Scriptures.

**Biblical** (*bīb'lik-al*), *a.* relating to the Bible.

**Bibliographic** (*bīb-li-ō-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a description of books.

**Bibliography** (*bīb-li-ō-gra-fī*), *n.* a history or account of books.

**Bibliomania** (*bīb-li-ō-mā-ni-ā*), *n.* the rage for possessing rare or curious books.

**Bibliomaniac** (*bīb-li-ō-mā-ni-ak*), *n.* one who has a rage for possessing rare or curious books.

**Biblist** (*bīb'list*), *n.* one conversant with the Bible.

**Bibulous** (*bīb'ū-lus*), *a.* apt to imbibe.

**Bicephalous** (*bī-sef'a-lus*), *a.* having two heads.

**Bicker** (*bīk'ēr*), *v. t.* to contend petulantly about trifles.

**Bickering** (*bīk'ēr-ing*), *n.* contention.

**Bicornous** (*bī-kor'nus*), *a.* having two horns.

**Bid** (*bīd*), *v. t.* [*pret.* bid, bade; *ppr.* bid, bidden] to offer; to command; — *n.* an offer of a price.

**Bidden** (*bīd'n*), *pp.* of *Bid*.

**Bidder** (*bīd'ēr*), *n.* one that offers.

**Bidding** (*bīd'ing*), *n.* an invitation.

**Bide** (*bīd*), *v. i.* or *t.* to dwell.

**Bidental** (*bī-den'tal*), *a.* having two teeth.

**Biennial** (*bī-ēn'ī-al*), *a.* happening every two years.

**Bier** (*bēr*), *n.* a carriage to bear the dead.

**Biestings** (*bēst'ings*), *n. pl.* first milk of a cow after calving.

**Bifarious** (*bī-fā'r'us*), *a.* two-fold.

**Bifid** (*bī'fid*), *a.* two-cleft.

**Biflorous** (*bī-flo'rus*), *a.* having two flowers.

**Bifold** (*bī'fōld*), *a.* two-fold; double.

**Biform** (*bī'form*), *a.* having two forms.

**Bifurcate** (*bī-fur'kāt*), *a.* having two branches.

**Bifurcation** (*bī-fur'ka-shun*), *n.* a forking into two branches.

**Big** (*big*), *a.* large; pregnant.

**Bigamist** (*big'a-mist*), *n.* one who has committed bigamy.

**Bigamy** (*big'a-mī*), *n.* the crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

**Biggin** (*big'gin*), *n.* a child's cap; a small wooden vessel.

**Bight** (*bīt*), *n.* a small bay; the coil of a rope.

**Bigness** (*big'nes*), *n.* size; bulk.



**Bigot** (*big'ut*), *n.* one unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.

**Bigoted** (*big'ut-ed*), *a.* unduly devoted.

**Bigotry** (*big'ut-ri*), *n.* great prejudice.

**Bijou** (*bê-zhō'*), *n.* a jewel.

**Bilabiate** (*bi-lā'bi-āt*), *a.* having two lips.

**Bilbo** (*bil'bō*), *n.* a rapier; sword.

**Bilboes** (*bil'bōz*), *n. pl.* stocks for the feet.

**Bile** (*bīl*), *n.* a liquor secreted in the liver.

**Bilge** (*bilj*), *n.* the protuberant part of a cask; — *v. i.* to leak from fracture.

**Bilge-water** (*bilj'wa-tēr*), *n.* water lying in the bilge.

**Biliary** (*bil'yū-ri*), *a.* belonging to the bile.

**Billingsgate** (*bil'ingz-gāt*), *n.* foul language.

**Bilingual** (*bi-ling'gwous*), *a.* speaking two languages.

**Bilious** (*bil'yus*), *a.* pertaining to bile.

**Bill** (*bīl*), *n.* beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law; — *v. t.* or *i.* to caress; to fondle.

**Billet** (*bil'et*), *n.* a small note or letter; a stick of wood; — *v. t.* to quarter soldiers; to settle.

**Billet-doux** (*bil-le-dō'*), *n.* a love-letter.

**Billiards** (*bil'yards*), *n. pl.* a game played on a table with balls and sticks.

**Billion** (*bil'yūn*), *n.* according to the French, a thousand millions; according to the English, a million millions.

**Billow** (*bil'ō*), *n.* a large wave of the sea; — *v. t.* to swell or roll like a wave.

**Billowy** (*bil'ō-i*), *a.* swelling like a wave.

**Bimaneous** (*bi-mā'nus*), *a.* having two hands.

**Bin** (*bin*), *n.* a box for wine, etc.

**Binary** (*bi'nā-ri*), *a.* composed of two.

**Binate** (*bi'nāt*), *a.* being in couples.

**Bind** (*bīnd*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bound] to tie; to confine; to gird; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make cohesive.

**Binder** (*bīnd'er*), *n.* one who binds books.

**Bindery** (*bīnd'er-ri*), *n.* place for binding books.

**Binding** (*bīnd'ing*), *ppr.* confining; — *n.* a bandage; cover of a book.

**Binnacle** (*bīn'ak-kl*), *n.* the compass-box of a ship with a light to show it at night.

**Binocular** (*bi-nōk'ū-lar*), *a.* having two eyes.

**Binomial** (*bi-nō'mi-al*), *a.* having two names.

**Biographer** (*bi-og'ra-fēr*), *n.* a writer of biography.

**Biographic** (*bi-ō-grā'fik*), *a.* pertaining to the history of a person's life.

**Biography** (*bi-ō-grā-fī*), *n.* a history of one's life and character.

**Biology** (*bi-ol'o-jī*), *n.* the science of life.

**Biparous** (*bi-pā'r-us*), *a.* bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bipartite** (*bi-pār'tit* or *bi-pār'tīt*), *a.* that may be divided into two parts.

**Biped** (*bi'pēd*), *n.* an animal having only two feet.

**Bipedal** (*bi-pē'dal*), *a.* having two feet.

**Bipennate** (*bi-pen'āt*), *a.* having two wings.

**Biquadrate** (*bi-kwōd'rāt*), *n.* the fourth power in mathematics.

**Biquadratic** (*bi-kwōd-rat'ik*), *a.* relating to the fourth power.

**Birch** (*bērč*), *n.* the name of a tree.

**Bird** (*bērd*), *n.* the name of the feathered race.

**Bird's-eye** (*bērdz'ē*), *a.* seen as if by a flying bird above.

**Bird's-nest** (*bērdz'nest*), *n.* the nest of birds; — *pl.* Birds'-nests.

**Birth** (*bērth*), *n.* the act of coming into life; lineage; origin.

**Birthday** (*bērth'dā*), *n.* anniversary of one's birth.

**Birthplace** (*bērth'plās*), *n.* place where one is born.



**Birthright** (*bērth'rit*), *n.* the rights to which one is born.

**Biscuit** (*bis'kit*), *n.* hard bread in the form of small cakes.

**Bisect** (*bi-sekt'*), *v. t.* to divide into two.

**Bisection** (*bi-sek'shun*), *n.* a division into two equal parts.

**Bishop** (*bish'up*), *n.* the head of a diocese.

**Bishoptic** (*bish'up-ik*), *n.* a diocese.

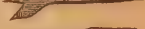
**Bismuth** (*biz'muth*), *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish white color, used in the arts and in medicine.

**Bissexile** (*bi-seks'til*), *n.* leap-year.

**Bister** (*bis'tēr*), *n.* a brown Bister's paint made of soot.

**Bisulcous** (*bi-sul'kus*), *a.* cloven-footed.

**Bit** (*bit*), *n.* the iron of a bridle;



a morsel; a boring tool; — *v. t.* to put the

bit in the mouth.

**Bitch** (*bich*), *n.* a she-dog.

**Bite** (*bit*), *v. t.* [*pret.* bit; *pp.* bitten] to seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; — *n.* act of biting; a wound made by the teeth.

**Biter** (*bi'tēr*), *n.* one that bites.

**Biting** (*bi'ting*), *a.* that bites.

**Bitten** (*bi'tn*), *pp.* wounded with the teeth.

**Bitter** (*bi'tēr*), *a.* sharp; severe; affective.

**Bitterness** (*bi'tēr-nes*), *n.* a bitter taste; extreme hatred.

**Bitters** (*bi'tērz*), *n. pl.* a bitter drink.

**Bitumen** (*bi-tū'men*), *n.* an inflammable substance of a strong smell.

**Bituminous** (*bi-tū'mi-nus*), *a.* containing bitumen.

**Bivalve** (*bi-valv*), *n.* an animal having two valves, like an oyster; has two valves; — *a.* having two valves.

**Bivouac** (*bi-vō'ak*), *v. t.* to be on watch all night.

**Bizarre** (*bē-zār*), *a.* odd.

**Blab** (*blab*), *v. t.* or *i.* to tell a secret; to tattle.

**Black** (*blak*), *a.* destitute of light; dark; cloudy; dia-

- mal;—*n.* an African; darkest color;—*v. t.* to make black.
- Blackamoor** (*blak'a-mōō*), *n.* a negro.
- Black-art** (*blak'ärt*), *n.* magic.
- Blackball** (*blak'bau*), *n.* a composition for blacking shoes;—*v. t.* to reject by black ballots.
- Blackberry** (*blak'ber-i*), *n.* the berry of the bramble.
- Blackboard** (*blak'bōrd*), *n.* a board used for writing on with chalk.
- Black-cattle** (*blak'kat-l*), *n.* *pl.* oxen, cows, etc., of any color.
- Blacken** (*blak'kn*), *v. t.* to make black; to defame.
- Blackguard** (*blak'gärd*), *n.* a person of foul language.
- Blackleg** (*blak'leg*), *n.* a notorious gambler and cheat.
- Black-letter** (*blak'let-tēr*), *n.* the old English letter or character.
- Black-mail** (*blak'mäl*), *n.* money formerly paid to robbers for protection; extortion of money by threats.
- Blacksmith** (*blak'smith*), *n.* a smith that works in iron.
- Bladder** (*blad'dēr*), *n.* a vessel in the body containing some liquid.
- Bladdery** (*blad'dēr-i*), *a.* containing bladders.
- Blade** (*bläd*), *n.* a spire of grass; the cutting part of an instrument.
- Bladed** (*bläd'ed*), *a.* having a blade.
- Blain** (*blän*), *n.* a blister; a blotch; an inflammatory swelling.
- Blamable** (*bläm'a-bl*), *a.* deserving blame.
- Blame** (*bläm*), *v. t.* to censure; to charge with a fault;—*n.* expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault.
- Blameless** (*bläm'les*), *a.* without blame; guiltless.
- Blameworthy** (*bläm'wv-üi*), *a.* deserving blame; censurable.
- Blanch** (*blänch*), *v. t. or i.* to whiten; to evade; to shift.
- Blanc-mange** (*blo-mom'*), *n.* a preparation of isinglass or sea-moss, milk, sugar, etc., boiled.
- Bland** (*bländ*), *a.* courteous; mild; gentle.
- Blandish** (*bländ'ish*), *v. t.* to wheedle; to caress.
- Blandishment** (*bländ'ish-ment*), *n.* soothing speech.
- Blandness** (*bländ'nes*), *n.* state of being bland.
- Blank** (*blangk*), *a.* white; pale; unwritten; without rhyme;—*n.* void space; disappointment.
- Blanket** (*blangk'et*), *n.* a woolen covering for a bed.
- Blare** (*blär*), *v. t.* to roar; to bellow.
- Blarney** (*blär'ni*), *n.* smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.
- Blaspheme** (*blas-fēm'*), *v. t.* to speak with irreverence of God.
- Blasphemer** (*blas-fēm'er*), *n.* a person who reviles God.
- Blasphemous** (*blas-fe-mus*), *a.* containing blasphemy.
- Blasphemously** (*blas'fe-mus-i*), *ad.* in a blasphemous way.
- Blasphemy** (*blas-fe-mi*), *n.* language uttered impiously against God.
- Blast** (*bläst*), *n.* a gust of wind; blight; explosion of powder; one smelting of ore;—*v. t.* to cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure.
- Blaze** (*bläz*), *v. t. or i.* to flame; to diffuse a report;—*n.* a flame; a stream of light.
- Blazing** (*bläz'ing*), *a.* emitting flame; making conspicuous.
- Blazon** (*blä'zn*), *v. t.* to display with ostentation;—*n.* the art of heraldry.
- Blazonry** (*blä'zn-ri*), *n.* the art of describing coats of arms.
- Bleach** (*blēch*), *v. t. or i.* to whiten.
- Bleachery** (*blēch'er-i*), *n.* a bleacher's office and grounds.
- Bleaching** (*blēch'ing*), *n.* the process of whitening or decolorizing cloth.
- Bleak** (*blēk*), *a.* open; exposed; cold; cheerless; dreary.
- Bleakily** (*blēk'li*), *ad.* openly as to cold and wind.
- Bleakness** (*blēk'nes*), *n.* exposedness to the wind; coldness.
- Blear** (*blēr*), *a.* dim with water or rheum;—*v. t.* to make the eyes watery.
- Blear-eyed** (*blēr'id*), *a.* having eyes dim with rheum.
- Bleat** (*blēt*), *v. t.* to cry like a sheep;—*n.* the cry of a sheep.
- Bleed** (*blēd*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bled] to let blood.
- Bleeding** (*blēd'ing*), *n.* letting of blood with the lancet.
- Blemish** (*blēm'ish*), *v. t.* to disfigure; to mark with deformity; to hurt;—*n.* a deformity; disgrace; taint.
- Blench** (*blēnch*), *v. t. or i.* to shrink.
- Blend** (*blend*), *v. t.* to confound in a mass; to mingle together.
- Bless** (*bles*), *v. t.* to wish happiness to; to praise.
- Blessed** (*blest*), *pp.* made happy.
- Blessed** (*bles'ed*), *a.* happy; holy.
- Blessedness** (*bles'ed-nes*), *n.* happiness.
- Blessing** (*bles'ing*), *n.* a prayer for happiness; benediction.
- Blew** (*blū*), *pret.* of *blow*.
- Blight** (*blit*), *n.* a disease; mildew;—*v. t.* to affect with blight.
- Blind** (*bländ*), *a.* destitute of sight; dark; obscure;—*v. t.* to prevent from seeing;—*n.* anything that intercepts the sight.
- Blindfold** (*bländ'föld*), *a.* having the eyes covered;—*v. t.* to cover the eyes.
- Blindness** (*bländ'nes*), *n.* a want of sight; ignorance.
- Blink** (*blink*), *v. i.* to wink; to see darkly;—*n.* a dazzling whiteness.
- Bliss** (*blis*), *n.* the highest happiness; blessedness.
- Blissful** (*blis'ful*), *a.* very happy; blessed.
- Blissfulness** (*blis'ful-nes*), *n.* exalted happiness; felicity.
- Blister** (*blis'tēr*), *n.* a thin bladder on the skin;—*v. t.* to raise blisters;—*v. i.* to rise in blisters.
- Blithe** (*blith*), *a.* gay; airy; joyous.
- Blithsome** (*blith'sum*), *a.* gay; joyous; merry.
- Blithely** (*blith'li*), *ad.* joyfully.
- Bloat** (*blōt*), *v. t.* to cause to swell;—*v. i.* to puff up.
- Bloated** (*blōt'ed*), *a.* puffed; swelled.

Bloater (*blōt'ēr*), *n.* a herring dried in smoke.

Block (*blok*), *n.* a piece of wood in which a pulley runs; a heavy piece of timber, or mass of wood; — *v. t.* to shut or stop up.



Blockade (*blok'ād*), *n.* a close siege; — *v. t.* to surround with a force; to shut up.

Blockhead (*blok'hēd*), *n.* a person of dull intellect.

Block-house (*blok'hous*), *n.* a wooden fortress.

Blonde (*blond*), *n.* a person of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes.

Blood (*blud*), *n.* the red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; race; life; — *v. t.* to stain with, or let blood.

Blood-guiltiness (*blud'gilt-i-nes*), *n.* guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

Blood-hound (*blud'hound*), *n.* a fierce hound with an acute sense of smell.

Bloodless (*blud'les*), *a.* without blood.

Bloodshed (*blud'shed*), *n.* slaughter.

Blood-shot (*blud'shot*), *a.* red and inflamed.

Bloodstone (*blud'stōn*), *n.* heliotrope, a stone of a green color, with red spots like blood.

Blood-sucker (*blud'suk-ēr*), *n.* a leech; a cruel man.

Blood-thirsty (*blud'therst-i*), *a.* eager for blood.

Blood-vessel (*blud'ves-el*), *n.* an artery or vein.

Bloody (*blud'y*), *a.* stained with blood.

Bloom (*blōom*), *n.* blossom; the flush on the cheek; a mass of crude iron; — *v. i.* or *t.* to yield blossoms.

Blooming (*blōom'ing*), *a.* thriving with youth, health, and beauty.

Blossom (*blōs'um*), *n.* the flower of plants; — *v. t.* to put forth blossoms.

Blot (*blot*), *v. t.* [pp. blotted] to stain; to spot with ink; to efface; — *n.* spot; disgrace; reproach.

Blotch (*block*), *n.* an inflamed spot on the skin.

Blotter (*blot'ēr*), *n.* a waste-book.

Blouse (*blouz*), *n.* a light, loose outer garment.

Blow (*blō*), *n.* a stroke; calamity; egg of a fly; — *v. i.* or *t.* [pret. blew; pp. blown] to make a current of air; to pant; to breathe; to blossom; to deposit eggs in.

Blower (*blō'ēr*), *n.* a contrivance for securing a current of air.

Blow-pipe (*blō'pīp*), *n.* a tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.

Blowth (*blōth*), *n.* blossoms in general.

Blowze (*blouz*), *n.* a ruddy woman.

Blowzy (*blouz'y*), *a.* ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced; high-colored.

Blubber (*blub'ēr*), *n.* the fat of whales; — *v. i.* to weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Bludgeon (*blud'jun*), *n.* a short, thick club.

Blue (*blū*), *a.* of a blue color; — *n.* one of the primary colors; — *v. t.* to dye or stain blue.

Blueness (*blū-nes*), *n.* the quality of being blue.

Blues (*blūz*), *n. pl.* lowness of spirits.

Blue-stocking (*blū-stok'ing*), *n.* a literary lady.

Bluff (*bluf*), *a.* swelled; blustering; — *n.* a steep bank overhanging the sea or a river.

Bluing (*blū'ing*), *n.* something that gives a blue tinge.

Bluish (*blū'ish*), *a.* blue in a small degree.

Blunder (*blun'dēr*), *v. t.* to mistake grossly; — *n.* a gross mistake.

Blunderbus (*blun'dēr-bus*), *n.* a short gun with large bore.

Blunderer (*blun'dēr-ēr*), *n.* a stupid man.

Blundering (*blun'dēr-ing*), *a.* mistaking grossly; stumbling.

Blunt (*blunt*), *a.* dull on the edge or point; rude; abrupt; — *v. t.* to dull; to depress.

Bluntly (*blunt'li*), *ad.* in a blunt manner.

Bluntness (*blunt'nes*), *n.* a want of edge.

Blur (*blur*), *n.* a blot; spot; stain; — *v. t.* to obscure without quite effacing.

Blurt (*blurt*), *v. t.* to utter inadvertently.

Blush (*blush*), *v. i.* to redder in the face; — *n.* a red color caused by shame or confusion.

Blushing (*blush'ing*), *n.* act of turning red; *a.* reddish; modest.

Bluster (*blus'tēr*), *v. i.* to roar; to bully; — *n.* a roar; tumult; boast; swagger.

Blustering (*blus'tēr-ing*), *n.* tumult; noise.

Boa (*bō'ā*), *n.* a genus of large serpents; a long round piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies.

Boar (*bōr*), *n.* a male swine.

Board (*bōrd*), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; — *v. t.* or *t.* to lay with boards; to enter a ship by force; to give or receive diet.

Boarder (*bōrd'ēr*), *n.* one who pays for food taken at another's table; one who enters a ship by force.

Boarding (*bōrd'ing*), *n.* act of covering with boards; food; act of boarding a ship.

Boast (*bōst*), *v. i.* or *t.* to talk ostentatiously; to glory in; — *n.* a vaunting speech.

Boaster (*bōst'ēr*), *n.* one who boasts.

Boastful (*bōst'fūl*), *a.* vain; haughty.

Boasting (*bōst'ing*), *n.* act of boasting.

Boat (*bōt*), *n.* a small open vessel; — *v. t.* to convey in a boat.

Boatable (*bōt'a-bl*), *a.* navigable with boats.

Boatman (*bōt'man*), *n.* one who manages a boat.

Boatswain (*bōt'swain*, or colloq. *bō'sm*), *n.* an officer in a ship, who has charge of the boats and rigging.

Bobbin (*bōb'in*), *n.* a small pin on which thread is wound; a kind of spool.

Bocking (*bōk'ing*), *n.* a kind of baize.



**Bode** (*bād*), *v. t. or i.* to presage; to foreshow.

**Bodice** or **Boddice** (*bod'is*), *n.* a woman's stays.

**Bodied** (*bod'id*), *a.* having a body.

**Bodiless** (*bod'i-less*), *a.* without a body.

**Bodily** (*bod'i-li*), *a.* relating to the body.

**Boding** (*bod'ing*), *n.* an omen.

**Bodkin** (*bod'kin*), *n.* an instrument for piercing holes; a large needle.

**Body** (*bod'i*), *n.* the whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; mass; system.

**Body-guard** (*bod'i-gārd*), *n.* a guard of the person.

**Bog** (*bog*), *n.* a fen or morass.

**Boggle** (*bog'gl*), *v. t. and i.* to hesitate from fear of difficulties.

**Boggler** (*bog'ler*), *n.* one that hesitates.

**Boggy** (*bog'i*), *a.* marshy; swampy.

**Bogus** (*bog'gus*), *n.* spurious (Amer.).

**Bohea** (*bo-hē*), *n.* a coarse kind of black tea.

**Boil** (*boil*), *n.* a sore swelling; — *v. i.* to bubble through heat; — *v. t.* to cause to boil.

**Boiler** (*boil'er*), *n.* a vessel in which anything is boiled.

**Boisterous** (*bois'ter-us*), *a.* violent; noisy.

**Boisterousness** (*bois'ter-us-ness*), *n.* state of being boisterous.

**Bold** (*bōld*), *a.* having or requiring courage.

**Boldly** (*bōld'ly*), *ad.* in a bold manner.

**Boldness** (*bōld'ness*), *n.* courage; confidence; impudence.

**Boil** (*bōil*), *n.* a pod; a seed-vessel; — *v. t.* to form into a round pod.

**Boister** (*bōil'stēr*), *n.* a long pillow; — *v. t.* to pad; to support.

**Boistering** (*bōil'stēr-ing*), *n.* a prop or support.

**Bolt** (*bōlt*), *n.* bar of a door; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 28 ells; — *v. s.* to fasten; to sift; to swallow hastily; — *v. i.* to spring suddenly aside.

**Boiter** (*bōil'er*), *n.* a sieve to separate flour from bran.

**Boius** (*bō'ius*), *n.* a large pill.

**Bomb** (*bum*), *n.* an iron shell filled with ex-

plosive materials, to be fired from a mortar.

**Bombard** (*bum'bārd*), *n.* to attack with bombs.

**Bombardier** (*bun-bārd-ēr*), *n.* one who serves a mortar.

**Bombardment** (*bun-bārd-ment*), *n.* an attack with bombs.

**Bombaset** (*bun-ba-zet*), *n.* a sort of thin, woolen cloth.

**Bombazine** (*bun-ba-zēn*), *n.* a slight twilled stuff.

**Bombast** (*bun'bāst*), *n.* high sounding language; — *a.* consisting of swelling words.

**Bomb-ketch** (*bun'kech*), *n.* a ship to carry bombs.

**Bond** (*bond*), *n.* anything that binds; — *v. t.* to secure by bond; — *a.* in a servile state; captive.

**Bondage** (*bond-āj*), *n.* slavery; captivity; imprisonment.

**Bondmaid** (*bond'mād*), *n.* a woman slave.

**Bondman** (*bond'man*), *n.* a man slave.

**Bond-servant** (*bond'servant*), *n.* a slave.

**Bondsman** (*bondz'man*), *n.* one bound as surety for another.

**Bondwoman** (*bond'wooman*), *n.* a woman slave.

**Bone** (*bōn*), *n.* the firm, hard substance which forms the frame-work of an animal.

**Bone-setter** (*bōn'set-ēr*), *n.* a man that sets broken bones.

**Bonfire** (*bōn'fir*), *n.* a triumphal fire.

**Bonnet** (*bōn'net*), *n.* a covering for the head.

**Bonny** (*bōn'ni*), *a.* handsome; merry.

**Bonus** (*bō'nus*), *n.* a premium, as on a loan or other privilege.

**Bony** (*bō'ni*), *a.* full of bones; strong.

**Booby** (*bō'bī*), *n.* a dunce; a bird.

**Book** (*bōok*), *n.* a volume; — *v. t.* to enter in a book.

**Book-binder** (*bōok'bīnd-ēr*), *n.* one who binds books.



**Book-case** (*bōok'kās*), *n.* a case for books.

**Bookish** (*bōok'ish*), *a.* much given to books or study.

**Book-keeper** (*bōok'kēp-ēr*), *n.* a keeper of accounts.

**Book-keeping** (*bōok'kēp-ing*), *n.* the keeping of accounts.

**Bookworm** (*bōok'wurm*), *n.* a close student.

**Boom** (*bōom*), *n.* a spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a line of spars across a river; a hollow roar; — *v. i.* to make a hollow roar, as waves.

**Boomerang** (*bōom'ēr-ang*), *n.* a hard-wood missile so made that when thrown it returns to the thrower.

**Booming** (*bōom'ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* rushing with violence; roaring like waves.

**Boon** (*bōon*), *a.* gay; merry; kind; — *n.* a gift; present; favor.

**Boor** (*bōor*), *n.* a clown; countryman.

**Boorish** (*bōor'ish*), *a.* clownish; rustic.

**Booze** (*bōoz*), *v. i.* to drink to excess.

**Boost** (*bōost*), *v. t.* to push up; to lift.

**Boozy** (*bōo'zi*), *a.* tipsy; merry with liquor.

**Boot** (*bōot*), *v. t.* to profit; to put on boots; — *n.* profit; a covering for the foot and leg.

**Bootee** (*bōot-ē*), *n.* a short boot.

**Booth** (*bōoth*), *n.* a temporary shelter of slight construction.

**Boot-jack** (*bōot'jak*), *n.* a stock for pulling off boots.

**Bootless** (*bōot'less*), *a.* unprofitable; useless.

**Boot-tree** (*bōot'trē*), *n.* a wooden mold or block to shape a boot.

**Booty** (*bōot'i*), *n.* pillage; plunder; spoil taken in war.

**Bo-peep** (*bō-pēp*), *n.* a child's play.

**Borax** (*bō'raks*), *n.* a compound of boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.

**Border** (*bōr'dēr*), *n.* an edge; boundary; — *v. t. or i.* to adorn with a border; to make a border.

**Borderer** (*bōr'dēr-ēr*), *n.* one who dwells near a border.

**Bore** (*bôr*), *v. t.* to make a hole with an auger; to weary; — *n.* a hole made by boring; a tiresome person.  
**Boreal** (*bô're-al*), *a.* northern.  
**Boreas** (*bô're-as*), *n.* the north wind.  
**Bore-cole** (*bôr'kôl*), *n.* a species of cabbage.  
**Born** (*born*), *pp.* brought forth.  
**Borne** (*bôrn*), *pp.* of *Bear*, carried.  
**Borough** (*bur'ô*), *n.* a corporate town.  
**Borrow** (*bor'ô*), *v. t.* to obtain the use of for a time.  
**Borrower** (*bor'rô-ër*), *n.* one who borrows.  
**Boilage** (*bok'âj*), *n.* thickets; thick foliage.  
**Boism** (*bô'szum*), *n.* the breast; heart; — *v. t.* to conceal in the bosom.  
**Boss** (*bos*), *n.* a stud; knob.  
**Bossed** (*bosd*), *a.* ornamented with bosses.  
**Bossy** (*bos'si*), *a.* containing bosses.  
**Botanic** (*bô-tan'ik*), *a.* relating to plants.  
**Botanist** (*bot'an-ist*), *n.* a person skilled in plants.  
**Botanize** (*bot'an-iz*), *v. i.* to study plants.  
**Botany** (*bot'a-ni*), *n.* that branch of natural history that treats of plants.  
**Botch** (*boch*), *n.* a patch of a garment; ill-finished work; *v. t.* to patch or mend clumsily.  
**Both** (*bôth*), *a.* two taken together.  
**Bother** (*both'er*), *v. t.* to perplex.  
**Bots** (*bots*), *n. pl.* small worms in the intestines of horses.  
**Bottle** (*bot'l*), *n.* a narrow mouthed vessel for liquor; — *v. t.* to put into bottles.  
**Bottom** (*bot'um*), *n.* the lowest part; the ground under water; a valley; dregs; — *v. t.* to found or build upon.  
**Bottomless** (*bot'um-less*), *a.* without a bottom.  
**Bottomry** (*bot'um-ri*), *n.* the act of borrowing money on a ship.  
**Boudoir** (*bô'dwôr*), *n.* a small private apartment.  
**Bough** (*bow*), *n.* a large branch of a tree.

**Bought** (*bawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Buy*, purchased.  
**Bougie** (*bôo-zhê*), *n.* a wax candle; a surgical instrument.  
**Bounce** (*bouns*), *v. i.* to leap; to spring; — *n.* a leap; sudden noise; a boast.  
**Bouncer** (*boun'sër*), *n.* a boaster; a liar.  
**Bound** (*bound*), *v. t.* or *i.* to limit; to restrain; to spring; — *a.* destined; going to.  
**Boundary** (*bound'a-ri*), *n.* a limit; mark; barrier.  
**Bounden** (*bound'n*), *a.* required; necessary, as our *bounden* duty.  
**Boundless** (*bound'les*), *a.* unlimited.  
**Bounteous** (*boun'ts-us*), *a.* liberal; kind.  
**Bountiful** (*boun'ti-ful*), *a.* liberal; generous.  
**Bountifully** (*boun'ti-ful-ly*), *ad.* generously.  
**Bountifulness** (*boun'ti-ful-ness*), *n.* generosity.  
**Bounty** (*boun'ti*), *n.* liberality in giving; a premium.  
**Bouquet** (*bôo-kâ*), *n.* a bunch of flowers.  
**Bourgeois** (*bur'-jois*), *n.* a kind of printing type.  
**Bourn** & (*bôrn*), *n.* a bound; limit.  
**Bourse** (*bôrs*), *n.* a French Exchange.  
**Bout** (*bout*), *n.* a turn; trial; essay.  
**Bovine** (*bô'vin*), *a.* relating to cattle.  
**Bow** (*bow*), *v. t.* and *i.* to bend down; — *n.* an act of reverence or respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.  
**Bow** (*bô*), *n.* an instrument for shooting arrows; anything curved or arched.  
**Bowlder** (*bôlder*), *n.* a roundish mass of rock.  
**Bowman** (*bô'man*), *n.* an archer. [most rower.]  
**Bowman** (*bow'man*), *n.* foreman.  
**Bowels** (*bow'els*), *n. pl.* the intestines.  
**Bower** (*bow'ër*), *n.* an arbor; an anchor at the bow.  
**Bowery** (*bow'ë-ri*), *a.* full of bowers; shady.  
**Bowie-knife** (*bô'e-nâf*), *n.* a long knife or dagger.  
**Bowl** (*bôl*), *n.* a concave vessel.

**Bowler** (*bôl'ër*), *n.* one who plays at bowls.  
**Bowline** (*bô'lin*), *n.* a rope to hold a sail to the wind.  
**Bowling-green** (*bô'ling-grên*), *n.* a green for bowlers.  
**Bowspit** (*bô'sprî*), *n.* a spar projecting from a ship's head.  
**Bowstring** (*bô'string*), *n.* a string for a bow; a Turkish punishment.  
**Box** (*boks*), *n.* a tree; a wooden case; blow on the ear; — *v. t.* or *i.* to put in a box; to strike.  
**Boxer** (*boks'ër*), *n.* one who fights with the fists.  
**Boy** (*boy*), *n.* a male child.  
**Boyhood** (*boy'hôod*), *n.* state of a boy.  
**Boyish** (*boy'ish*), *a.* like a boy; trifling.  
**Boyishness** (*boy'ish-ness*), *n.* the manners of a boy.  
**Bracate** (*brak'kât*), *a.* having feathers which cover the feet.  
**Brace** (*brâs*), *n.* that which holds; a strap; a pair; — *v. t.* to bind; to tie; to tighten.  
**Bracelet** (*brâs'let*), *n.* an ornament for the wrist.  
**Brachial** (*brak'i-al*), *a.* belonging to the arm.  
**Bracket** (*brak'et*), *n.* a small support of wood; — *pl.* hooks, thus [ ], for inclosing words.  
**Bract** (*brakt*), *n.* an irregularly developed leaf.  
**Brackish** (*brak'ish*), *a.* saltish; salt.  
**Brad** (*brad*), *n.* a slender nail without a head.  
**Brag** (*brag*), *v. t.* to boast.  
**Braggadocio** (*brag-a-dô-shi-ô*), *n.* a vain boaster.  
**Braggart** (*brag'ärt*), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow.  
**Brahmin** (*brâ'min*), *n.* a person of the highest caste among the Hindoos.  
**Brahminical** (*brâ-min'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the Brahmins.  
**Braid** (*brâd*), *v. t.* to weave three or more strands to form one; — *n.* a texture; sort of lace.  
**Brain** (*brân*), *n.* soft substance within the skull; the understanding; the fancy.

**Brain-pan** (*brän'pan*), *n.* the skull.  
**Brake** (*bräk*), *old pret.* of *Break* — *n.* instrument for dressing flax: a piece of mechanism for retarding motion by friction; a fern; a thickset.  
**Brakeman** (*bräk'man*), *n.* one who manages the brake on railroads.  
**Bramble** (*bram'bl*), *n.* a prickly shrub.  
**Bran** (*bran*), *n.* the outer coats of grain separated from the flour.  
**Branch** (*bränch*), *n.* a limb; a bough; — *v. t.* or *t.* to divide into branches.  
**Branchlet** (*bränch'let*), *n.* a little branch.  
**Branchy** (*bränch'i*), *a.* full of branches.  
**Brand** (*brand*), *v. t.* to burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize; — *n.* a burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma.  
**Brandish** (*brand'ish*), *v. t.* to wave; to flourish.  
**Branding** (*brand'ing*), *n.* a small red worm.  
**Brandy** (*bran'di*), *n.* a spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.  
**Brangle** (*brang'gl*), *n.* a brawl; — *v. i.* to wrangle.  
**Brasier** (*brä'zhër*), *n.* one who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.  
**Brass** (*bräs*), *n.* a yellow metal composed of copper and zinc; impudence.  
**Brassy** (*bräs'i*), *a.* made of brass.  
**Brat** (*brat*), *n.* a contemptuous name for a child.  
**Bravado** (*brä-vä'do*), *n.* an arrogant threat; boasting fellow.  
**Brave** (*bräv*), *a.* fearless of danger; — *v. t.* to encounter with firmness; to defy.  
**Bravely** (*bräv'li*), *ad.* gallantly; generously.  
**Bravery** (*bräv'ër-i*), *n.* courage; heroism.  
**Bravo** (*bräv'vö*), *n.* a daring villain.  
**Bravo** (*bräv'vö*), *interj.* well done!  
**Brawl** (*bräwl*), *v. i.* to make a great noise; to quarrel

noisily; — *n.* a quarrel; squabble.  
**Brawler** (*bräwl'ër*), *n.* a wrangler; a noisy fellow.  
**Brawn** (*bräwn*), *n.* a boar's flesh; muscular strength.  
**Brawny** (*bräwn'i*), *a.* having large, strong muscles.  
**Bray** (*brä*), *v. t.* to beat in a mortar; — *v. t.* to make a harsh noise; — *n.* the cry of an ass.  
**Braying** (*brä'ing*), *n.* the cry of an ass.  
**Braze** (*bräz*), *v. t.* to cover with brass.  
**Brazen** (*brä'zn*), *a.* made of brass; bold; — *v. i.* to be impudent.  
**Brazen-faced** (*brä'zn-fäst*), *a.* impudent; bold.  
**Brazenness** (*brä'zn-nes*), *n.* a brazen quality.  
**Breach** (*brëch*), *n.* a gap; quarrel.  
**Breachy** (*brëch'i*), *a.* apt to break fences; unruly.  
**Bread** (*bred*), *n.* food made of flour; support of life.  
**Breadstuff** (*bred'stuf*), *n.* that of which bread is made.  
**Breadth** (*bredth*) *n.* width.  
**Break** (*bräk*), *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* broke; *pp.* broke, broken] to part by force; to tame; to become bankrupt; to dawn as the day; to remove from office; — *n.* an opening; failure.  
**Breakage** (*bräk'äf*), *n.* allowance for things broken.  
**Breaker** (*bräk'ër*), *n.* one that breaks; a rock on which waves break; the waves so broken.  
**Breakfast** (*brek'fast*), *n.* the first meal in the day; — *v. t.* to eat breakfast.  
**Breakwater** (*bräk'wäw-tër*), *n.* a wall to break the force of the waves.  
**Bream** (*brëm*), *v. t.* to cleanse a ship's bottom; — *n.* a fish.  
**Breast** (*brëst*), *n.* part of the body; — *v. t.* to meet in front.  
**Breastplate** (*brëst'plät*), *n.* armor for the breast.  
**Breastwork** (*brëst'wörk*), *n.* a low parapet for defense.  
**Breath** (*brëth*), *n.* life; air respired.  
**Breathe** (*brëth*), *v. i.* to respire; to live; to utter softly.

**Breathing** (*brëth'ing*), *n.* respiration.  
**Breathless** (*brëth'les*), *a.* out of breath; exhausted; dead.  
**Bred** (*bred*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Breed*.  
**Breech** (*brëch*), *n.* the lower part of the body.  
**Breeches** (*brëch'es*), *n.* a garment worn by men upon the legs.  
**Breeching** (*brëch'ing*), *n.* the hinder part of a harness.  
**Breech-loader** (*brëch' löd-ër*), *n.* a fire-arm that receives its load at the breech instead of the muzzle.  
**Breed** (*brëd*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bred] to generate; to hatch; to bring up; — *n.* offspring; progeny.  
**Breeder** (*brëd'ër*), *n.* one that breeds.  
**Breeding** (*brëd'ing*), *n.* a bringing up; manners.  
**Breeze** (*brëz*), *n.* a gentle wind.  
**Brethren** (*brëth'rën*), *n. pl.* of *Brother*.  
**Breve** (*brëc*), *n.* a note in music; a curve to denote the short sound of a vowel.  
**Brevet** (*brë-vët*), *n.* a commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.  
**Breviary** (*brë'vi-ä-ri*), *n.* the prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church.  
**Brevier** (*brë-vër*), *n.* a small printing letter.  
**Brevity** (*brëv'i-ti*), *n.* conciseness.  
**Brew** (*bröö*), *v. t.* to make beer; — *v. t.* to mingle; to contrive.  
**Browage** (*bröö'äf*), *n.* drink brewed.  
**Brewer** (*bröö'ër*), *n.* one who brews.  
**Brewery** (*bröö'ër-i*), *n.* a house for brewing.  
**Bribe** (*brih*), *n.* gift to corrupt the conduct; — *v. t.* to corrupt by gifts.  
**Bribery** (*bril'ër-i*), *n.* the giving or receiving bribes.  
**Brick** (*brik*), *n.* a squared mass of burnt clay; — *v. t.* to lay with bricks.  
**Brickbat** (*brik'bat*), *n.* a broken brick.  
**Brick-kiln** (*brik'kil*), *n.* a kiln for burning brick.



**Brick-layer** (*brīk'li-ēr*), *n.* one who lays or builds with brick.

**Bridal** (*brīd'āl*), *a.* belonging to marriage:—*n.* a wedding.

**Bride** (*brīd*), *n.* a woman about to be, or newly, married.

**Bride-cake** (*brīd'kāk*), *n.* cake distributed at a wedding.

**Bridegroom** (*brīd'grōom*), *n.* a man newly married or about to be married.

**Bridemaid** (*brīd'mād*), }  
**Bride's-maid** (*brīd'smād*), }  
*n.* a woman who attends the bride.

**Brideman** (*brīd'man*), }

**Brides-man** (*brīd'sman*), }  
*n.* a man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride.

**Bridewell** (*brīd'wel*), *n.* a house of correction.

**Bridge** (*brīj*), *n.* a structure to pass over water on; a supporter:—*v. t.* to form a bridge over.

**Bridle** (*brīdl*), *n.* an instrument to govern and restrain a horse:—*v. t.* to put on a bridle; to restrain.

**Brief** (*brīf*), *a.* short; concise:—*n.* an epitome or short writing.

**Briefly** (*brīf'li*), *ad.* in few words.

**Brier** (*brī-ēr*), *n.* a prickly shrub.

**Briery** (*brī-ēr-ē*), *a.* full of briers; rough.

**Brig** (*brig*), *n.* a vessel with

t w o  
masts  
square-  
rigged  
like a  
ship's  
main  
mast and foremast.



**Brigade** (*brig-ād*), *n.* troops under a brigadier:—*v. t.* to form into brigades.

**Brigadier** (*brig-a-dēr*), *n.* an officer commanding a brigade.

**Brigand** (*brig'and*), *n.* one of a band of robbers.

**Brigantine** (*brig'an-tīn* or *-tēn*), *n.* a kind of small brig.

**Bright** (*brīt*), *a.* shining; clear; promising.

**Brighten** (*brītn*), *v. t.* or *i. t.* to make or become bright.

**Brightness** (*brītnes*), *n.* luster; splendor; acuteness.

**Brilliance** (*brīl'yan-si*), *n.* sparkling luster.

**Brilliant** (*brīl'yant*), *a.* shining:—*n.* a diamond cut into angles.

**Brim** (*brīm*), *n.* the edge; side; bank.

**Brimful** (*brīm'fūl*), *a.* full to the brim.

**Brimming** (*brīm'ing*), *a.* full to the brim.

**Brimstone** (*brīm'stōn*), *n.* a mineral; sulphur.

**Brindled** (*brīnd'ld*), }  
**Brindled** (*brīnd'ld*), }  
*a.* streaked; spotted.

**Brine** (*brīn*), *n.* water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

**Bring** (*brīng*), *v. t.* [pret. and *yp.* brought] to convey or carry to; to fetch from.

**Briny** (*brīn'ē*), *a.* consisting of brine.

**Brink** (*brīngk*), *n.* the edge; border.

**Brisk** (*brīsk*), *a.* quick; full of life.

**Brisket** (*brīsk'et*), *n.* part of the breast.

**Briskness** (*brīsk'nes*), *n.* activity.

**Bristle** (*brīst*), *n.* a part of swine's hair:—*v. t.* to raise the bristles.

**Bristly** (*brīst'li*), *ad.* set thick with bristles.

**Brit (brit)**, *n.* a small fish of the herring kind.

**Britannia-metal** (*brī-tan'ni-ā-met'al*), *n.* a metallic compound consisting chiefly of block-tin.

**Britannic** (*brī-tan'ik*), *a.* British.

**British** (*brī'tīsh*), *a.* pertaining to Britain.

**Brison** (*brī'an*), *n.* a native of Britain.

**Brittle** (*brīt'ē*), *a.* apt to break.

**Brittleness** (*brīt'l-nes*), *n.* aptness to break; fragility.

**Broach** (*brōch*), *n.* a spit:—*v. t.* to tap; to utter.

**Broacher** (*brōch'ēr*), *n.* one who broaches; a spit.

**Broad** (*braud*), *a.* extended from side to side; wide.

**Broad-ax** (*braud'aks*), *n.* an ax for hewing timber.

**Broadcast** (*braud'kāst*), *n.* a scattering of seed by hand.

**Broadcloth** (*braud'kloth*), *n.* a woolen cloth.

**Broaden** (*braud'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or grow broad.

**Broadside** (*braud'sīd*), *n.* a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship; a sheet of paper printed on one side only.

**Broadsword** (*braud'sōrd*), *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

**Brocade** (*brō-kād'*), *n.* silk stuff variegated with gold and silver.

**Brocaded** (*brō-kād'ed*), *a.* worked, or dressed, in brocade.

**Broccoli** (*brōk'ō-lē*), *n.* a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower.

**Brochure** (*brō-shōōr'*), *n.* a pamphlet.

**Brocket** (*brōk'et*), *n.* a red deer two years old.

**Brogan** (*brō-gan*, or *brō-gan'*), *n.* a thick shoe.

**Brogue** (*brōg*), *n.* a corrupt manner of pronunciation.

**Broil** (*brōil*), *n.* a tumult; quarrel:—*v. t.* or *i.* to dress over coals; to be in a heat.

**Broiler** (*brōil'ēr*), *n.* one who or that which broils.

**Broken** (*brō'kēn*), *p.* or *a.* of break.

**Brokenness** (*brō'kēn-nes*), *n.* a state of being broken.

**Broker** (*brōk'ēr*), *n.* an agent who transacts business on commission.

**Brokerage** (*brōk'ēr-ij*), *n.* business of a broker; commission of a broker.

**Bronchial** (*brōng'ki-āl*), *a.* relating to the throat.

**Bronchitis** (*brōng-kī'tis*), *n.* a throat affection.

**Bronchotomy** (*brōng-kōt'ō-mē*), *n.* an incision into the windpipe.

**Bronze** (*brōnz*), *n.* a compound of copper and tin.

**Brooch** (*brōch*), *n.* a jewel.

**Brood** (*brōd*), *n.* offspring:—*v. t.* and *t.* to sit on and cover, as a fowl does eggs.

**Brook** (*brōk*), *n.* a natural stream less than a river:—*v. t.* to endure; to submit to.

**Brooklet** (*brōk'let*), *n.* a small brook.

**Broom** (*broom*), *n.* a shrub; large, long-handled brush, made of broom-corn, etc., to sweep with.

**Broomstick** (*broom'stik*), *n.* the handle of a broom.

**Broth** (*broth*), *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.

**Brothel** (*broth'el*), *n.* a house of ill-fame.

**Brother** (*broth'er*), *n.* a male born of the same parents; an associate.

**Brotherhood** (*broth'ér-hood*), *n.* state of being a brother; a fraternity.

**Brotherly** (*broth'ér-ly*), *a.* like brothers.

**Brought** (*brawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bring*.

**Brow** (*brow*), *n.* the forehead; the edge.

**Browbeat** (*brow'bét*), *v. t.* to depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks.

**Browbeating** (*brow'bét-ing*), *n.* act of depressing by haughty, stern looks.

**Brown** (*brown*), *a.* of a dark or dusky color inclining to redness;—*v. t.* to make brown or give a brown color to.

**Brownie** (*brown'i*), *n.* a supposed kind of good-natured spirit.

**Brownish** (*brown'ish*), *a.* inclined to brown.

**Brown-study** (*brown'studi*), *n.* thoughtful absent-mindedness; reverie.

**Browse** (*brouz*), *v. t.* or *i.* to feed on the shoots of shrubs.

**Brows** (*brows*), *n.* the twigs of shrubs.

**Brain** (*brov'in*), *n.* a bear.

**Bruise** (*brooz*), *v. t.* to hurt with blows;—*n.* a contusion.

**Bruiser** (*brooz'ér*), *n.* a boxer.

**Bruit** (*broot*), *n.* report; rumor;—*v. t.* to report.

**Drumal** (*broo'mal*), *a.* belonging to winter.

**Drumette** (*broo-net'*), *n.* a woman of a dark complexion.

**Brunt** (*brunt*), *n.* a shock; attack; onset.

**Brush** (*brush*), *n.* an instrument to brush with; a skirmish; a thicket;—*v. t.* or *i.* to rub or sweep with a brush.

**Brush-wood** (*brush'wood*), *n.* underwood; small branches cut from trees

**Brushy** (*brush'i*), *a.* like a brush; shaggy.

**Brusque** (*brusk*), *abrupt*; blunt or rough in manner.

**Brusqueness** (*brusk'nes*), *n.* a blunt, rough manner.

**Brutal** (*broo'tal*), *a.* savage; cruel.

**Brutality** (*broo-tal'i-ty*), *n.* savagery.

**Brutalize** (*broo'tal-iz*), *v. t.* to make brutal;—*v. t.* to become brutal.

**Brute** (*broot*), *n.* an irrational animal;—*a.* senseless; savage.

**Brutify** (*broo'ti-fi*), *v. t.* to make brutish or unfeeling.

**Brutish** (*broo'tish*), *a.* bestial; savage.

**Brutism** (*broo'tizm*), *n.* extreme stupidity.

**Bubble** (*bub'l*), *n.* a small bladder of water; a false show; empty project;—*v. i.* and *t.* to rise in bubbles.

**Buccaneer** (*buk-a-nér'*), *n.* a piratical adventurer.

**Buck** (*buk*), *n.* male of rabbits, deer, etc.; a dandy;—*v. t.* to steep clothes in lye.

**Bucket** (*buk'et*), *n.* a vessel to draw or carry water in.

**Buckle** (*buk'k*), *n.* an instrument for fastening straps;—*v. t.* to fasten with a buckle; to apply;—*v. i.* to join in battle.

**Buckler** (*buk'tér*), *n.* a shield.

**Buckram** (*buk'ram*), *n.* a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.

**Buckwheat** (*buk'whét*), *n.* a kind of grain having three cornered seeds like beech-nuts.

**Bucolic** (*bū-kol'ik*), *a.* relating to shepherds; pastoral;—*n.* a pastoral poem.

**Bud** (*bud*), *n.* first shoot of a plant;—*v. i.* to put forth buds.

**Buddhism** (*bood'izm*), *n.* the religion of the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia.

**Budge** (*buj*), *v. i.* to stir; to go; to move.

**Budget** (*buj'et*), *n.* a bag; pouch; a statement respecting finances.

**Buff** (*buf*), *n.* leather dressed with oil.

**Buffalo** (*buf'fa-lō*), *n.* a kind of wild ox;—*pl.* Buffaloes.

**Buffer** (*buf'fēr*), *n.* an apparatus with strong springs to deaden concussion, as at the ends of a railway carriage.



**Buffer** (*buf'fēr*), *v. t.* to box; to beat; to strike with the fist;—*n.* a blow with the fist; a kind of cupboard.

**Buffeted** (*buf'fēt-ed*), *pp.* struck; beaten.

**Buffoon** (*buf'foōn*), *n.* a droll fellow; a clown; a mimic.

**Buffoonery** (*buf'foōn'ér-i*), *n.* low jests.

**Bug** (*bug*), *n.* a generic term for various insects.

**Bugbear** (*bug'bār*), *n.* a frightful object.

**Buggy** (*bug'i*), *a.* full of or having bugs;—*n.* a light carriage.

**Bugle** (*bū'gl*), *n.* a military instrument of music.

**Buhl** (*būl*), *n.* metallic figures inlaid in dark wood, etc.

**Buhrstone** (*būr'stōn*), *n.* a species of quartz, used for mill-stones.

**Build** (*bild*), *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* build, built] to raise a structure; to construct.

**Builder** (*bild'ér*), *n.* one who builds.

**Building** (*bild'ing*), *n.* an edifice.

**Built** (*uilt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Build*.

**Bulb** (*bulb*), *n.* a round root.

**Bulbous** (*bulb'us*), *a.* having round roots or heads.

**Bulge** (*bulj*), *v. i.* to swell in the middle.

**Bulk** (*bulk*), *n.* size; substance in general; quantity.

**Bulk-head** (*bulk'head*), *n.* a partition in a ship.

**Bulkiness** (*bulk'ines*), *n.* largeness of size.

**Bulky** (*bul'ki*), *a.* of great size.

**Bull** (*bul*), *n.* an animal; the pope's edict; a blunder.

**Bullary** (*bul'a-ri*), *n.* a collection of papal bulls.

**Bull-dog** (*bul'dog*), *n.* a large dog.

**Bullet** (*bul'let*), *n.* a ball for a gun

**Bulletin** (*bul'le-tin*), *n.* official report.

**Bull-fight** (*bul'fīt*), *n.* a fight with a bull.

**Bull-finch** (*bul'finch*), *n.* a singing bird.

**Bull-frog** (*bul'frog*), *n.* a large species of frog.

**Bull-head** (*bul'hed*), *n.* a species of fish with a large head; called also *horned pout* and *cut-fish*.

**Bullion** (*bul'yum*), *n.* uncoined silver or gold.

**Bullock** (*bul'lok*), *n.* a young bull; an ox.

**Bull's-eye** (*bul'zī*), *n.* a small window or lantern of rounded or projecting glass; the center of a target.

**Bully** (*bul'i*), *n.* a blustering, quarrelsome fellow; — *v. t.* to threaten with noisy menaces.

**Bulrush** (*bul'rush*), *n.* a large rush growing in water.

**Bulwark** (*bul'wark*), *n.* a fortification.

**Bumble-bee** (*bum'bl-be*), *n.* a large bee; humble-bee.

**Bumboat** (*bum'bōat*), *n.* a clumsy boat.

**Bump** (*bump*), *n.* a swelling; a blow; — *v. i.* or *t.* to make a loud noise.

**Bumper** (*bump'ēr*), *n.* a glass filled to the brim.

**Bumpkin** (*bump'kin*), *n.* an awkward person; a clown.

**Bun** (*bun*), *n.* a small cake, or sweet bread.

**Bunch** (*bunch*), *n.* a cluster; a hard lump.

**Bunchy** (*bunch-i*), *a.* full of bunches.

**Bundle** (*ban'dl*), *n.* a number of things bound together; — *v. t.* to tie together.

**Bung** (*bung*), *n.* a stopper for a barrel; — *v. t.* to stop with a bung.

**Bungle** (*bung'gl*), *v. i.* to do clumsily.

**Bungler** (*bung'glēr*), *n.* a clumsy workman.

**Bungling** (*bung'glng*), *a.* very clumsy.

**Bunion** (*bun'yum*), *n.* an excrescence on the toe.

**Bunk** (*bunk*), *n.* a case of boards for a bed.

**Bunting** (*bunt'ing*), *n.* a thin woolen stuff of which flags are made.

**Buoy** (*buōdī*), *n.* a piece of wood or cork

floating on the water for a direction,

or *t.* to bear a cable; — *v. t.* or *t.* to keep afloat; to sustain.

**Buoyancy** (*buōdī'an-sī*), *n.* the quality of floating; specific lightness.

**Buoyant** (*buōdī'ant*), *a.* floating light.

**Buoyantly** (*buōdī'ant-li*), *ad.* in a light, floating manner.

**Bur** (*bur*), *n.* the prickly head of a plant.

**Burden** (*bur'dn*), *n.* that which is borne; — *v. t.* to load; to oppress.

**Burdensome** (*bur'dn-sum*), *a.* grievous to be borne.

**Burdock** (*bur-dok*), *n.* a dock with a prickly fruit.

**Bureau** (*bu'rō*), *n.* a chest of drawers for papers or clothes.

**Burg** (*burg*), *n.* a borough.

**Burgess** (*burg'es*), *n.* a free-man of a city.

**Burgher** (*burg'ēr*), *n.* a free-man of a borough.

**Burglar** (*burg'lar*), *n.* one who breaks into a house by night.

**Burglariouſ** (*bur-glār-i-us*), *a.* consisting in burglary.

**Burglary** (*burg'la-rī*), *n.* the crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.

**Burgomaster** (*burg'ō-māstēr*), *n.* a magistrate.

**Burgundy** (*bur'gundī*), *n.* wine made in Burgundy.

**Burial** (*bur'ī-āl*), *n.* the act of burying; a funeral.

**Buried** (*ber'īd*), *pp.* or *a.* covered with earth; concealed.

**Burin** (*būr'in*), *n.* a graving tool.

**Burl** (*bur'd*), *v. t.* to pick knots, etc., from cloth in filling.

**Burlesque** (*bur-lesk'*), *a.* tending to excite laughter; — *n.* a ludicrous representation; — *v. t.* to make ludicrous; to turn to ridicule.

**Burliness** (*bur'li-nes*), *n.* bulk; bluster.



**Burly** (*bur'li*), *a.* great; coarse and rough.

**Burn** (*burn*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* burned, burnt] to consume by fire; to scorch; to be inflamed; to be on fire; — *n.* a hurt caused by fire.

**Burning** (*burn'ng*), *n.* combustion; heat; — *a.* flaming; vehement.

**Burnish** (*burn'ish*), *v. t.* to polish; to brighten; — *n.* a gloss.

**Burnisher** (*burn'ish-ēr*), *n.* a person that burnishes.

**Burnt** (*burnt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *burn*.

**Burrow** (*bur'ō*), *n.* a lodge in the earth for rabbits, etc.; — *v. i.* to lodge in the earth.

**Bursar** (*bur'sar*), *n.* the treasurer of a college.

**Burst** (*burst*), *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* burst] to break or fly open; — *n.* a sudden rent.

**Burthen** (*bur'then*). See *Burden*.

**Bury** (*ber'i*), *v. t.* to inter in a grave; to conceal.

**Burying** (*ber'ī-ng*), *ppr.* depositing in the grave.

**Bush** (*bush*), *n.* a shrub; a bough; — *v. i.* to grow thick.

**Bushel** (*bush'el*), *n.* a dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

**Bushy** (*bush'i*), *a.* full of bushes, thick.

**Busily** (*buz'i-lī*), *ad.* with constant occupation.

**Business** (*biz'nes*), *n.* employment; occupation.

**Busk** (*busk*), *n.* a piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.

**Buskin** (*busk'in*), *n.* a half boot.

**Bus** (*bus*), *n.* a kiss; — *v. t.* to kiss.

**Bust** (*bust*), *n.* a statue of the head and shoulders.

**Bustard** (*bust'ard*), *n.* a genus of large, heavy birds.

**Bustle** (*bust'd*), *v. i.* to be busy; — *n.* a tumult; hurry; commotion.

**Bustler** (*bust'lēr*), *n.* a stirring person.

**Busy** (*biz'i*), *a.* employed with earnestness; officious; — *v. t.* to employ.

**Busybody** (*biz'i-bod-i*), *n.* a meddling, officious person.



**Butcher** (*buch'ēr*), *n.* one who kills animals to sell; — *v. t.* to slay inhumanly.  
**Butcherly** (*buch'ēr-lī*), *a.* cruel; bloody.  
**Butchery** (*buch'ēr-ī*), *n.* the slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder.  
**But-end** (*but'end*), *n.* the thicker end of a thing.  
**Butler** (*but'ēr*), *n.* a servant who has the care of liquors.  
**Butlerage** (*but'ēr-ēj*), *n.* the duty paid by foreigners in England on imported wines.  
**Butlership** (*but'ēr-shīp*), *n.* the office of a butler.  
**Butment** (*but'ment*), *n.* a buttress.  
**Butt** (*but*), *n.* a mark to shoot at; one who is ridiculed; a cask containing 126 gallons of wine; — *v. t.* to strike with the head.

**Butter** (*but'ēr*), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from cream; — *v. t.* to spread with butter.  
**Buttercup** (*but'ēr-kup*), *n.* a yellow flower of a cup-shape.  
**Butterfly** (*but'ēr-flī*), *n.* a well-known winged insect.  
**Buttermilk** (*but'ēr-milk*), *n.* the milk which remains after the butter is separated.  
**Butter-tooth** (*but'ēr-tooth*), *n.* a broad fore tooth.  
**Buttery** (*but'ēr-ē*), *n.* a room where provisions are kept.  
**Buttock** (*but'uk*), *n.* the rump.  
**Button** (*but'n*), *n.* a knob for fastening; — *v. t.* to fasten with buttons.  
**Button-hole** (*but'n-hōl*), *n.* a hole for a button.  
**Buttress** (*but'tres*), *n.* a projecting support to the exterior of a wall; — *v. t.* to prop.

**Buxom** (*buks'um*), *a.* lively; brisk and healthy.  
**Buy** (*bī*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* bought] to purchase.  
**Buyer** (*bī'ēr*), *n.* a purchaser.  
**Buzz** (*buz*), *n.* a humming sound; — *v. t.* to make a low sound; to whisper.  
**Buzzard** (*buz'ard*), *n.* a species of hawk.  
**Buzzing** (*buz'ing*), *n.* a humming low noise or talk.  
**By** (*bī*), *prep.* near.  
**By-and-by** (*bī*), *ad.* presently; soon.  
**By-end** (*bī'end*), *n.* private interest.  
**By-law** (*bī'law*), *n.* a law of a town or society.  
**By-path** (*bī'pāth*), *n.* a private path.  
**By-stander** (*bī'stand-ēr*), *n.* a looker-on.  
**By-word** (*bī'wurd*), *n.* a common saying; a proverb.

## C.

**CAB** (*kab*), *n.* a Hebrew measure of about three pints.  
**Cabal** (*ka-bal*), *n.* a private party of men; — *v. t.* to intrigue privately.  
**Cabala** (*ka-bā-lā*), *n.* Jewish traditions.  
**Cabalist** (*kab'a-list*), *n.* one skilled in Jewish traditions.  
**Cabalistic** (*kab-a-list'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret.  
**Caballer** (*ka-bal'ēr*), *n.* one who plots.  
**Cabbage** (*kab'āj*), *v. t.* to steal pieces in cutting cloths; — *n.* a garden plant.  
**Cabin** (*kab'in*), *n.* part of a ship; hut; — *v. t.* to live in a cabin; — *v. t.* to confine in a cabin.  
**Cabinet** (*kab'in-et*), *n.* a set of drawers; closet; executive of a state.  
**Cabinet-maker** (*kab'in-et-mīk-ēr*), *n.* a maker of wooden furniture.  
**Cable** (*kā'bl*), *n.* a strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor.  
**Caboose** (*ka-boos'*), *n.* a cook-room of a ship.

**Cabriolet** (*kab-ri-ō-lā'*), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. The short form of this word is Cab.  
**Cacao** (*ka-kā'ō* or *kā'kō*), *n.* the chocolate tree.  
**Cache** (*kash*), *n.* a hole in the ground for hiding or preserving provisions in the northern regions.  
**Cachexy** (*ka-keks'ī*), *n.* ill habit of body.  
**Cachinnation** (*kak-in-nā'shun*), *n.* loud laughter.  
**Cackle** (*kak'l*), *v. i.* to make the noise of a hen; — *n.* the noise of a hen or goose.  
**Cadaverous** (*ka-dav'ēr-us*), *a.* like a dead body.  
**Caddy** (*kad'dī*), *n.* a small box for tea.  
**Cadence** (*kā'dens*), *n.* a fall of voice.  
**Cadenza** (*ka-den'zā*), *n.* a fall or modulation of the voice.  
**Cadet** (*ka-det'*), *n.* a volunteer in the army; a military pupil.  
**Cadi** (*kū'dī*), *n.* a Turkish judge.  
**Caducean** (*ka-clū'se-an*), *a.*

belonging to Mercury's wand.  
**Caducous** (*ka-clū'kus*), *a.* falling early, as leaves or flowers.  
**Cesura** (*sē-zū'rā*), *n.* a pause in a verse.  
**Cæsural** (*sē-zū'ral*), *a.* relating to a cesura.  
**Cag** (*kag*), *n.* a little barrel or cask; generally Keg.  
**Cage** (*kāj*), *n.* a box to confine birds; — *v. t.* to shut up in a cage.  
**Caiff** (*kā'ttī*), *n.* a base fellow; a villain; — *a.* base; servile.  
**Cajole** (*ka-jōl'*), *v. t.* to flatter.  
**Cajoler** (*ka-jōl'ēr*), *n.* one who flatters.  
**Cajolery** (*ka-jōl'ēr-ē*), *n.* flattery.  
**Cake** (*kāk*), *n.* a small mass of bread, etc.; — *v. t.* to form into a hard mass.  
**Calabash** (*kal'a-bash*), *n.* a large gourd.  
**Calamitous** (*ka-lam'i-tus*), *a.* distressing.  
**Calamity** (*ka-lam'i-tē*), *n.* a condition producing great distress.

**Calamus** (*kal'a-mus*), *n.* a kind of reed.

**Calash** (*ka-lash'*), *n.* a cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

**Calcareous** (*kal-kā're-us*), *a.* having the properties of lime.

**Calcination** (*kal-si-nā'shun*), *n.* the operation of calcining.

**Calcine** (*kal-sin*), *v. t.* to reduce to a powder.

**Calculable** (*kal'kü-la-bl*), *a.* that may be reckoned.

**Calculate** (*kal'kü-lāt*), *v. t.* to compute; to reckon; — *v. i.* to make a computation.

**Calculation** (*kal'kü-lā'shun*), *n.* computation.

**Calculator** (*kal'kü-lā-tēr*), *n.* one who computes.

**Calculus** (*kal'kü-lus*), *a.* stony; gravely.

**Calculus** (*kal'kü-lus*), *n.* stone in the bladder; one of the higher branches of mathematics; — *pl.* Calculi.

**Calderon** (*kaw'drūn*), *n.* a large kettle.

**Calify** (*kal'e-fī*), *v. t.* to make warm.

**Calendar** (*kal'en-dar*), *n.* an almanac.

**Calender** (*kal'en-dēr*), *v. t.* to give gloss to cloth or paper; — *n.* a hot press.

**Calends** (*kal'endz*), *pl.* first day of each month.

**Calf** (*kāf*), *n.* the young of a cow; thick part of the leg; — *pl.* Calves.

**Caliber** (*kal'i-bēr*), *n.* the Calibres' bore of fire-arms; mental capacity.

**Calico** (*kal'i-kh*), *n.* a stuff made of cotton; — *pl.* Calicoes.

**Caliph** (*kā'f*), *n.* a chief priest of the Mohammedans.

**Calipers** (*kal'i-pērs*), *n. pl.* compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies.

**Callisthenics** (*kal-is-then'iks*), *n. pl.* bodily exercises for gracefulness as well as strength.

**Calc** (*kawk*), *n. t.* to stop seams of a ship; to arm with sharp points; — *n.* a sharp point on a shoe.

**Calker** (*kaw'kēr*), *n.* one who calks or stops seams.



**Call** (*kawł*), *v. t.* or *i.* to name; to invite; — *n.* a demand; summons.

**Calligraphic** (*kal-li-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to fine writing.

**Calligraphy** (*ka-li-gra-fi*), *n.* fair penmanship.

**Calling** (*kawł'ing*), *n.* employment.

**Calliope** (*kal-iō'pē*), *n.* the muse who presided over music and heroic poetry.

**Callosity** (*kal-lo's-i-ti*), *n.* a hard tumor.

**Callous** (*kal'lus*), *a.* hard; indurated.

**Callow** (*kal'tō*), *a.* unfledged; naked.

**Calm** (*kām*), *a.* still; quiet; undisturbed; — *n.* serenity; — *v. t.* to quiet.

**Calmness** (*kām'nes*), *n.* serenity; stillness.

**Calomel** (*kal'ō-mel*), *n.* a preparation of mercury.

**Caloric** (*kal'ō-r'ik*), *n.* the principle or matter of heat.

**Calorific** (*kal'ō-r'i'ik*), *a.* producing heat.

**Calotype** (*kal'ō-tīp*), *n.* a daguerreotype transferred to paper.

**Calumet** (*kal'ū-met*), *n.* Indian pipe of peace.

**Calumniate** (*ka-lum'ni-āt*), *v. t.* to accuse falsely.

**Calumniation** (*ka-lum'ni-ā'shun*), *n.* slander.

**Calumniator** (*ka-lum'ni-ā-tēr*), *n.* a false accuser; a slanderer.

**Calumnious** (*ka-lum'ni-us*), *a.* defamatory.

**Calumny** (*kal'um-ni*), *n.* malicious accusation.

**Calvary** (*kal'va-ri*), *n.* a place of skulls.

**Calve** (*kāv*), *v. i.* to give birth to a calf.

**Calvinism** (*kal'vin-izm*), *n.* the doctrines of Calvin.

**Calvinist** (*kal'vin-ist*), *n.* one who adheres to Calvinism.

**Calvinistic** (*kal'vin-ist'ik*), *a.* relating to Calvinism.

**Calx** (*kalks*), *n.* the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat.

**Calyx** (*kā'liks*), *n.* outer covering or cup of a flower; — *pl.* Calyxes.

**Cam** (*kam*), *n.* the projection

on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.

**Cambrie** (*kām'brīk*), *n.* a fine linen or cotton.

**Came** (*kām*), *pret.* of *Come*.

**Camel** (*kā'n-el*), *n.* an animal of Arabia.

**Camelopard** (*ka-mel'ō-pārd*), *n.* the giraffe.

**Cameos** (*kām'ē-ō*), *n.* a precious stone carved in relief; — *pl.* Cameos.

**Camera** (*kām'e-rā*), *n.* an apparatus used in taking pictures by photography.



**Camlet** (*kām'let*), *n.* a stuff of wool and silk.

**Camomile** (*kām'ō-mīl*), *n.* Chamomile, a plant or its dried flowers, used in medicine.

**Camp** (*kāmp*), *n.* a place where troops lodge.

**Campaign** (*kāmp-pān'*), *n.* the time an army keeps the field.

**Campanology** (*kāmp-pa-nol'ō-jī*), *n.* art of ringing bells.

**Camphene** (*kāmp'fēn*), *n.* pure oil of turpentine.

**Camphor** (*kāmp'fēr*), *n.* a solid white gum or concrete juice.

**Camphorated** (*kāmp'fēr-āt*), *a.* impregnated with camphor.

**Camphoric** (*kāmp'fēr'ik*), *a.* pertaining to camphor.

**Can** (*kān*), *v. t.* [pret. could] to be able; — *n.* a cup or vessel for liquors.

**Canal** (*ka-nāl*), *n.* an artificial water-course; a pipe.

**Canary** (*ka-nā'ri*), *n.* a kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.

**Cancel** (*kān'sel*), *v. t.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate.

**Canceled** (*kān'sel-ēd*), *a.* marked by cross lines.

**Cancellation** (*kān-sel-lā'shun*), *n.* a defacing.

**Cancer** (*kān'sēr*), *n.* a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.

**Cancerate** (*kān'sēr-āt*), *v. i.* to grow into a cancer.

**Cancerous** (*kān'sēr-us*), *a.* of or like to a cancer.

**Candelabrum** (*kān-dē-lā'brum*), *n.* a candlestick with branches; — *pl.* Candelabra.

**Candid** (*kan'did*), *a.* frank; ingenuous.

**Candidate** (*kan'di-dāt*), *n.* one who sues or is proposed for an office.

**Candidly** (*kan'did-b*), *ad.* fairly; frankly.

**Candle** (*kan'dl*), *n.* a light made of tallow or wax.

**Candlestick** (*kan'dl-stik*), *n.* an instrument for holding a candle.

**Candor** (*kan'dēr*), *n.* fairness; frankness.

**Candy** (*kan'di*), *v. t. or i.* to conserve with sugar; — *n.* a sweetmeat.

**Cane** (*kān*), *n.* a reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick; — *v. t.* to beat with a cane.

**Canebrake** (*kān'brāk*), *n.* a thicket of canes.

**Canine** (*ka-nīn*), *a.* having the properties of a dog.

**Canister** (*kan'is-tēr*), *n.* a small tin box.

**Canker** (*kan'kēr*), *n.* a disease in animals and plants; — *v. t.* to become corrupt; — *v. t.* to infect.

**Cankered** (*kan'kērd*), *pp. or c.* corroded.

**Cankerous** (*kan'kēr-us*), *a.* corroding like a canker.

**Canker-worm** (*kan'kēr-worm*), *n.* a worm that destroys plants and fruit.

**Cannel-coal** (*kan'nel-kōl*), *n.* a hard black kind of coal that burns with a bright flame.

**Cannibal** (*kan'nī-bal*), *n.* a man-eater.

**Cannibalism** (*kan'nī-bal-izm*), *n.* the eating of human flesh by man.

**Cannon** (*kan'un*), *n.* a great gun for throwing balls or other instruments of destruction by the force of gunpowder.

**Cannonade** (*kan'un-ād*), *n.* the continuous firing of cannon at some object; — *v. t.* to attack with cannon.

**Cannonier** (*kan'un-ēr*), *n.* one who manages a cannon.

**Cannoneer** (*kan'un-ēr*), *n.* one who manages a cannon.

**Cannot** (*kan'not*), *can* and *not*.



**Canoes** (*ka-nōs*), *n.* a boat made of a tree.

**Canon** (*kan'un*), *n.* a rule; a dignitary.

**Canoness** (*kan'un-es*), *n.* a woman who enjoys a prebend.

**Canonical** (*ka-non'ik-al*), *a.* according to canons; ecclesiastical.

**Canonicals** (*ka-non'ik-als*), *n. pl.* the official dress of the clergy.

**Canonist** (*kan'un-ist*), *n.* one versed in canon law.

**Canonistic** (*kan-un-ist'ik*), *n.* relating to canon law.

**Canonization** (*kan-un-i-zē-shun*), *n.* an enrolling among saints.

**Canonize** (*kan'un-ize*), *v. t.* to enroll in the list of saints.

**Canopy** (*kan'ō-pi*), *n.* a covering over the head; — *v. t.* to cover with a canopy.

**Canorous** (*ka-nō'rus*), *a.* musical.

**Cant** (*kant*), *v. t. or i.* to tilt or incline; to whine; — *n.* a whining; a sing-song or rhyme.

**Cantaloupe** (*kan'ta-lōp*), *n.* a species of muskmelon.

**Cantata** (*kan-tā-tā*), *n.* a poem set to music.

**Canteen** (*kan-tēn*), *n.* a tin vessel for liquors; the sutler's shop in a garrison.

**Canter** (*kan'tēr*), *v. i.* to move in a moderate gallop; — *n.* a moderate gallop.

**Cantharides** (*kan-thar'ī-des*), *n.* Spanish blister-fies.

**Canticle** (*kan'ti-kl*), *n.* a song. — *pl.* the Song of Solomon.

**Canting** (*kan'ting*), *a.* speaking with a whine.

**Canto** (*kan'tō*), *n.* a division of a poem; — *pl.* Cantos.

**Canton** (*kan'tun*), *n.* division of a country; — *v. t.* to divide into districts.

**Cantonment** (*kan'tun-ment*), *n.* a district occupied by soldiers.

**Canvas** (*kan'vas*), *n.* a coarse cloth for sails, etc.; sails in general.

**Canvass** (*kan'vas*), *v. t. or i.* to examine; to solicit votes.

**Caoutchouc** (*kōv'chōōk*), *n.* India-rubber.

**Cap** (*kap*), *n.* a cover for the head; top; — *v. t.* to cover the head or top.

**Capability** (*kā-pā-bil'it-ē*), *n.* capacity; qualification.

**Capable** (*kā-pā-bl*), *a.* having capacity or ability.

**Capably** (*kā-pā-bli*), *ad.* with capability.

**Capacious** (*ka-pā'shus*), *a.* wide; large.

**Capacitate** (*ka-pas'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to make capable.

**Capacity** (*ka-pas'it-ē*), *n.* the power of receiving and containing.

**Cap-a-pie** (*kap-a-pē*), *ad.* from head to foot.

**Caparison** (*ka-par'i-sun*), *n.* trappings for a horse; — *v. t.* to dress pompously.

**Cape** (*kāp*), *n.* a head land; neck-plate.

**Caper** (*kā'pēr*), *n.* bud of the caperbrush; a leap; — *v. t.* to skip; to leap.

**Capillaceous** (*kap-il-lū'shus*), *a.* hairy.

**Capillament** (*ka-pil'la-ment*), *n.* filament of a flower.

**Capillary** (*kap'il-lā-ri*), *a.* resembling a hair; — *n.* a small tube.

**Capital** (*kap'i-tal*), *n.* principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city; upper part of a column; — *a.* relating to the head; principal.

**Capitalist** (*kap'i-tal-ist*), *n.* one who employs or has a capital.

**Capitation** (*kap-i-tā'shun*), *n.* numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

**Capitol** (*kap'v-tōl*), *n.* a temple in Rome; a government house.

**Capitular** (*ka-pit'ul-ar*), *n.* the statutes of an ecclesiastical chapter or council.

**Capitulate** (*ka-pit'ul-āt*), *v. i.* to surrender on conditions.

**Capitulation** (*ka-pit'ul-ā-shun*), *n.* a surrender on terms.

**Capitulatur** (*ka-pit'ul-tūr*), *n.* one who capitulates.

**Capon** (*kā'pm*), *n.* a young fowl castrated to improve his flesh for the table.

**Caprice** (*ka-pres*), *n.* sudden



or unreasonable charge of mind or humor.

**Capricious** (*ka-prish'us*), *a.* whimsical; fanciful.

**Capricorn** (*kap'ri-korn*), *n.* one of the signs in the zodiac.

**Capsize** (*kap-siz'*), *v. i.* to overturn.

**Capstan** (*kap'stan*), *n.* a machine to raise great weights, principally used in ships for raising an anchor.



**Capsular** (*kap'si-lar*), *a.* hollow like a chest.

**Capsule** (*kap'si-lu*), *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.

**Captain** (*kap'tin*), *n.* a commander.

**Captainship** (*kap'tin-ship*), *n.* commission of a captain.

**Caption** (*kap'shun*), *n.* a certificate appended to a legal instrument.

**Captious** (*kap'shus*), *a.* apt to cavil; peevish.

**Captiousness** (*kap'shus-nes*), *n.* disposition to cavil.

**Captivate** (*kap'ti-vat*), *v. t.* to take prisoner; to please exceedingly; to fascinate.

**Captivating** (*kap'ti-vat-ing*), *a.* charming.

**Captive** (*kap'tiv*), *n.* one taken in war;—*a.* made prisoner.

**Captivity** (*kap'tiv-i-ty*), *n.* subjection; bondage.

**Captor** (*kap'ter*), *n.* one who takes a prize.

**Capture** (*kap'tur*), *n.* seizure of a prize;—*v. t.* to take as a prize in war.

**Car** (*kär*), *n.* a cart; a railway carriage; a constellation.

**Caracole** (*kar'a-köl*), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes.

**Carafe** (*ka-ras'*), *n.* a glass water-bottle for the table or toilet.

**Carat** (*kar'at*), *n.* a weight of four grains; a twenty-fourth part.

**Caravan** (*kar'a-ran*), *n.* a body of traveling pil-



grims or traders; a large, close carriage.

**Caravansary** (*kar-a-ran-sa-ri*), *n.* a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop.

**Caraway** (*kar'a-wä*), *n.* an aromatic plant.

**Carbine** (*kär'bän*), *n.* a short gun borne by light horsemen.

**Carbineer** (*kär-bi-nēr*), *n.* a man who carries a carbine.

**Carbon** (*kär'bon*), *n.* pure charcoal.

**Carbonaceous** (*kär-bo-nä-shus*), *a.* containing carbon.

**Carbonic** (*kär-bon'ik*), *a.* pertaining to carbon.

**Carboy** (*kär'boy*), *n.* a globular bottle protected by basket-work.

**Carbuncle** (*kär-bung-kli*), *n.* a fiery red precious stone; an inflamed ulcer.

**Caracuet** (*kär'ka-net*), *n.* a jeweled collar.

**Carcass** (*kär'kas*), *n.* a dead body; an old frame.

**Card** (*kär'd*), *n.* a written note; a piece of pasteboard; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool, flax, etc.;—*v. t.* to comb.

**Carder** (*kär'd-er*), *n.* one who cards wool, flax, etc.

**Cardiac** (*kär'di-ak*), *a.* pertaining to the heart.

**Cardinal** (*kär'di-nal*), *a.* principal; chief; *n.* a dignitary of the Roman Catholic church.

**Care** (*kär*), *n.* uneasiness of mind; caution; management;—*v. i.* to be anxious; to heed.

**Caroen** (*ka-rén*), *v. i.* or *i.* to heave or incline on one side.

**Career** (*ka-rér*), *n.* a course; a race.

**Careful** (*kär'ful*), *a.* anxious; watchful; saying.

**Carefulness** (*kär'ful-nes*), *n.* great care; caution.

**Careless** (*kär'les*), *a.* heedless; having no care.

**Carelessly** (*kär'les-li*), *ad.* without care.

**Carelessness** (*kär'les-nes*), *n.* negligence.

**Caress** (*ka-res'*), *v. t.* to embrace;—*n.* act of endearment.

**Carot** (*kär'et*), *n.* this mark ( $\Delta$ ), noting omission.

**Cargo** (*kär'gö*), *n.* a ship's freight.

**Caricature** (*kär'ka-tür*), *n.* a description exaggerated to deformity;—*v. t.* to represent ludicrously.

**Caries** (*kär'ri-éz*), *n.* an ulcer of a bone.

**Carinated** (*kär'i-nä-ted*), *a.* shaped like a ship's keel.

**Cariole** (*kär'i-öl*), *n.* a light carriage.

**Carious** (*kär'ri-us*), *a.* decayed; defective.

**Carman** (*kär'man*), *n.* one who drives a cart.

**Carmelite** (*kär'mel-ít*), *n.* a friar.

**Carmine** (*kär'min*), *n.* a bright red dye or color.

**Carnage** (*kär'näg*), *n.* destruction of lives; slaughter.

**Carnal** (*kär'nal*), *a.* fleshly; sensual.

**Carnalist** (*kär'nal-ist*), *n.* one given to lust.

**Carnality** (*kär'nal-i-ty*), *n.* fleshly desires.

**Carnally** (*kär'nal-i*), *ad.* sensually.

**Carnation** (*kär'nä-shun*), *n.* flesh color; a beautiful flower.

**Carnelian** (*kär'nē-li-an*), *a.* flesh-colored precious stone.

**Carnival** (*kär'ni-val*), *n.* a festival during twelve days before Lent.

**Carnivorous** (*kär-niv'ö-rus*), *a.* feeding on flesh.

**Carol** (*kär'ol*), *n.* a song of joy;—*v. i.* to warble.

**Carotid** (*ka-ro'tid*), *a.* a term applied to the two great arteries of the neck.

**Carousal** (*ka-rouz'al*), *n.* a drunken revel.

**Carouse** (*ka-rowz'*), *v. i.* to drink merrily.

**Carp** (*kärp*), *n.* a pond fish;—*v. i.* to find fault; to cavil.

**Carpenter** (*kär'pen-ter*), *n.* a builder of houses or ships.

**Carpet** (*kär'pet*), *n.* a covering for a floor;—*v. t.* [*pp.* or *a.* carpeted] to cover with a carpet.

**Carpeting** (*kär'pet-ing*), *n.* carpets in general.

**Carping** (*kär'ping*), *a.* captious; censorious;—*n.* cavil; censure; abuse.

**Carriage** (*kar'rij*), *n.* a vehicle; conveyance; behavior.



Carrier (*kar'-ri-ēr*), *n.* one who carries.  
 Carrion (*kar'-ri-ūn*), *n.* putrid flesh.  
 Carronade (*kar-un-ād'*), *n.* a short cannon.  
 Carrot (*kar'-ūt*), *n.* a reddish-yellow eatable root.  
 Carry (*kar'-ri*), *v. t.* to bear; to behave.  
 Cart (*kārt*), *n.* a carriage with two wheels for luggage; — *v. t.* to convey in a cart.  
 Cartage (*kārt'āj*), *n.* act of carting.  
 Carte (*kārt*), *n.* a bill of fare at an inn, etc.  
 Carte-blanche (*kārt-blānsh'*), *n.* a paper signed by the giver to be filled up as the receiver pleases.  
 Carte-de-visite (*kārt-du-vē-zēt'*), *n.* a photographic portrait pasted on a small card.  
 Cartel (*kārt'el*), *n.* agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners.  
 Carter (*kārt'ēr*), *n.* one who drives a cart.  
 Cartilage (*kārt'ā-lāj*), *n.* gristle.  
 Cartilaginous (*kar-ti-lāj'i-nus*), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of cartilage; gristly.  
 Cartography (*kārt-tog'ra-fi*), *n.* the art of preparing charts or maps.  
 Cartoon (*kār -toon'*), *n.* drawing on large paper.  
 Cartouch (*kār-tōosh'*), *n.* a case for musket-balls.  
 Cartridge (*kār-trūj*), *n.* a paper case for powder.  
 Cartridge-box (*kār' trūj-boks*), *n.* a box for cartridges.  
 Carve (*kārv*), *v. t.* to cut wood, stone, or meat.  
 Carver (*kārv'ēr*), *n.* one who carves, a sculptor; a large knife.  
 Caryates (*kā-ri-ā'tēz*), }  
 Caryatides (*kā-ri-ā'ti-dēz*), }  
*n. pl.*, in arch. figures of women used instead of columns for supporters.  
 Cascade (*kas-kād'*), *n.* a waterfall.  
 Case (*kās*), *n.* a covering; box; sheath; state; event; infection of nouns; — *v. t.* to put in a case.  
 Caseharden (*kās'hārd-n*), *v. t.* to make hard on the outside.

Case-knife (*kās'nāf*), *n.* a large table-knife.  
 Casemate (*kās' māt*), *n.* a vault or covered arch-work.  
 Casement (*kās'ment*), *n.* a part of a window.  
 Caseous (*kās'ē-us*), *a.* resembling cheese.  
 Case-shot (*kās'shot*), *n.* old iron or balls inclosed in a case.  
 Cash (*kash*), *n.* money; coin; — *v. t.* to convert into money.  
 Cash-book (*kash'bōok*), *n.* a book in which accounts of money are kept.  
 Cashier (*kash-ēr'*), *n.* one who has the charge of money; — *v. t.* to dismiss from office.  
 Cashmere (*kash'mēr*), *n.* a rich kind of shawl.  
 Casing (*kās'ing*), *n.* a covering.  
 Cask (*kāsk*), *n.* a small barrel.  
 Casket (*kāsk'et*), *n.* a chest for jewels.  
 Casque (*kāsk*), *n.* a helmet.  
 Cassia (*kash'ya*), *n.* a sweet spice.  
 Cassimere (*kas'si-mēr*), *n.* a twilled woolen cloth.  
 Cassino (*kas-sē'nō*), *n.* a game at cards.  
 Cassock (*kas'ruk*), *n.* a close frockcoat for clergymen.  
 Cassowary (*kas'so-wa-ri*), *n.* an ostrich-like bird found in the East Indies.  
 Cast (*kāst*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. cast] to throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate; — *n.* a throw; motion; turn; appearance.  
 Castanet (*kas'ta-net*), *n.* a rattling instrument used in dancing.  
 Castaway (*kāst'a-wā*), *n.* one abandoned to destruction.  
 Caste (*kāst*), *n.* a tribe or race.  
 Castellated (*kas'tel-lā-ted*), *a.* turreted, like a castle.  
 Caster (*kās'tēr*), *n.* a thrower, a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is rolled.  
 Casters (*kāst'ērz*), *n. pl.* a stand for cruet; little wheels.  
 Castigate (*kas'ti-gāt*), *v. t.* to chastise; to punish by stripes.



Castigation (*kas-ti-gā'shun*), *n.* correction.  
 Casting (*kāst'ing*), *n.* act of casting; a vessel shaped in a mold.  
 Casting-vote (*kāst'ing-vōt*), *n.* a vote that decides when the others are equally divided.  
 Castle (*kas'tl*), *n.* a fortified house.  
 Castled (*kas'tld*), *a.* furnished with castles.  
 Castor (*kas'tēr*), *n.* a beaver.  
 Castrametation (*kas-tra-mē-tā'shun*), *n.* the act of encamping.  
 Castrate (*kas'trāt*), *v. t.* to emasculate or geld; to make imperfect.  
 Castration (*kas-trū'shun*), *n.* the act of emasculating.  
 Casual (*kāzh'ū-al*), *a.* happening without design.  
 Casualty (*kāzh'ū-al-ti*), *n.* an accident; chance.  
 Casuist (*kāzh'ū-ist*), *n.* a resolver of cases of conscience.  
 Casuistic (*kāzh'ū-ist-ik*), *a.* relating to cases of conscience.  
 Casuistry (*kāzh'ū-ist-ri*), *n.* skill or practice of a casuist.  
 Catacomb (*kat'a-kōm*), *n.* a cave for the dead.  
 Catacoustics (*kat-a-kōn's-tiks*), *n. pl.* science of echoes or reflected sounds.  
 Catalepsy (*kat'a-lep-si*), *n.* sudden suppression of sensation.  
 Catalogue (*kat'a-log*), *n.* a list; register of names.  
 Catamount (*kat'a-mount*), *n.* a variety of the panther.  
 Cataplasm (*kat'a-plazm*), *n.* a poultice.  
 Cataract (*kat'a-rakt*), *n.* a large waterfall; disorder in the eye.  
 Catarrh (*ka-tār'*), *n.* a discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane of the nose, caused by a cold.  
 Catarrhal (*ka-tār'al*), *a.* pertaining to a catarrh.  
 Catastrophe (*ka-tas'trōf*), *n.* final event; calamity; disaster.  
 Catcall (*kat'kawł*), *n.* a squeaking instrument.  
 Catch (*kach*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. caught, caught] to seize; to take an infection; — *n.* act

- of seizing; a snatch; an advantage.
- Catcher** (*kach'ēr*), *n.* one who catches.
- Catching** (*kach'ing*), *a.* infectious; apt to catch.
- Catchpony** (*kach'pon-i*), *n.* a worthless publication.
- Catchup** (*kach'up*), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, walnuts, etc.
- Catch-word** (*kach'wurd*), *n.* last word in a page, repeated at the top of the next page.
- Catechical** (*kat-ē-ket'ik-al*), *a.* consisting of question and answer.
- Catechise** (*kat-ē-kiz*), *v. t.* to instruct; to teach by questions and answers.
- Catechiser** (*kat-ē-kiz-ēr*), *n.* one who catechises.
- Catechism** (*kat-ē-kiz-ism*), *n.* a book of questions and answers.
- Catechu** (*kat-ē-kū*), *n.* an astringent extract obtained in India.
- Catechumen** (*kat-ē-kū-men*), *n.* one in the rudiments of Christianity.
- Categorical** (*kat-ē-gor'ik-al*), *a.* absolute.
- Category** (*kat-ē-go-ri*), *n.* a class or order of ideas; a predicament.
- Catenary** (*kat-ē-na-ri*), *a.* relating to or like a chain.
- Catenate** (*kat-ē-nāt*), *v. t.* to connect by links.
- Catenation** (*kat-ē-nā-shun*), *n.* regular connection.
- Cator** (*kāt'ēr*), *v. i.* to provide food.
- Caterer** (*kāt'ēr-ēr*), *n.* one who provides food.
- Catress** (*kāt'ēr-es*), *n.* a female caterer.
- Caterpillar** (*kāt'ēr-pil-lar*), *n.* the larve or worm state of a butterfly or moth.
- Caterwaul** (*kāt'ēr-wawl*), *v. i.* to cry as a cat.
- Catzut** (*kat'gud*), *n.* intestines dried and twisted for violin and other musical instrument strings.
- Cathartic** (*ka-thārt'ik*), *a.* purgative; — *n.* a purge.
- Cathedral** (*ka-thē'dral*), *n.* the principal church in a diocese.
- Catholic** (*kath'ol-ik*), *a.* universal; liberal; pertaining to
- all Christians; pertaining to the Roman Catholics; — *n.* an adherent of the Roman Catholic church.
- Catholicism** (*ka-thol'i-sim*), *n.* adherence to the Roman Catholic church.
- Catholicize** (*ka-thol'i-siz*), *v. i.* to become a catholic.
- Catholicion** (*ka-thol'i-kon*), *n.* a universal medicine.
- Catkin** (*kat'kin*), *n.* a kind of flower, long and slender, resembling a cat's tail, as in birch, hazel, etc.
- Catoptrics** (*ka-top'triks*), *n.* sing, the part of optics which treats of reflected light.
- Cat's-paw** (*kats'paw*), *n.* the dupe or tool of another.
- Cattle** (*kat'l*), *n. pl.* beasts of pasture.
- Caudal** (*kaw'dal*), *a.* pertaining to the tail.
- Caudle** (*kaw'dl*), *n.* a mixture of wine and other ingredients.
- Caught** (*kawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Catch*.
- Caul** (*kawd*), *n.* a membrane covering the intestines.
- Cauliflower** (*kaw'li-flow-ēr*), *n.* a species of cabbage.
- Causal** (*kawz'al*), *a.* implying causes.
- Causality** (*kaw-zal'i-ti*), *n.* the agency of a cause.
- Causation** (*kaw-zā-shun*), *n.* the act of causing or producing.
- Cause** (*kawz*), *n.* that which produces an effect; a suit in law; reason; sake; — *v. t.* to make to exist.
- Causeless** (*kawz'les*), *a.* without cause.
- Causeway** (*kawz'wā*), *n.* a Causey (*kawz'ē*), *n.* raised way or path paved with stones.
- Caustic** (*kawz'tik*), *a.* corrosive; burning; — *n.* a burning application.
- Causticity** (*kawz-tis'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of burning.
- Cauterism** (*kaw'ēr-izm*), *n.* the application of cautery.
- Cauterization** (*kaw-ēr-iz-shun*), *n.* the act of cauterizing.
- Cauterize** (*kaw'ēr-iz*), *v. t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, etc.
- Cautory** (*kaw'ēr-i*), *n.* a sear-
- ing with a hot iron or caustic medicines.
- Caution** (*kaw'shun*), *n.* prudence; care; — *v. t.* to advise against.
- Cautionary** (*kaw'shun-a-ri*), *a.* containing caution.
- Cautious** (*kaw'shun*), *a.* watchful against danger.
- Cautiously** (*kaw'shun-lī*), *ad.* prudently.
- Cautiousness** (*kaw'shun-nes*), *n.* prudence.
- Cavalcade** (*kav'al-kād*), *n.* a procession on horseback.
- Cavalier** (*kav-a-lēr*), *n.* a horseman; — *a.* brave; haughty; disdainful.
- Cavalry** (*kav'al-ri*), *n.* mounted troops.
- Cave** (*kāv*), *n.* a den; a hollow place in the earth.
- Cavern** (*kav'ēr*), *n.* a large cave.
- Caverned** (*kav'ēr-nad*), *a.* full of caverns; living in a cavern.
- Cavernous** (*kav'ēr-nus*), *a.* hollow.
- Caviare** (*kav-i-ār*), *n.* the roes of certain fish salted.
- Cavil** (*kav'il*), *v. i.* to find fault; — *n.* captious objections.
- Caviler** (*kav'il-ēr*), *n.* one who raises captious objections.
- Cavity** (*kav'i-i-ti*), *n.* a hollow place.
- Caw** (*kaw*), *v. t.* to cry as a rook, crow, or raven.
- Cayenne** (*kā-ēn*), *n.* a pungent pepper.
- Cazique** (*ka-zēk*), *n.* a chief among some tribes of Indians.
- Cease** (*sēs*), *v. i.* to stop; to leave off.
- Ceaseless** (*sēs'les*), *a.* never ceasing.
- Cedar** (*sē'dēr*), *n.* a kind of evergreen tree.
- Cede** (*sēd*), *v. t.* to yield; to give up.
- Cedilla** (*sē-dil'ā*), *n.* a mark under *c*, thus (*ç*).
- Cedrine** (*sē'drin*), *a.* belonging to cedar.
- Ceil** (*sēl*), *v. t.* to cover or line; to roof.
- Ceiling** (*sēl'ing*), *n.* covering of the inner roof.
- Celebrate** (*sēl'ē-brāz*), *v. i.* to praise; to extol,

**Celebration** (*sel-ē-brā'shun*), *n.* an honoring with praise or solemnities.

**Celebrity** (*sē-leb'ri-ti*), *n.* fame; distinction.

**Celerity** (*sē-ler'i-ti*), *n.* swiftness; speed.

**Celery** (*sel'ēr-i*), *n.* a plant cultivated for the table.

**Celestial** (*sē-les'ti-yal*), *a.* heavenly; — *n.* an inhabitant of heaven.

**Celiac** (*sē-li-ak*), *a.* pertaining to the intestines.

**Celibacy** (*sel-lib'a-si* or *sel'i-ba-si*), *n.* single life; unmarried state.

**Cell** (*sel*), *n.* a small room; any small cavity.

**Cellar** (*sel'lar*), *n.* a room under a house.

**Cellarage** (*sel'lar-āj*), *n.* cellars in general; space for cellars.

**Cellular** (*sel'ū-lar*), *a.* consisting of cells or minute vesicles.

**Celtic** (*sel'tik*), *a.* pertaining to the Celts, an ancient race of people, from which are descended the Irish, Welsh, etc.

**Cement** (*sen'ent* or *sē-ment'*), *n.* an adhesive substance which unites bodies.

**Cement** (*sē-ment'*), *v. t.* to join closely; — *v. i.* to unite; to cohere.

**Cementation** (*sē-men-ti'shun*), *n.* the act of uniting by cement.

**Cemetery** (*sem-ē-ter-i*), *n.* a place where the dead are buried.

**Cenobite** (*sen-ō-bit*), *n.* a kind of monk.

**Cenobitical** (*sen-ō-bit'ik-al*), *a.* living in community.

**Cenotaph** (*sen-ō-taf*), *n.* a monument for one buried elsewhere.

**Censor** (*sen'sēr*), *n.* an incense-burner.

**Censor** (*sen'sēr*), *n.* one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic.

**Censorial** (*sen-sō'ri-al*), *a.* belonging to a censor.

**Censorious** (*sen-sō'ri-us*), *a.* severe; prone to find fault.

**Censorship** (*sen'sēr-ship*), *n.* office of a censor.

**Censual** (*sen'shō-ol*), *a.* relating to the census.

**Censurable** (*sen'shur-a-bl*), *a.* deserving of censure.

**Censure** (*sen'shur*), *n.* blame; — *v. t.* to blame.

**Census** (*sen'sus*), *n.* an official enumeration of inhabitants.

**Cent** (*sent*), *n.* a hundred; a copper coin of the United States, being the hundredth part of a dollar.

**Centaur** (*sen'tawr*), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man, half horse.

**Centenary** (*sen'te-na-ri*), *a.* pertaining to a hundred.

**Centennial** (*sen'ten'i-al*), *a.* happening once in a hundred years.

**Centesimal** (*sen'tes'i-mal*), *a.* the hundredth part.

**Centigrade** (*sen'ti-grād*), *a.* divided into a hundred degrees.

**Centipede** (*sen'ti-ped*), *n.* an insect with a hundred or a great many feet.

**Central** (*sen'tral*), *a.* relating to the center; near the center.

**Centrality** (*sen-tral'i-ti*), *n.* the state of being central.

**Centralization** (*sen-tral-i-zā'shun*), *n.* act of centralizing.

**Center** (*sen'tēr*), *n.* the middle point; — *v. t.* or *i.* to place or to meet on the middle point.

**Center-bit** (*sen'tēr-bit*), *n.* an instrument for boring round holes in wood.

**Centric** (*sen'trik*), *a.* placed in the center.

**Centrifugal** (*sen-trif'ū-gal*), *a.* tending from the center.

**Centripetal** (*sen-trip'e-tal*), *a.* tending to the center.

**Centuple** (*sen'tū-pl*), *n.* a hundred-fold.

**Centurial** (*sen-tū'ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to a century.

**Centurion** (*sen-tū'ri-un*), *n.* a Roman officer over 100 men.

**Century** (*sen'tū-ri*), *n.* a hundred years.

**Cephalic** (*se-fal'ik*), *a.* relating to the head.

**Ceraceous** (*sē-rā'shus*), *a.* wax-like.

**Cerate** (*sē'rit*), *n.* ointment of wax, oil, etc.

**Cereal** (*sē'rē-ol*), *a.* relating to edible grain.

**Cerebral** (*sē'rē-bral*), *a.* pertaining to the cerebrum.

**Cerebrum** (*sē'rē-brum*), *n.* the front and larger part of the brain.

**Ceremonial** (*ser-ē-mō'ni-al*), *a.* relating to rites; — *n.* outward form.

**Ceremonious** (*sē-rē-mō'ni-us*), *a.* formal; exact.

**Ceremony** (*ser'ē-mō-ni*), *n.* outward rite.

**Certain** (*sēr'tin*), *a.* sure; regular.

**Certainty** (*sēr'tin-ti*), *n.* full assurance.

**Certificate** (*sēr-ti-fi-kāt*), *n.* a testimony in writing.

**Certification** (*sēr-ti-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* the act of certifying.

**Certifier** (*sēr'ti-fi-er*), *n.* one who certifies.

**Certify** (*sēr'ti-fi*), *v. t.* to give certain notice.

**Certitude** (*sēr'ti-tūd*), *n.* freedom from doubt.

**Cerulean** (*sē-rū-le-an*), *a.* sky-colored; blue.

**Cervine** (*sēr'vein*), *a.* pertaining to deer.

**Cessation** (*ses-ā'shun*), *n.* stop; pause; respite.

**Cession** (*ses'h-un*), *n.* a giving up; a yielding.

**Cesspool** (*ses'pōol*), *n.* a hollow in the ground to receive the sediment of drains.

**Cesura** (*sē-zū'a*), *n.* See **Cæsura**.

**Cetacean** (*sē-tū'shan*), *n.* an animal of the whale kind.

**Cetaceous** (*sē-tū'shus*), *a.* of the whale kind.

**Chafe** (*chāf*), *v. t.* and *i.* to fret; — *n.* irritation.

**Chaff** (*chāf*), *n.* the husks of grain.

**Chaffer** (*chaf'fēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to bargain.

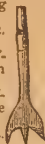
**Chaffier** (*chaf'fēr-ēr*), *n.* one who treats about buying.

**Chaffinch** (*chaf'finch*), *n.* a little song bird.

**Chafing-dish** (*chaf'ing-dish*), *n.* a dish for holding hot coals, etc.

**Chagrin** (*cha-grin*), *n.* ill-humor; vexation; — *v. t.* to vex; to mortify.

**Chain** (*chān*), *n.* a line of



links; a measure of 100 links or 66 feet;—*v. t.* to fasten with a chain; to ensnare.

**Chain-shot** (*chām'shot*), *n. pl.* s h o t  
c o n -  
n e c t -  
e d by a  
chain,  
used for cutting down masts or rigging.



**Chair** (*chār*), *n.* a movable seat.

**Chairman** (*chār'man*), *n.* a presiding officer.

**Chaise** (*shāz*), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage.

**Chalcidony** (*kal'sed'o-ni*), *n.* a variety of quartz.

**Chalcopygraphy** (*kal'kog'ra-f*), *n.* art of engraving on copper or brass.

**Chaldron** (*chal'drum*), *n.* a coal measure of 36 bushels.

**Chalice** (*chal'is*), *n.* a communion cup.

**Chalk** (*chawk*), *n.* a white calcareous earth;—*v. t.* to mark with chalk.

**Chaiky** (*chawk'it*), *a.* containing chalk.

**Challenge** (*chal'lenj*), *v. t.* to claim; to call to fight; to object to;—*n.* a summons to a contest; exception to a juror.

**Challengeable** (*chal'lenj-a-bl*), *a.* that may be challenged.

**Challenger** (*chal'len-jēr*), *n.* one who challenges.

**Chalybeate** (*kal'ib'ē-āt*), *a.* impregnated with iron.

**Chamber** (*chām'bēr*), *n.* an upper room;—*v. t.* or *i.* to lodge.

**Chamberlain** (*chām'bēr-lin*), *n.* an overseer of the chambers.

**Chamber-maid** (*chām'bēr-mād*), *n.* a female who has the charge of bed-chambers.

**Chameleon** (*ka-mē'le-on*), *n.* a species of lizard, whose color changes.

**Chamfer** (*chām'fēr*), *v. t.* to grind or cut off to a sloping edge; to cut a furrow in; to groove.

**Chamois** (*shām'mi* or *sham-o'*), *n.* a kind of goat; a kind of soft leather.

**Chamomile** (*kam'ō-mil*). *n.* See Camomile

**Champ** (*cham*), *v. t.* or *i.* to chew; to bite.

**Champagne** (*shām-pān'*), *n.* a brisk, sparkling wine.

**Champaign** (*shām-pān'*), *n.* a flat open country.

**Champion** (*chām'pi-un*), *n.* a combatant for another, or for a cause.

**Chance** (*chāns*), *n.* an unforeseen occurrence;—*v. i.* to happen.

**Chancel** (*chān'sel*), *n.* part of a church where the altar stands.

**Chancellor** (*chān'sel-ēr*), *n.* an officer of state; judge of a court of equity.

**Chancellorship** (*chān'sel-ēr-ship*), *n.* office of a chancellor.

**Chancery** (*chān'sēr-i*), *n.* a court of equity.

**Chandelier** (*shan-dē-lēr'*), *n.* branches for candles.

**Chandler** (*chand'lēr*), *n.* one who deals in candles; a general dealer.

**Chandlery** (*chand'lēr-i*), *n.* articles sold by a chandler.

**Change** (*chānj*), *v. t.* or *i.* to alter; to exchange;—*n.* alteration; small money.

**Changeable** (*chānj'a-bl*), *a.* subject to change; fickle.

**Changeableness** (*chānj'a-bl-ness*), *n.* fickleness.

**Changeful** (*chānj'fūl*), *a.* full of change.

**Changeless** (*chānj'les*), *a.* constant.

**Changeling** (*chānj'ling*), *n.* a fickle person; an idiot.

**Channel** (*chān'nel*), *n.* course for a stream; a furrow; strait;—*v. t.* to cut into channels; to groove.

**Channeled** (*chān'nel'd*), *a.* grooved lengthwise.

**Chant** (*chānt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to sing;—*n.* a song or singing.

**Chanter** (*chānt'ēr*), *n.* a singer in a cathedral.

**Chanticleer** (*chānt'iklēr*), *n.* the male of domestic fowls.

**Chaos** (*kā'os*), *n.* confused mass; confusion.

**Chaotic** (*kā-ot'ik*), *a.* resembling chaos; confused.

**Chap** (*chap*), *n.* a crack in flesh;—*v. t.* or *i.* to open; to crack.

**Chapel** (*chap'el*), *n.* a place of worship.

**Chapelry** (*chap'el-ri*), *n.* the jurisdiction of a chapel.

**Chaperon** (*shap'ēr-ōn*), *v. t.* to attend on a lady in public;—*n.* a lady's attendant.

**Chapter** (*chap'tēr*), *n.* the upper part of a pillar.

**Chaplain** (*chap'lın*), *n.* a clergyman of the army or navy, etc.

**Chaplaincy** (*chap'lın-si*), *n.* the office of a chaplain.

**Chaplet** (*chap'let*), *n.* a garland or wreath.

**Chapman** (*chap'man*), *n.* a dealer.

**Chapter** (*chap'tēr*), *n.* a division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

**Char** (*chār*), *v. t.* to reduce to coal.

**Char** (*chār*), *v. i.* to work by the day.

**Character** (*kar'ak-tēr*), *n.* a letter; peculiar quality; reputation.

**Characteristic** (*kar'ak-tēr-ist'ik*), *a.* constituting character;—*n.* that which marks the character.

**Characterize** (*kar'ak-tēr-iz*), *v. t.* to describe by peculiar qualities.

**Charade** (*shār-rād*), *n.* a kind of riddle.

**Charcoal** (*chār'kōl*), *n.* coal from burnt wood.

**Charge** (*chārj*), *v. t.* to enjoin; to load; to make an onset;—*n.* care; expense.

**Chargeable** (*chārj'a-bl*), *a.* expensive.

**Charger** (*chār'jēr*), *n.* a large dish; a war-horse.

**Charily** (*chār'i-li*), *ad.* warily; frugally.

**Chariot** (*chār'i-ut*), *n.* a carriage of pleasure or state.

**Charioteer** (*chār-i-ut-ēr*), *n.* driver of a chariot.

**Charitable** (*chār'i-ta-bl*), *a.* liberal; kind.

**Charity** (*chār'it*), *n.* liberality; aims; candor.

**Charlatan** (*shār'la-tan*), *n.* a quack.

**Charlatanry** (*shār'la-tan-ri*), *n.* quackery.

**Charm** (*chārm*), *n.* magic power; spell;—*v. t.* to delude; to influence by a charm.

**Charmer** (*chārm'ēr*), *n.* one who enchants.



- Charming** (*chärm'ing*), *a.* delightful.
- Charnel-house** (*chär'nel-hous*), *n.* a place for bones of the dead.
- Charred** (*chärd*), *a.* reduced to coal.
- Chart** (*chärt*), *n.* a delineation of coasts, etc.
- Charter** (*chärt'ēr*), *n.* a patent; grant; — *v. t.* to let or hire.
- Chartist** (*chärt'ist*), *n.* an English ultra-radical reformer.
- Chary** (*chär't*), *a.* careful; cautious.
- Chase** (*chäs*), *v. t.* to hunt; to pursue; — *n.* pursuit; a printer's frame.
- Chaser** (*chäs'ēr*), *n.* a pursuer.
- Chasm** (*kazm*), *n.* a cleft; gap; opening.
- Chaste** (*chäst*), *a.* undefiled; pure.
- Chasten** (*chäs'n*), *v. t.* to punish; to correct in order to reclaim.
- Chastening** (*chäs'n-ing*), *n.* correction.
- Chastise** (*chas-tiz*), *v. t.* to correct.
- Chastisement** (*chas'tiz-ment*), *n.* correction; punishment.
- Chastise** (*chas-tiz'ēr*), *n.* one who punishes.
- Chastity** (*chas'ti-ti*), *n.* purity of body or words.
- Chateau** (*chät-ō*), *n.* a castle or country-seat.
- Chattel** (*chal't*), *n.* any movable property.
- Chatter** (*chat'tēr*), *v. t.* to talk idly; — *n.* a prating; noise of birds.
- Cheap** (*chēp*), *a.* of low price.
- Cheaper** (*chēp'n*), *v. t.* to ask the price; to lessen the price.
- Cheapener** (*chēp'n-ēr*), *n.* one who cheapens.
- Cheapness** (*chēp'nes*), *n.* lowness of price.
- Cheat** (*chēt*), *n.* a trick; a deceiver; — *v. t.* to defraud; to impose on.
- Check** (*chek*), *v. t.* to curb or restrain; to mark, as in a list; — *n.* restraint; an order on a bank for money.
- Checker** (*chek'ēr*), *v. t.* to diversify.
- Checkers** (*chek'ēr*), *n. pl.* a game on a checkered board. Called also draughts.
- Checkmate** (*chek'nāt*), *n.* a movement in chess that ends the game.
- Cheek** (*chēk*), *n.* the side of the face.
- Cheer** (*chēr*), *n.* mirth; a shout of joy; — *v. t.* to salute with joy; to enliven.
- Cheerful** (*chēr'fūl*), *a.* lively; gay; sprightly.
- Cheerfulness** (*chēr'fūl-nes*), *n.* gayety.
- Cheerless** (*chēr'les*), *a.* comfortless.
- Cheery** (*chēr'ī*), *a.* gay; sprightly; animated.
- Cheese** (*chēz*), *n.* the curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
- Cheese-monger** (*chēz'mung-gēr*), *n.* one who deals in, or sells cheese.
- Cheese-press** (*chēz'pres*), *n.* a machine for pressing curds.
- Chef-d'œuvre** (*shā-dōvvr'*), *n.* a masterpiece in art, literature, etc. — *pl. chefs d'œuvre*.
- Chemical** (*kem'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to chemistry.
- Chemise** (*she-mēz'*), *n.* a woman's shift; — *pl. Chemises*.
- Chemisette** (*shem-ē-zet'*), *n.* an under-garment worn by ladies over the chemise.
- Chemist** (*kem'ist*), *n.* one versed in chemistry.
- Chemistry** (*kem'ist-ri*), *n.* the science which shows the nature and properties of bodies.
- Cheque** (*chek*), *n.* an order for money. See **Check**.
- Cherish** (*cher'ish*), *v. t.* to treat with tenderness; to nurse.
- Cherisher** (*cher'ish-ēr*), *n.* one who cherishes.
- Cheroot** (*chē-rōt'*), *n.* a kind of cigar.
- Cherry** (*cher'ī*), *n.* a small stone fruit; — *a.* red; like a cherry.
- Cherub** (*cher'ub*), *n.* a celestial spirit; a beautiful child.
- Cherubio** (*che-rōd'vik*), *a.* angelic.
- Cherubim** (*cher'ūb-him*), *n.* Hebrew plural of **Cherub**.
- Chess** (*ches*), *n.* an ingenious game played on a checkered board.
- Chest** (*chest*), *n.* a large box; the thorax.
- Chestnut** (*ches'nūt*), *n.* a kind of nut.
- Chevalier** (*shev-a-lēr'*), *n.* a knight; horseman.
- Chew** (*chōd*), *v. t.* to grind with the teeth.
- Chicany** (*sh-kān'*), *n.* shift; trickery; mean artifice.
- Chick** (*chik*), *n.* the young of fowls.
- Chicken** (*chik'en*), *n.* a carot-like plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee.
- Chicken-pox** (*chik'en-poks*), *n.* a mild skin disease generally attacking children only.
- Chicory** (*chik'o-ri*), *n.* a carrot-like plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee.
- Chide** (*chīd*), *v. t.* [pret. *chid*] *pp. chid, chidden* to scold; to reprove.
- Chief** (*chēf*), *a.* highest in office; principal; — *n.* a leader; the head of a clan.
- Chiefly** (*chēf'ly*), *ad.* principally; especially.
- Chieftain** (*chēf'tin*), *n.* a captain or leader.
- Chieftainship** (*chēf'tin-ship*), *n.* office of a chieftain.
- Chilblain** (*chil'blān*), *n.* a swelling or sore caused by cold.
- Child** (*child*), *n.* a son or daughter.
- Childbed** (*child'bed*), *n.* the state of travail or childbirth.
- Childbirth** (*child'bēth*), *n.* travail; labor.
- Childhood** (*chīld'hōd*), *n.* state of a child.
- Childish** (*chīld'ish*), *a.* like a child; simple; trifling.
- Childishness** (*chīld'ish-nes*), *n.* triflingness; simpleness; puerility.
- Childless** (*chīld'les*), *a.* having no child.
- Children** (*chīl'dren*), *n. pl.* of **Child**.
- Chill** (*chīl*), *a.* cold; inducing a shivering; — *n.* moderate cold; — *v. t.* to make cold.
- Chilliness** (*chīl'ī-nes*), *n.* coolness; coldness.
- Chilly** (*chīl'y*), *a.* somewhat cold.
- Chime** (*chīm*), *n.* a set of bells arranged to ring in harmony; the sound thus produced; edge of a cask; — *v. t.* to sound in harmony; to jingle as in rhyming.

**Chimera** (*ki-mé'rá*), *n.* a vain, idle, wild fancy.

**Chimerical** (*ki-mér'ik-ul*), *a.* imaginary; fanciful.

**Chimney** (*chín'ni*), *n.* a flue or passage for smoke; — *pl.* Chimneys.

**Chimpanzee** (*chím-pan'ze*), *n.* a species of monkey.

**Chin** (*chín*), *n.* lower end of the face.

**China** (*chí'ná*), *n.* fine earthen ware.

**Chincough** (*chín'kaf*), *n.* the whooping-cough.

**Chine** (*chín*), *n.* back-bone; the part of a cask in which the head is fixed.

**Chink** (*chínk*), *n.* a gap; an opening; — *v. i.* to crack; to sound; — *v. t.* to cause to sound.

**Chintz** (*chints*), *n.* cotton cloth printed with colors.

**Chirographer** (*ki-róg'ra-fér*), *n.* a writer.

**Chirographic** (*ki-ró-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to chirography.

**Chirography** (*ki-róg'ra-fí*), *n.* one's own handwriting.

**Chiromancy** (*ki-ró-man-sí*), *n.* divination by inspecting the hand.

**Chiropodist** (*ki-róp'o-dist*), *n.* one who extracts corns, warts, etc.

**Chirp** (*chérp*), *v. i.* to make the noise of small birds.

**Chirping** (*chérp'ing*), *n.* the cheerful noise of birds.

**Chirrup** (*chér'up*), *v. t.* to animate by chirping.

**Chisel** (*chíz'el*), *n.* a tool of iron or steel to pare with, used in carpentry, etc.; — *v. t.* to cut with a chisel.

**Chit** (*chít*), *n.* a shoot; small child.

**Chit-chat** (*chít'chat*), *n.* familiar talk.

**Chivalrous** (*chiv'al-rus*), *a.* pertaining to chivalry; gallant.

**Chivalry** (*shiv'al-ri*), *n.* knight errantry; valor.

**Chives** (*chívs*), *n. pl.* threads in blossom.

**Chlorate** (*klor'at*), *n.* a compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

**Chloride** (*klor'id*), *n.* a compound of chlorine with some

other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

**Chlorine** (*klor'in*), *n.* a pale-green gas with a disagreeable suffocating odor.

**Chloroform** (*klor'ó-form*), *n.* a medical fluid which, when inhaled, is capable of producing insensibility to pain.

**Chock** (*chók*), *n.* a kind of wedge.

**Chocolate** (*chók'ó-lár*), *n.* a beverage made from the cocoa-nut and hot water.

**Choice** (*chóis*), *n.* act of choosing; — *a.* select; precious.

**Choir** (*kwór*), *n.* part of a church; body of singers.

**Choke** (*chók*), *v. t.* to stop the wind-pipe.

**Choke-damp** (*chók'damp*), *n.* a noxious vapor.

**Choler** (*kol'ér*), *n.* bile; gall; anger.

**Cholera** (*kol'ér-á*), *n.* a disease characterized by vomiting and purging, and also by griping and spasms.

**Cholerio** (*kol'ér-ik*), *a.* passionate; angry.

**Choose** (*chóoze*), *v. t.* [pret. chose; pp. chosen, chose] to make choice of.

**Chop** (*chop*), *v. t.* or *i.* to cut; to mince; — *n.* a small piece of meat.

**Chop-fallen** (*chop'faun*), *a.* dejected, cast-down.

**Chop-house** (*chop'hous*), *n.* a dining-house.

**Chopper** (*chop'er*), *n.* one who or that which chops.

**Chops** (*chops*), *n. pl.* the jaws.

**Choral** (*kó'ral*), *a.* belonging to a choir.

**Chord** (*kord*), *n.* string of a musical instrument;

concord; a line joining the extremities of the arc of a circle.

**Chorist** (*kó'rist*), *n.* a choir singer.

**Chorister** (*kor'ist-ér*), *n.* a leader of a choir; a chorist.

**Chorographer** (*kó-róg'ra-jér*), *n.* one who describes a region.

**Chorography** (*kó-róg'ra-fí*), *n.* description of a particular region.

**Chorus** (*kí'rus*), *n.* a company of singers; part of music in which all join.

**Chose** (*chóz*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Choose.

**Chosen** (*chóz'n*), *pp.* of Choose.

**Chough** (*chuf*), *n.* a sea-bird.

**Chouse** (*chous*), *v. t.* to cheat; to trick.

**Chowder** (*chow'dér*), *n.* fish boiled with buacut, etc.

**Chrim** (*krim*), *n.* consecrated oil.

**Chrismal** (*kris'mal*), *a.* relating to chrisms.

**Christ** (*krist*), *n.* our Savior; the Messiah.

**Christen** (*kris'n*), *v. t.* to baptize and name.

**Christendom** (*kris'n-dum*), *n.* that part of the world under Christian rule; the whole body of Christians.

**Christening** (*kris'n-ing*), *n.* baptism.

**Christian** (*krist'yan*), *n.* a believer in the religion of Christ; a pious person; — *a.* pertaining to Christ.

**Christianity** (*krist'yan-í-tí*), *n.* the religion taught by Christ.

**Christianize** (*krist'yan-íz*), *v. t.* to convert to Christianity.

**Christmas** (*kris'mas*), *n.* the feast of Christ's nativity.

**Chromatic** (*kró-mat'ik*), *a.* relating to colors; in music, proceeding by semitones.

**Chromatics** (*kró-mat'iks*), *n. pl.* the science of colors.

**Chrome** (*kro-m*), *n.* a metal from which colored preparations are made.

**Chronic** (*kron'ik*), *a.* of long duration.

**Chronicle** (*kron'í-kl*), *n.* a register of events; — *v. t.* to record in history.

**Chronologic** (*kron-o-loj'ik*), *a.* pertaining to chronology.

**Chronological** (*kron-ó-loj'ik-ab*), *a.* pertaining to chronology.

**Chronologist** (*kro-nol'o-jist*), *n.* one who studies or explains chronology.

**Chronology** (*kro-nol'o-jí*), *n.* the science of computing dates.

**Chronometer** (*kro-nom'e-tér*), *n.* a very exact time piece.



**Chrysalis** (*kris'a-lis*), *n.* the form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.



**Chrysolite** (*kris'o-lit*), *n.* a greenish stone with a golden tinge.

**Chub** (*chub*), *n.* the name of a fish.

**Chubby** (*chub'i*), *a.* short and thick; plump.

**Chuck** (*chuk*), *v. t. or i.* to make a noise as a hen; — *n.* the noise of a hen; a slight blow under the chin.

**Chuckle** (*chuk'l*), *v. t. or i.* to laugh inwardly.

**Chum** (*chum*), *n.* a chamber-fellow in a college, etc.

**Chump** (*chump*), *n.* a short, thick piece of wood.

**Church** (*church*), *n.* a place of worship; a body of Christians; — *v. t.* to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church.

**Churchman** (*church'man*), *n.* an Episcopalian; a clergyman.

**Churchwarden** (*church'-ward-n*), *n.* an officer of the church.

**Churchyard** (*church'yird*), *n.* a grave-yard near a church.

**Churl** (*churl*), *n.* a rustic; a surly, ill-bred man.

**Churlish** (*churl'ish*), *a.* surly; rude.

**Churlishness** (*churl'ish-ness*), *n.* rudeness of manners; moroseness.

**Churn** (*churn*), *n.* a vessel in which cream is agitated; — *v. t.* to agitate cream for making butter.

**Churning** (*churn'ing*), *n.* the making of butter by means of a churn.

**Chyle** (*chyl*), *n.* a milky fluid formed in the stomach by digestion.

**Chyme** (*chym*), *n.* food digested in the stomach.

**Cicatrice** (*sik'a-tris*), *n.* a scar; a mark.

**Cicatrize** (*sik'a-triz*), *v. i. or t.* to heal a wound by forming a skin over it.

**Cicerone** (*che-che-rō'ne* or *sic-e-rō'ne*), *n.* one who points out objects of interest in a place to strangers, and is elo-

quent, like Cicero, in describing them; a guide.

**Cider** (*sī'dēr*), *n.* a liquor made from the juice of apples.

**Cigar** (*se-gār*), *n.* a roll of tobacco for smoking.

**Ciliary** (*sil'yar-i*), *a.* belonging to the eye-lids.

**Cimeter** (*sin'e-tēr*), *n.* a Scimitar } curved sword used in the East.

**Cimmerian** (*sim-mē'ri-an*), *a.* dark.

**Cinchona** (*sin-kō'nā*), *n.* the bark of a tree that grows in Peru, a valuable medicine for ague.

**Cincture** (*singkt'ūr*), *n.* a belt; a girdle.

**Cinders** (*sin'dērz*), *n. pl.* coal or other matter charred by fire.

**Cinnamon** (*sin'na-mum*), *n.* the inner bark of a species of laurel.

**Cinque** (*singk*), *n.* the number five.

**Cinquefoil** (*singkt'fōil*), *n.* a five-leaved rosette in architecture.

**Cipher** (*sī'fēr*), *n.* the figure 0; initial letters of a name in woven; a secret writing; — *v. i.* to use figures.

**Ciphering** (*sī'fēr-ing*), *n.* act of performing sums in arithmetic.

**Circcean** (*sēr-sē'an*), *a.* bewitching; magical.

**Circle** (*sēr'kl*), *n.* a round figure; an orb; surrounding company; — *v. t.* to move round; — *v. i.* to move circularly.

**Circuit** (*sēr'kit*), *n.* a district.

**Circuitous** (*sēr-kū'i-tus*), *a.* round about; not straight or direct.

**Circuitry** (*sēr-kū'i-ti*), *n.* a going round.

**Circular** (*sēr-kū-lar*), *a.* round, like a circle; ending in itself.

**Circularity** (*sēr-kū-lar'i-ti*), *n.* a circular form.

**Circularly** (*sēr-kū-lar-li*), *ad.* in the form of a circle.

**Circulate** (*sēr-kū-lāt*), *v. i. to*

move round; — *v. t.* to cause to pass round.

**Circulation** (*sēr-kū-lā'shun*), *n.* a passing round; currency.

**Circulatory** (*sēr-kū-la-to-ri*), *a.* circulating.

**Circumambient** (*sēr-kum-an'bi-ent*), *a.* surrounding.

**Circumambulate** (*sēr-kum-an'bu-lāt*), *v. t.* to walk round about.

**Circumcise** (*sēr-kum-siz*), *v. t.* to deprive of the foreskin.

**Circumcision** (*sēr-kum-sizh'-un*), *n.* act of circumcising.

**Circumference** (*sēr-kum-fēr-ens*), *n.* the line that bounds a circle.

**Circumflex** (*sēr-kum-fleks*), *n.* an accent marked thus (').

**Circumfluence** (*sēr-kum-flū-ens*), *n.* an inclosing with waters.

**Circumfluent** (*sēr-kum-flū-ent*), *a.* flowing round.

**Circumfuse** (*sēr-kum-fūz*), *v. t.* to pour around.

**Circumfusion** (*sēr-kum-fū-zhun*), *n.* act of pouring round.

**Circumjacent** (*sēr-kum-jā-sent*), *a.* lying around.

**Circumlocution** (*sēr-kum-lo-kū'shun*), *n.* the use of indirect expressions.

**Circumlocutory** (*sēr-kum-lo-kū'ri-to-ri*), *a.* consisting in a circuit of words.

**Circumnavigate** (*sēr-kum-naw'i-gāt*), *v. t.* to sail round.

**Circumnavigation** (*sēr-kum-naw-i-gā'shun*), *n.* a sailing round.

**Circumpolar** (*sēr-kum-pō-lar*), *a.* about one of the poles of the earth.

**Circumrotary** (*sēr-kum-rō-ta-ri*), *a.* revolving round.

**Circumscribe** (*sēr-kum-skrib*), *v. t.* to inclose; to limit.

**Circumscription** (*sēr-kum-skrip'shun*), *n.* limitation; bound; confinement.

**Circumspect** (*sēr-kum-spekt*), *a.* guarded; prudent.

**Circumspection** (*sēr-kum-spekt'shun*), *n.* caution.

**Circumspective** (*sēr-kum-spekt'iv*), *a.* cautious.

**Circumspectly** (*sēr-kum-spekt-li*), *ad.* watchfully; warily.



**Circumstance** (*sēr'kum-stans*), *n.* something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto.

**Circumstances** (*sēr'kum-stan-es*), *n. pl.* state as to property.

**Circumstantial** (*sēr'kum-stan'shal*), *a.* particular; minute; abounding with circumstances.

**Circumstantial** (*sēr'kum-stan'shal*), *n. pl.* things incident, but not essential.

**Circumvallation** (*sēr'kum-val-lū'shun*), *n.* a fortification round a place.

**Circumvent** (*sēr'kum-vent'*), *v. t.* to outwit; to deceive.

**Circumvention** (*sēr'kum-vent'shun*), *n.* deception; imposture.

**Circumvolve** (*sēr'kum-volv'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to roll round; to revolve.

**Circumvolution** (*sēr'kum-volvū'shun*), *n.* a rolling round.

**Circus** (*sēr'kus*), *n.* an inclosed place for games or feats of horsemanship.

**Cirrus** (*sir'rus*), *n.* the highest form of cloud, consisting of curling fibers.

**Cisalpine** (*sis-al'pīn*), *a.* south of the Alps.

**Cistern** (*sist'ēr-n*), *n.* a large vessel for water, etc.; reservoir.

**Citadel** (*sit'a-del*), *n.* a fortress in a city.

**Citation** (*si-tā'shun*), *n.* a summons; quotation.

**Cite** (*sit*), *v. t.* to summon; to quote.

**Cithern** (*sith'ēr-n*), *n.* a musical instrument like the guitar.

**Citizen** (*sit'i-zen*), *n.* an inhabitant of a city; freeman.

**Citizenship** (*sit'i-zen-ship*), *n.* the rights of a citizen.

**Citrio** (*gēr'ruk*), *a.* belonging to lemons or an acid in them.

**Citrine** (*sit'rin*), *a.* lemon-colored.

**Citron** (*sit'run*), *n.* a species of lemon.

**City** (*sit'i*), *n.* an incorporated town.

**Cives** (*sivz*), *n. pl.* a kind of leek.

**Civet** (*siv'et*), *n.* a perfume from the civet-cat.

**Civic** (*siv'ik*), *a.* relating to civil life.

**Civil** (*siv'il*), *a.* pertaining to society.

**Civilian** (*si-vil'i-an*), *n.* one versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity.

**Civility** (*si-vil'i-ti*), *n.* politeness.

**Civilization** (*siv-il-i-zā'shun*), *n.* act of civilizing.

**Civilize** (*siv'il-iz*), *v. t.* to reclaim from barbarism.

**Civilized** (*siv'il-izd*), *a.* polished; polite.

**Clack** (*klak*), *v. i.* to make sharp noises; — *n.* a sharp noise.

**Clad** (*klad*), *pp.* of *Clothe*.

**Claim** (*klām*), *v. t.* to demand; — *n.* demand as of right.

**Claimant** (*klām'ant*), *n.* one who demands.

**Clairvoyance** (*klār-voiy'ans*), *n.* discernment of things through mesmeric influence.

**Clam** (*klam*), *n.* a bivalvular fish.

**Clamber** (*klam'bēr*), *v. i.* to climb with difficulty.

**Clamminess** (*klam'i-ness*), *n.* stickiness.

**Clammy** (*klam'i*), *a.* viscous; sticky.

**Clamor** (*klam'ēr*), *n.* noise of voices; — *v. t.* to be noisy.

**Clamorous** (*klam'ēr-us*), *a.* noisy with the tongue; loud.

**Clamp** (*klamp*), *n.* an iron fastening; — *v. t.* to strengthen by a clamp.

**Clan** (*klan*), *n.* a family; race; sect.

**Clanship** (*klan'ship*), *n.* union as a clan.

**Clandestine** (*klan-des'tin*), *ad.* secretly.

**Clang** (*klang*), *v. t.* to make a shrill sound; — *n.* a shrill sound.

**Clangor** (*klang'gēr*), *n.* a loud, harsh sound.

**Clank** (*klangk*), *n.* a sharp, rattling, ringing sound; — *v. t.* to make a noise as of a chain.

**Clannish** (*klan'ish*), *a.* closely united, like a clan.

**Clap** (*klap*), *v. t.* to strike together; — *n.* a striking of hands.

**Clap-trap** (*klap'trap*), *n.* a

trick or device to gain applause.

**Claret** (*klar'et*), *n.* a French wine.

**Clarification** (*klar-i-fikā'shun*), *n.* act of making clear or fining.

**Clarify** (*klar-i-fī*), *v. t.* to make clear.

**Clarion** (*klar-i-on*), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

**Clarionet** (*klar-i-on-et*), *n.* a Clarinet (*klar-i-net*), *n.* musical

wind instrument

of the reed kind.

**Clash** (*klash*), *v. t.* or *i.* to strike noisily; — *n.* noisy collision.

**Clashing** (*klash'ing*), *a.* contrary; interfering; — *n.* opposition; conflict.

**Clasp** (*klasp*), *n.* a hook; a close embrace; — *v. t.* to embrace; to hold fast; to enclose.

**Clasper** (*klasp'ēr*), *n.* a tendril.

**Clasp-knife** (*klasp-nīf*), *n.* a knife, the blade of which folds into the handle.

**Class** (*klās*), *n.* a rank; an order; — *v. t.* to arrange in a class.

**Classic** (*klas'ik*), *n.* an author of rank; — *a.* pertaining to authors of high order.

**Classification** (*klas-i-fikā'shun*), *n.* act of arranging in classes.

**Classifier** (*klas-i-fī-ēr*), *n.* one who arranges in a class.

**Classify** (*klas-i-fī*), *v. t.* to form into classes.

**Clatter** (*klāt'ēr*), *n.* a rattling noise; — *v. t.* to make noises.

**Clattering** (*klāt'ēr-ing*), *n.* a clatter; confusion of sounds.

**Clause** (*klawz*), *n.* part of a sentence.

**Claustal** (*klaws'tral*), *a.* relating to a cloister.

**Clavate** (*klā'vāt*), *n.* a club-shaped

collar-bone.

**Clavicular** (*klā-vik'u-lar*), *a.* pertaining to the clavicle.

**Claw** (*klaw*), *n.* a hooked nail; — *v. t.* to tear with claws.

**Clay** (*klā*), *n.* a kind of earth.





**Clayey** (*klā'y*), *a.* consisting of clay.

**Claymore** (*klā'mōr*), *n.* a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.

**Clean** (*klēa*), *a.* free from dirt; pure; — *v. t.* to free from dirt; — *ad.* fully; entirely.

**Cleanliness** (*klēn'ī-nes*), *n.* neatness; purity.

**Cleanly** (*klēn'ti*), *a.* free from dirt; neat; — *ad.* nicely.

**Cleanse** (*klēnz*), *v. t.* to purify.

**Cleanser** (*klēnz'ēr*), *n.* that which purifies.

**Clear** (*klēr*), *a.* free from mixture; pure; indisputable; — *v. t.* or *i.* to free from impurities; to acquit; — *ad.* completely.

**Clearance** (*klēr'ans*), *n.* a permit to sail.

**Clearing** (*klēr'ing*), *n.* a justification; a tract of land cleared of wood.

**Clearly** (*klēr'ly*), *ad.* plainly; evidently; brightly.

**Clearness** (*klēr'nes*), *n.* plainness; fairness; perspicuity.

**Leave** (*klēv*), *v. t.* [*pret.* cleaved; *pp.* cleft, cloven, cleaved] to stick; to hold; — *v. t.* to split.

**Cleaver** (*klēv'ēr*), *n.* a butcher's ax.

**Clef** (*klēf*), *n.* a character to show the key in music.

**Cleft** (*klēft*), *pp.* or *a.* split; divided; — *n.* a crack; a split.

**Clematis** (*klēm'a-tis*), *n.* a climbing plant.

**Clemency** (*klēm'en-si*), *n.* a disposition to treat with lenity.

**Clement** (*klēm'ent*), *a.* mild; kind; merciful.

**Clergy** (*klēr'ji*), *n.* the ministers of the gospel.

**Clergyman** (*klēr'ji-man*), *n.* a minister of the gospel.

**Clerical** (*klēr'i-kal*), *a.* pertaining to the clergy.

**Clerk** (*klēr'k*), *n.* a writer for another; an assistant in a shop or store.

**Clerkship** (*klēr'k-ship*), *n.* office of a clerk.

**Clever** (*klēv'ēr*), *a.* dexterous; acute; talented.

**Cleverness** (*klēv'ēr-nes*), *n.* skill; intellectual ability.

**Clew** (*klū*), *n.* a ball of thread; that which guides one in anything doubtful or intri-

cate; — *v. t.* to truss up to the yard, as a sail.

**Click** (*klīk*), *v. i.* to make sharp noises; — *n.* a small, sharp noise.

**Client** (*klē'ent*), *n.* the employer of an attorney.

**Cliff** (*klīf*), *n.* a steep rock; a precipice.

**Climate** (*klē-mak'tēr-ik*), *n.* a critical period of human life.

**Climate** (*klē'māt*), *n.* a region or tract of country; temperature of the air.

**Climate** (*klē-mat'ik*), *a.* relating to climate.

**Climatology** (*klē-ma-to'l'o-ji*), *n.* the science of climates.

**Climax** (*klē'maks*), *n.* gradation; ascent.

**Climb** (*klīm*), *v. i.* or *t.* to mount by the hands and feet.

**Clime** (*klīm*), *n.* a climate.

**Clinch** (*klīnch*), *v. t.* to gripe; to hold fast; — *n.* fast hold; part of a cable.

**Clincher** (*klīnch'ēr*), *n.* a clamp or iron fastening; a decisive argument.

**Cling** (*klīng*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* clung] to adhere; to hang upon.

**Clinic** (*klīm'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a sick-bed.

**Clink** (*klīngk*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make a slightly ringing sound.

**Clinker** (*klīngk'ēr*), *n.* vitreous matter or slag which collects in furnaces.

**Clip** (*klīp*), *v. t.* to cut short; to curtail.

**Clipper** (*klīp'ēr*), *n.* one who clips; a sharp, fast-sailing vessel.

**Clique** (*klēk*), *n.* a group of persons in league for a purpose.

**Cloak** (*klōk*), *v. t.* to cover with a cloak; to conceal; — *n.* a loose outer garment.

**Clock** (*klōk*), *n.* a kind of time-piece.

**Clockmaker** (*klōk'māk-ēr*), *n.* one who makes clocks.

**Clockwork** (*klōk'wōrk*), *n.* well-adjusted machinery.

**Clod** (*klōd*), *n.* a lump of earth; — *v. i.* to harden into a lump.

**Clod-hopper** (*klōd-hop'ēr*), *n.* a countryman; a stupid, stumbling fellow.

**Clodpoll** (*klōd'pōl*), *n.* a stupid fellow.

**Clog** (*klōg*), *v. t.* to hinder in motion;

*n.* obstruction; a shoe with a wooden sole.

**Cloister** (*klōis'tēr*), *n.* a nunnery or monastery; — *v. t.* to immerse in a cloister.

**Close** (*klōz*), *v. t.* or *i.* to shut; to finish; — *n.* conclusion; end; a small inclosed field; narrow passage off a street.

**Close** (*klōs*), *a.* shut fast; private; confined; near in time or place.

**Closely** (*klōs'ly*), *ad.* in a close manner; very near.

**Closeness** (*klōs'nes*), *n.* compactness.

**Closet** (*klōz'et*), *n.* a small private apartment; — *v. t.* to shut up in privacy.

**Closing** (*klōz'ing*), *n.* end; conclusion; — *a.* that concludes.

**Closure** (*klōz'ūr*), *n.* a closing; inclosure.

**Clot** (*klōt*), *n.* a concretion; coagulation; — *v. t.* or *i.* to form clots.

**Cloth** (*klōth*), *n.* any material formed by weaving.

**Clothe** (*klōth*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* clad, clothed] to furnish with garments; to dress.

**Clothes** (*klōthz*, colloq. *klōz*), *n. pl.* dress; garments.

**Clothier** (*klōth'ēr*), *n.* one who makes or sells woollen cloth or clothing.

**Clothing** (*klōth'ing*), *n.* garments.

**Cloud** (*klōud*), *n.* a mass of vapor, smoke, or flying dust; — *v. t.* to darken with clouds; to obscure.

**Cloud-capt** (*klōud'kapt*), *a.* topped with clouds.

**Cloudiness** (*klōud'i-nes*), *n.* state of being cloudy.

**Cloudless** (*klōud'les*), *a.* free from clouds.

**Cloudy** (*klōud'y*), *a.* covered with clouds; obscure.

**Clout** (*kluf*), *n.* a cuff; a hill.

**Clout** (*klout*), *n.* a patch; cloth for any mean use; — *v. t.* to patch; to join clumsily.



**Clove** (*klov*), *n.* an Indian spice.

**Cloven** (*klov'n*), *pp.* or *a.* of *Cleave*, cleft; split.

**Cloven-footed** (*klov'n-foot-ed*), *a.* having the hoof in two parts.

**Clover** (*klov'vēr*), *n.* a species of trefoil grass.

**Clown** (*klown*), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.

**Clownish** (*klown'ish*), *a.* coarse; rustic.

**Cloy** (*kloy*), *v. t.* to fill to satiety.

**Club** (*klub*), *n.* a heavy stick; an association; — *v. i.* or *t.* to join in common expense.

**Club-foot** (*klub'fōt*), *n.* a short, deformed foot, like a club. — **Club-footed** (*klub'-fōt-ed*), *a.*

**Club-law** (*klub'lau*), *n.* violence in place of law.

**Cluck** (*kluk*), *v. i.* to call as a hen.

**Cue** (*klū*), *n.* a direction or guide. See *Clew*.

**Clump** (*klump*), *n.* a cluster of trees.

**Clumsy** (*klum'zi*), *a.* awkward; ill-made.

**Clung** (*klung*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Cling*.

**Cluster** (*klus'tēr*), *n.* a bunch; — *v. t.* or *i.* to unite in a bunch.

**Clutch** (*kluch*), *n.* a gripe; grasp; claw; — *pl.* hands or paws; rapidly; — *v. t.* to hold fast; to gripe.

**Clutter** (*klut'ēr*), *n.* a noise; confusion; — *v. t.* to crowd together in disorder.

**Clypeate** (*klip'e-āt*), *a.* shaped like a buckler or shield.

**Clyster** (*klis'tēr*), *n.* an injection.

**Coach** (*kōch*), *n.* a large, close

*f o u r*  
wheeled carriage  
— *v. t.* to convey  
in a coach.



**Coach-box** (*kōch'boks*), *n.* seat of the coachman.

**Coachman** (*kōch'man*), *n.* one who drives a coach.

**Coaction** (*kō-akt'shun*), *n.* compulsion; force.

**Coactive** (*kō-akt'iv*), *a.* acting together.

**Coadjutant** (*kō-ad'jū-tant*), *a.* assisting.

**Coadjutor** (*kō-ad'jū'tēr*), *n.* an assistant.

**Coadjutrix** (*kō-ad'jū'triks*), *n.* a female assistant.

**Coagulate** (*kō-ag'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to curdle.

**Coagulation** (*kō-ag-ū-lā'shun*), *n.* the process of curdling.

**Coagulative** (*kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv*), *a.* having power to coagulate.

**Coagulum** (*kō-ag'ū-lum*), *n.* a coagulated mass, as curd; rennet.

**Coal** (*kōl*), *n.* wood charred; mineralized vegetable matter; — *v. t.* to burn to charcoal; to supply with coal.

**Coalesce** (*kō-a-leś*), *v. i.* to grow together; to unite.

**Coalescence** (*kō-a-leś'ens*), *n.* the act of uniting; union.

**Coaling** (*kōl'ing*), *pp.*, *n.* act of supplying coal or receiving it.

**Coalition** (*kō-a-liś'um*), *n.* union of persons, particles, or states.

**Coal-mine** (*kōl'mīn*), *n.* a mine or pit where coal is dug.

**Coarse** (*kōrs*), *a.* gross; rude; rough.

**Coarseness** (*kōrs'nes*), *n.* grossness; rudeness.

**Coast** (*kōst*), *n.* land next the sea; — *v. t.* or *i.* to sail along the shore.

**Coaster** (*kōst'ēr*), *n.* a person or a vessel that sails near a coast.

**Coasting** (*kōst'ing*), *n.* a sailing near land.

**Coastwise** (*kōst'wīz*), *ad.* along the coast.

**Coat** (*kōt*), *n.* a man's upper garment; — *v. t.* to cover with a coat.

**Coating** (*kōt'ing*), *n.* cloth for coats; act of covering.

**Coax** (*kōks*), *v. t.* to wheedle; to persuade by flattery.

**Cob** (*kob*), *n.* spike of maize; a thick, strong pony.

**Cobalt** (*kō'bault*), *n.* a brittle, reddish-gray metal.

**Cobble** (*kob'l*), *n.* a roundish stone; — *v. t.* to mend coarsely or clumsily.

**Cobbler** (*kob'lēr*), *n.* a mender of shoes.

**Cobweb** (*kob'web*), *n.* a spider's web.

**Cocciferous** (*kok-sif'ēr-us*), *a.* bearing or producing berries.

**Cochineal** (*kōch'neel*), *n.* an insect used to dye scarlet.

**Cochleary** (*kōk'lē-ēr*), *a.* twisted like a snail-shell; spiral.

**Cock** (*kōk*), *v. t.* to set erect; — *n.* the male of birds; a faucet; part of the lock of a firearm; a pile of hay.

**Cockade** (*kōk-ad*), *n.* a knot of ribbon worn on the hat.

**Cockatoo** (*kōk-ā-tōo*), *n.* a kind of tufted parrot.

**Cockatrice** (*kōk'a-tris*), *n.* a serpent.

**Cock-boat** (*kōk'bōt*), *n.* a small boat.

**Cockchafer** (*kōk'chāf-ēr*), *n.* the May-bug, or dor-beetle.

**Cock-horse** (*kōk'hōrs*), *a.* on horseback; exulting.

**Cockle** (*kōk'l*), *n.* a weed; a shell-fish; — *v. t.* to wrinkle.

**Cock-loft** (*kōk'loft*), *n.* a room over the garret; a lumber-room.

**Cockney** (*kōk'nē*), *n.* a native of London; — *pl.* Cockneys.

**Cockpit** (*kōk'pit*), *n.* an area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

**Cookroach** (*kōk'roch*), *n.* a common kind of insect.

**Cookscumb** (*kōks'kōm*), *n.* comb of a cock; a plant.

**Cookswain** (*kōk'swain*, colloq. *kōk'sn*), *n.* an officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

**Cocoa** (*kō'kō*), *n.* the chocolate-tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste.

**Cocconut** (*kō'kō-nut*), *n.* the nut of a kind of palm-tree.

**Cocoon** (*kō-kōon*), *n.* a ball spun by the silkworm.

**Cocoonery** (*kō-kōon'ēr-i*), *n.* a place for silkworms.

**Coction** (*kōk'shun*), *n.* act of boiling.

**Cod** (*kod*) } *n.* a sea-

**Cod-fish** (*kōd'fish*) } fish.

**Coddle** (*kod'l*), *v. t.* to fondle; to parol.

**Codé** (*kōd*), *n.* a system; a digest of laws.

**Codger** (*kōd'jēr*), *n.* a clownish fellow; a miserly fellow.

**Codicil** (*kod'isil*), *n.* supplement to a will.

**Codification** (*kō-di-fī-kā'shun*), *n.* act of reducing laws to a system.

**Dodify** (*kō'dī-fī*), *v. t.* to reduce to a code.

**Co-efficiency** (*kō-ēf-fīsh'ensī*), *n.* joint operation.

**Co-efficient** (*kō-ēf-fīsh'ent*), *a.* cooperating; — *n.* that which cooperates.

**Co-equal** (*kō-ē'kwāl*), *a.* equal with another.

**Co-equality** (*kō-ē-kwōl'i-tī*), *n.* equality with another.

**Coerce** (*kō-ērs*), *v. t.* to compel by force.

**Coercion** (*kō-ēr'shun*), *n.* restraint.

**Coercive** (*kō-ēr'siv*), *a.* restraining by force.

**Co-essential** (*kō-es-sen'shāl*), *a.* partaking of the same essence.

**Co-estate** (*kō-es-tāt'*), *n.* a state of equal rank.

**Co-etaneous** (*kō-ē-tā'nē-us*), *a.* of the same time or age.

**Co-eternal** (*kō-ē-tēr'nāl*), *a.* equally eternal.

**Co-eternity** (*kō-ē-tēr'ni-tī*), *n.* equal existence or eternity.

**Coeval** (*kō-ē'vāl*), *a.* of the same age; — *n.* one of the same age.

**Co-exist** (*kō-egz-ist'*), *v. i.* to exist together.

**Co-existence** (*kō-egz-ist'ens*), *n.* existence at the same time.

**Co-extensive** (*kō-eks-ten'siv*), *a.* equally extensive.

**Coffee** (*kō'fē*), *n.* the berry of the coffee-tree; the liquor made from it.

**Coffee-house** (*kō'fē-hous*), *n.* a house of entertainment.

**Coffer** (*kō'fēr*), *n.* a chest; a treasure.

**Coffer-dam** (*kō'fēr-dām*), *n.* a box of timber made watertight, placed in the bed of a river.

**Coffin** (*kō'fīn*), *n.* a chest for a dead human body; — *v. t.* to put in a coffin.

**Cog** (*kog*), *n.* the tooth of a wheel.

**Cogenoy** (*kō'jen-sī*), *n.* power; agency; strength.

**Cogent** (*kō'jent*), *a.* having great force; urgent; convincing.

**Cogitate** (*kō'i-tāt*), *v. i.* to think; to meditate.

**Cogitation** (*kō'i-tā'shun*), *n.* deep thought.

**Cogitative** (*kō'i-tā-tiv*), *a.* able to think.

**Cognate** (*kog'nāt*), *a.* kindred in origin; allied by blood.

**Cognition** (*kog-nā'shun*), *n.* kindred; relationship.

**Cogniac** (*kōn'yak*), *n.* a kind of French brandy.

**Cognition** (*kog-nish'im*), *n.* knowledge.

**Cognizable** (*kog'ni-za-bl*), *a.* liable to be tried or examined.

**Cognizance** (*kog'ni-zans*), *n.* judicial notice.

**Cognizant** (*kog'ni-zant*), *a.* having knowledge of.

**Cognomen** (*kog-nō'men*), *n.* a surname.

**Cognoscible** (*kog-nōs-i-bl*), *a.* that may be known.

**Cohabit** (*kō-hab'it*), *v. i.* to live as man and wife.

**Cohabitation** (*kō-hab-i-tā'shun*), *n.* a living together.

**Co-heir** (*kō-ā'*), *n.* a joint heir.

**Co-heiress** (*kō-ār'es*), *n.* a joint heiress.

**Cohere** (*kō-hēr'*), *v. i.* to be united.

**CohERENCE** (*kō-hēr'ens*), *n.* union of parts.

**Coherent** (*kō-hēr'ent*), *a.* consistent; connected.

**Cohesion** (*kō-hē'zhun*), *n.* state of union; union.

**Cohesive** (*kō-hē'siv*), *a.* sticking; adhesive.

**Cohesiveness** (*kō-hē'siv-nes*), *n.* quality of sticking together.

**Cohort** (*kō'hōrt*), *n.* a body of soldiers.

**Coif** (*kō'f*), *n.* a head-dress; — *v. t.* to cover with a coif.

**Coiffure** (*kō'fūr*), *n.* a head-dress.

**Coil** (*kō'il*), *v. t.* to wind into a ring; — *n.* circular form of a rope or serpent.

**Coin** (*kōin*), *n.* stamped money; — *v. t.* to stamp metal.

**Coinage** (*kōin'āj*), *n.* act of coining; money.

**Coincide** (*kō-in-sīd'*), *v. i.* to agree; to concur.

**Coincidence** (*kō-in-sī-dens*), *n.* agreement.

**Coincident** (*kō-in-sī-dent*), *a.* occurring or agreeing together.

**Coincidence** (*kō-in-sīd-kā'shun*), *n.* a concurrent symptom.

**Coiner** (*kōin'ēr*), *n.* a maker of money.

**Coition** (*kō-ish'un*), *n.* a meeting; copulation.

**Coke** (*kōk*), *n.* fossil coal charred.

**Colander** (*kul'an-dēr*), *n.* a vessel for straining liquors.

**Cold** (*kōld*), *a.* not warm; reserved; — *n.* sensation produced by want of heat; disorder.

**Coldly** (*kōld'lī*), *ad.* without warmth; with reserve.

**Coldness** (*kōld'nes*), *n.* want of heat; reserve; unconcern.

**Cole** (*kōl*), *n.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

**Coleopterous** (*kō-lē-ōpt'ēr-us*), *a.* having wings with a sheath; sheath-winged.

**Colewort** (*kōl'wurt*), *n.* a species of cabbage.

**Colic** (*kōl'ik*), *n.* a pain in the bowels.

**Collaborator** (*kōl-lab'ō-rā-tēr*), *n.* a fellow laborer in literary work.

**Collapse** (*kō-laps'*), *v. i.* to fall together; — *n.* a falling together.

**Collar** (*kō'lār*), *n.* something worn around the neck; — *v. t.* to put on a collar; to seize by the collar.

**Collate** (*kō-lāt'*), *v. t.* to compare; to examine; to gather and place in order.

**Collateral** (*kō-lat'ēr-āl*), *a.* being side by side.

**Collation** (*kō-lā'shun*), *n.* a repast; gift; act of comparing.

**Collator** (*kō-lā-tēr*), *n.* one who collates.

**Colleague** (*kō'lēg*), *n.* an associate in office.

**Collect** (*kō-lekt'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to gather.

**Collect** (*kō'lekt*), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

**Collected** (*kō-lekt'ed*), *a.* gathered; cool; not disturbed.

**Collection** (*kō-lek'shun*), *n.* act of collecting; that which is collected.

**Collective** (*kō-lekt'iv*), *a.* formed by gathering.

**Collectively** (*kō-lekt'iv-lī*), *ad.* in a body.

**Collector** (*kol-lett'er*), *n.* a gatherer; a receiver of taxes.  
**Collectorship** (*kol-lett'er-ship*), *n.* the office of a collector.  
**College** (*kol'ej*), *n.* an assembly; a seminary of learning.  
**Collegian** (*kol-é-jí-an*), *n.* a member of a college.  
**Collegiate** (*kol-é-jí-át*), *a.* pertaining to a college.  
**Collet** (*kol'let*), *n.* the part of a ring in which a stone is set.  
**Collide** (*kol-lid'*), *v. i.* to dash together.  
**Collier** (*kol'yér*), *n.* a digger of, or dealer in coals; a coal-ship.  
**Colliery** (*kol'yér-í*), *n.* a coal mine.  
**Collision** (*kol-lízh'ion*), *n.* a striking together.  
**Collocate** (*kol-ló-kát*), *v. t.* to set in order.  
**Collocation** (*kol-ló-ká'shun*), *n.* a placing together; arrangement.  
**Collocation** (*kol-ló-ká'shun*), *n.* conversation; conference.  
**Collop** (*kol'up*), *n.* a cut or slice of meat.  
**Colloquial** (*kol-ló-kwí-al*), *a.* pertaining to conversation.  
**Colloquialism** (*kol-ló-kwí-al-izm*), *n.* an expression used only in conversation.  
**Colloquist** (*kol-ló-kwí-st*), *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.  
**Colloquy** (*kol-ló-kwí*), *n.* a conversation between two.  
**Collude** (*kol-lúd'*), *v. i.* to conspire in a fraud.  
**Collusion** (*kol-lú'shun*), *n.* a secret agreement to defraud.  
**Collusive** (*kol-lú'siv*), *a.* fraudulently concerted; deceitful.  
**Collusory** (*kol-lú'so-ri*), *a.* containing collusion.  
**Colocynth** (*kol-ó-sínth*), *n.* the dried and powdered pulp of the "bitter apple" used as a purgative.  
**Colon** (*kó'lun*), *n.* the point (:).  
**Colonel** (*kvr'nel*), *n.* the commander of a regiment.  
**Colonelcy** (*kvr'nel-sí*), *n.* office or rank of a colonel.  
**Colonial** (*kol-ló-ní-al*), *a.* belonging to a colony or colonies.  
**Colonist** (*kol'on-ist*), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.  
**Colonization** (*kol-on-izá-shun*), *n.* the settling of a colony.

**Colonize** (*kol-on-íz*), *v. t.* to plant or settle with inhabitants.  
**Colonnade** (*kol-on-ád'*), *n.* a row or range of columns.  
**Colony** (*kol'ó-ní*), *n.* a body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.  
**Colossal** (*kó-lo's'al*), *a.* huge in size; gigantic.  
**Colossus** (*kó-las'us*), *n.* a statue of gigantic size;—*pl.* colossi.  
**Color** (*kul'ér*), *n.* a property of light;—*v. t.* to dye; to stain;—*v. i.* to blush.  
**Colorable** (*kul'ér-a-bl*), *a.* designed to cover and deceive; plausible.  
**Coloring** (*kul'ér-ing*), *n.* act of dyeing; specious appearance.  
**Colorless** (*kul'ér-lee*), *a.* without color.  
**Colors** (*kul'érz*), *n. pl.* a banner; flag; ensign.  
**Colporteur** (*kol'pört-ér*), *n.* Colporteur? a peddler of religious books and tracts.  
**Colt** (*kólt*), *n.* a young horse.  
**Colt** (*kólt'ér*), *n.* the fore-coulter? iron of a plow.  
**Columbine** (*kol'um-bin*), *a.* pertaining to a dove; dove-colored;—*n.* a genus of plants.  
**Column** (*kol'um*), *n.* a cylindrical pillar; row of lines in a book; a body of troops.  
**Columnar** (*kol-um'nér*), *a.* like a column.  
**Colures** (*kó-lürz'*), *n. pl.* two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.  
**Coma** (*kó'má*), *n.* nebulous covering of a comet; lethargy; morbid disposition to sleep.  
**Comatose** (*kó'má-tós*), *a.* drowsy; lethargic.  
**Comb** (*kóm*), *n.* an instrument for cleaning hair; crest of a cock; substance in which bees store honey;—*v. t.* to dress with a comb.  
**Combat** (*kón'bat*, *kum'bat*), *n.* a battle; fight; duel;—*v. t.* or *i.* to fight; to oppose.

**Combatant** (*kón'bat-ant*), *n.* a champion.  
**Combative** (*kón'bat-iv*), *a.* disposed to combat.  
**Combateness** (*kón'bat-iv-nes*), *n.* disposition to fight.  
**Combination** (*kón-bí-ná'shun*), *n.* union or association.  
**Combine** (*kón-bin'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to join; to agree.  
**Combustible** (*kón-bus'tí-bl*), *a.* capable of burning; apt to burn.  
**Combustion** (*kcm-bust'yun*), *n.* a burning.  
**Come** (*kum*), *v. i.* [pret. came; pp. come] to move toward.  
**Comedian** (*kóm-é-di-an*), *n.* an actor or writer of comedies.  
**Comedy** (*kóm-é-dí*), *n.* a humorous dramatic piece.  
**Comeliness** (*kum'li-nes*), *n.* grace; beauty.  
**Comely** (*kum'li*), *a.* handsome; graceful.  
**Comet** (*kóm'et*), *n.* a heavenly body with a train of luminous matter.  
**Cometary** (*kón'et-a-ri*), *a.* relating to a comet.  
**Comfit** (*kum'fít*), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.  
**Comfort** (*kum'fért*), *v. t.* to cheer under affliction or depression;—*n.* relief from pain; consolation.  
**Comfortable** (*kum'fért-a-bl*), *a.* enjoying ease.  
**Comforter** (*kum'fért-ér*), *n.* one who comforts.  
**Comic** (*kóm'ik*), *a.* relating to comedy; droll.  
**Comical** (*kóm'ik-al*), *a.* diverting; droll.  
**Comicalness** (*kóm'ik-al-nes*), *n.* the power of exciting mirth.  
**Coming** (*kóm'ing*), *a.* future;—*n.* approach.  
**Comity** (*kóm'í-tí*), *n.* courtesy of intercourse; civility.  
**Comma** (*kóm'má*), *n.* the point (,) noting a short pause in reading.  
**Command** (*kóm-mánd*), *v. t.* to order; to direct; to govern;—*n.* order; injunction.





- Commandant** (*kom-mā-dānt'*), *n.* a commanding officer.
- Commander** (*kom-mānd'ēr*), *n.* one who directs.
- Commanding** (*kom-mānd'ing*), *a.* controlling by influence or dignity.
- Commandment** (*kom-mānd'ment*), *n.* a command; a precept of the moral law.
- Commendable** (*kom-mem'ō-rā-bl*), *a.* worthy to be remembered.
- Commemorate** (*kom-men'ō-rāt*), *v. t.* to celebrate with honor and solemnity.
- Commemoration** (*kom-mem'ō-rā'shun*), *n.* solemn celebration.
- Commemorative** (*kom-mem'ō-rā-tiv*), *a.* preserving the memory of.
- Commence** (*kom-mens'*), *v. t.* to begin; — *v. i.* to take rise.
- Commencement** (*kom-mens'ment*), *n.* beginning; the thing begun.
- Commend** (*kom-mend'*), *v. t.* to praise.
- Commendable** (*kom-mend'ā-bl*), *a.* worthy of praise; laudable.
- Commendation** (*kom-men-dā'shun*), *n.* praise.
- Commendatory** (*kom-mend'ā-to-ri*), *a.* tending to commend.
- Commensurability** (*kom-men-shōō-ra-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of having a common measure.
- Commensurable** (*kom-men'shōō-ra-bl*), *a.* having a common measure.
- Commensurate** (*kom-men'shōō-rāt*), *a.* of equal measure; proportioned to.
- Commensuration** (*kom-men'shōō-rā'shun*), *n.* reduction to a common measure.
- Comment** (*kom'ment*), *v. i.* to explain; to expound; — *n.* note or remark for explanation.
- Commentary** (*kom'men-tā-ri*), *n.* comment; exposition; a book of comments.
- Commentator** (*kom'men-tā-tēr*), *n.* one who explains.
- Commerces** (*kom'mērs*), *n.* interchange of commodities; personal intercourse; — *v. i.* to trade; to barter; traffic.
- Commercial** (*kom-mēr'shal*), *a.* relating to trade.
- Commination** (*kom-mī-nā'shun*), *n.* a threat; denunciation of punishment.
- Commminatory** (*kom-mīn'ā-to-ri*), *a.* threatening.
- Commingle** (*kom-mīng'gl*), *v. t.* to mix together.
- Commminute** (*kom'mī-nūt*), *v. i.* to break into small parts.
- Commminution** (*kom-mī-nū'shun*), *n.* act of breaking into small parts.
- Commiserate** (*kom-mis'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to pity.
- Commiseration** (*kom-mis'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* compassion; pity.
- Commiserator** (*kom-mis'ēr-ātēr*), *n.* one who pities.
- Commissary** (*kom'mis-sā-ri*), *n.* a commissioner.
- Commission** (*kom-mish'w*), *n.* a. to break into small parts.
- Commissioner** (*kom-mish'w-ēr*), *n.* one empowered to act.
- Commissure** (*kom'mish'ūr*), *n.* a joint; a seam.
- Commit** (*kom-mit'*), *v. t.* to intrust; to imprison; to pledge.
- Commitment** (*kom-mit'ment*), *n.* act of committing.
- Committal** (*kom-mit'al*), *n.* a pledge, actual or implied.
- Committee** (*kom-mit'tē*), *n.* persons specially appointed to manage any business.
- Commix** (*kom-miks'*), *v. t. or i.* to unite in one mass.
- Commixtion** (*kom-mikst'yun*), *n.* a blending.
- Commixture** (*kom-mikst'ūr*), *n.* a mingled mass.
- Commode** (*kom-mōd'*), *n.* a small sideboard or washstand; a head-dress.
- Commodious** (*kom-mō'di-us*), *a.* affording ease and convenience.
- Commodiousness** (*kom-mō'di-us-nes*), *n.* convenience; fitness.
- Commodity** (*kom-mōd'i-ti*), *n.* interest; advantage; merchandise.
- Commodore** (*kom'o-dōr*), *n.* commander of a squadron.
- Common** (*kom'un*), *a.* public; usual; — *n.* an open public ground; — *v. t.* to use together.
- Commonage** (*kom'un-āf*), *n.* a right to a common.
- Commonalty** (*kom'un-āl-ti*), *n.* the common people.
- Commoner** (*kom'un-ēr*), *n.* one not noble; a member of the House of Commons.
- Commonly** (*kom'un-lī*), *ad.* usually; frequently; ordinarily.
- Commonplace** (*kom'un-plā*), *n.* a trite remark; — *a.* common; trite.
- Commons** (*kom'unz*), *n. pl.* common people; lower house of parliament; common land; food at a common table.
- Commonweal** (*kom'un-wēl*), *n.* public welfare.
- Commonwealth** (*kom'un-wēlth*), *n.* a state; a body politic.
- Commotion** (*kom-mō'shun*), *n.* disturbance.
- Communal** (*kom-mūn'al*), *a.* pertaining to a commune.
- Commune** (*kom'mūn*), *n.* a territorial district in France.
- Commune** (*kom'mūn*), *v. i.* to converse.
- Communicable** (*kom-mū-ni-kā-bl*), *a.* that may be communicated.
- Communicant** (*kom-mū-ni-kant*), *n.* a partaker of the Lord's supper.
- Communicate** (*kom-mū-ni-kāt*), *v. t. or i.* to impart.
- Communication** (*kom-mū-ni-kā'shun*), *n.* act of imparting; correspondence.
- Communicative** (*kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv*), *a.* ready to impart to others.
- Communion** (*kom-mūn'yun*), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's supper.
- Communism** (*kom'ū-nizm*), *n.* a community of property or the having of property in common; socialism.
- Communist** (*kom'ū-nist*), *n.* one who holds the principles of communism.
- Community** (*kom-mū-ni-ti*), *n.* society; common possession.
- Commutable** (*kom-mū-tā-bl*), *a.* that may be exchanged.
- Commutation** (*kom-mū-tā'shun*), *n.* exchange.

**Commute** (*kom-mūt'*), *v. t.* to exchange one thing for another.

**Compact** (*kom-pakt'*), *a.* firm; dense; — *v. t.* to press together; to league with.

**Compact** (*kom-pakt'*), *n.* an agreement uniting parties; league.

**Compactness** (*kom-pakt'-ness*), *n.* firmness.

**Companion** (*kom-pan'yun*), *n.* an associate.

**Companionable** (*kom-pan'yun-a-bl*), *a.* sociable; agreeable.

**Companionship** (*kom-pan'yun-ship*), *n.* fellowship; association.

**Company** (*kum'pa-ni*), *n.* persons assembled or acting together; — *v. t.* to associate with.

**Comparable** (*kom-par-a-bl*), *a.* worthy to be compared.

**Comparative** (*kom-par-a-tiv*), *a.* estimated by comparison.

**Comparatively** (*kom-par-a-tiv-i*), *ad.* by comparison.

**Compare** (*kom-pār'*), *v. t.* to examine together; — *v. i.* to be like.

**Comparison** (*kom-par'i-sun*), *n.* act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile.

**Compart** (*kom-pärt'*), *v. t.* to divide.

**Compartment** (*kom-pärt'-ment*), *n.* a division.

**Compass** (*kum'pas*), *v. t.* to surround; to obtain; — *n.* a circuit; space; range.

**Compasses** (*kum'pas-ez*), *n. pl.* an instrument to describe circles.

**Compassion** (*kum-pash'ion*), *n.* pity; mercy.

**Compassionate** (*kum-pash'ion-ät*), *a.* inclined to pity; merciful; — *v. t.* to pity.

**Compatibilty** (*kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* consistency;

**Compatible** (*kom-pat-i-bl*), *a.* consistent.

**Compatriot** (*kom-pä'tri-ut*), *n.* a fellow patriot of the same country.



(*kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* consistency;

**Compeer** (*kom-pēr'*), *n.* an equal; colleague.

**Compel** (*kom-pel'*), *v. t.* to drive by force.

**Compellation** (*kom-pel-lä'-shun*), *n.* style of address.

**Compend** (*kom'pend*), *n.* abridgment; summary; epitome.

**Conspicuous** (*kom-pend'i-us*), *a.* short; concise; brief.

**Compensate** (*kom'pen-sät*), *v. t.* to make amends; to recompense.

**Compensation** (*kom'pen-sä'-shun*), *n.* amends; recompense.

**Compensatory** (*kom'pen-sä-to-ri*), *a.* making amends.

**Compete** (*kom-pet'*), *v. i.* to strive for a like end; to rival.

**Competence** (*kom'pē-tens*), *n.* sufficiency; legal capacity or right.

**Competent** (*kom'pē-tent*), *a.* adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity.

**Competition** (*kom-pe-tish'un*), *n.* rivalry.

**Competitor** (*kom-pet'i-tēr*), *n.* a rival.

**Competitive** (*kom-pet'i-tiv*), *a.* pertaining to competition.

**Compilation** (*kom-pil'-ä'-shun*), *n.* a selection from various authors.

**Compile** (*kom-pil'*), *v. t.* to select from authors.

**Compiler** (*kom-pil'ēr*), *n.* one who compiles.

**Complacence** (*kom-plä'sens*), *n.* pleasure; satisfaction of mind; civility.

**Complacent** (*kom-plä'sent*), *n.* cheerful; civil.

**Complacently** (*kom-plä'sent-i*), *ad.* with satisfaction.

**Complain** (*kom-plän'*), *v. i.* to murmur; to find fault.

**Complainant** (*kom-plän'ant*), *n.* one who complains; a prosecutor.

**Complaining** (*kom-plän'-ing*), *n.* expression of grief or injury.

**Complaint** (*kom-plänt'*), *n.* a murmuring; accusation.

**Complaisance** (*kom'plä-sans*), *n.* civility.

**Complaisant** (*kom-plä-sant*), *a.* polite; courteous; affable.

**Complement** (*kom-plē-ment*), *n.* the full number.

**Complemental** (*kom-plē-*

*ment'al*), *a.* filling up a deficiency.

**Complete** (*kom-plēt'*), *a.* finished; perfect.

**Completely** (*kom-plēt'li*), *ad.* perfectly.

**Completeness** (*kom-plēt'-ness*), *n.* state of being complete.

**Completion** (*kom-plēt'shun*), *n.* act of finishing; perfect state.

**Complex** (*kom'pleks*), *a.* of many parts; intricate.

**Complexion** (*kom-plek'shun*), *n.* the color of the face.

**Complexional** (*kom-plek'shun-al*), *a.* pertaining to complexion.

**Complexity** (*kom-pleks'i-ti*), *n.* a complex state; intricacy.

**Complexly** (*kom'pleks-i*), *ad.* intricately.

**Compliable** (*kom-pli'a-bl*), *a.* that can comply or yield.

**Compliance** (*kom-pli'ans*), *n.* a yielding.

**Compliant** (*kom-pli'ant*), *a.* yielding; bending; obliging.

**Complacency** (*kom-pli-kä-si*), *n.* state of being complacent.

**Complicate** (*kom-pli-kät*), *v. t.* to make intricate; — *a.* involved.

**Complicated** (*kom-pli-kät-ed*), *a.* intricate.

**Complication** (*kom-pli-kä'-shun*), *n.* a mixture of many things.

**Complicity** (*kom-plis'i-ti*), *n.* state of participation of being an accomplice.

**Compliment** (*kom-pli-ment*), *n.* act or expression of civility; praise; — *v. t.* to bestow praise upon; to congratulate.

**Complimentary** (*kom-pli-ment'a-ri*), *a.* expressive of praise.

**Complot** (*kom'plot*), *n.* conspiracy.

**Complot** (*kom-plot'*), *v. t.* to plot together.

**Comply** (*kom-pli'*), *v. t.* to yield to.

**Component** (*kom-pō-nent*), *a.* constituent; — *n.* an elementary part.

**Comport** (*kom-pōrt'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to agree; to suit.

**Comfortable** (*kom-pōrt'a-bl*), *a.* consistent.

**Confederate** (*kon-fed'ēr-āt*),  
a. united in a common  
cause; — v. i. to unite in al-  
liance.  
**Confederation** (*kon-fed-ēr-  
ā'shun*), n. alliance.  
**Confederative** (*kon-fed'ēr-  
ā-tiv*), a. constituting a fed-  
eral compact.  
**Confer** (*kon-fēr'*), v. t. or i. to  
discuss; to grant.  
**Conference** (*kon-fēr-ens*), n.  
formal discourse.  
**Confess** (*kon-fes'*), v. t. to  
own; to avow.  
**Confessedly** (*kon-fes'ed-lī*),  
ad. avowedly.  
**Confession** (*kon-fesh'un*), n.  
acknowledgment; act of  
confessing to a priest.  
**Confessional** (*kon-fesh'un-  
al*), n. a place where con-  
fession is made.  
**Confessor** (*kon-fes'ēr*), n. one  
who confesses or hears con-  
fessions.  
**Confidant** (*kon-fi-dant'*), n. a  
male bosom friend.  
**Confidante** (*kon-fi-dant'*), n.  
a female bosom friend.  
**Confide** (*kon-fīd'*), v. t. to  
trust fully.  
**Confidence** (*kon-fi-dens*), n.  
firm belief; trust; boldness.  
**Confident** (*kon-fi-dent*), a.  
having great confidence or  
boldness.  
**Confidential** (*kon-fi-den'-  
shal*), a. trusty; private.  
**Confidently** (*kon-fi-dent-lī*),  
ad. with confidence; with-  
out doubt.  
**Configuration** (*kon-fig-ū-  
rā'shun*), n. external form;  
aspect of planets.  
**Confine** (*kon-fīn*), n. a limit;  
border.  
**Confine** (*kon-fīn'*), v. t. to  
restrain; to limit; to shut  
up.  
**Confinement** (*kon-fīn'ment*),  
n. restraint.  
**Confirm** (*kon-fērm'*), v. t. to  
make certain or firm.  
**Confirmable** (*kon-fērm'a-  
bl*), a. that may be confirm-  
ed.  
**Confirmation** (*kon-fērm-mā'-  
shun*), n. act of establishing;  
convincing testimony.  
**Confirmatory** (*kon-fērm'a-  
tō-ri*), a. adapted to confirm.  
**Confirmer** (*kon-fērm'ēr*), n.  
one who confirms.

**Confiscable** (*kon-fis'ka-bl*), a.  
liable to be confiscated.  
**Confiscate** (*kon-fis-kāt*), v. t.  
to adjudge to be forfeited to  
the public treasury.  
**Confiscation** (*kon-fis-kā'-  
shun*), n. the act of confisca-  
ting.  
**Confiscator** (*kon-fis-kā-tēr*),  
n. one who confiscates to the  
public use.  
**Confignation** (*kon-fla-grā'-  
shun*), n. a great fire.  
**Conflict** (*kon-fikt'*), v. t. to  
strive; to contend.  
**Conflict** (*kon-fikt*), n. a con-  
test; struggle.  
**Confluence** (*kon-flū-ens*), n. a  
flowing together; a con-  
course.  
**Confluent** (*kon-flū-ent*), a.  
running together.  
**Conflux** (*kon-fluks*), n. a junc-  
tion of currents.  
**Conform** (*kon-form'*), v. t. to  
make like; — v. i. to comply  
with.  
**Conformable** (*kon-form'a-  
bl*), a. suitable.  
**Conformably** (*kon-form'a-  
blī*), ad. suitably.  
**Conformation** (*kon-for-mā'-  
shun*), n. disposition of parts;  
structure.  
**Conformist** (*kon-form'ist*), n.  
one who complies with es-  
tablished rites.  
**Conformity** (*kon-form'i-ti*),  
n. compliance with; con-  
sistency.  
**Confound** (*kon-found'*), v. t.  
to mix; to perplex.  
**Confounded** (*kon-found'ed*),  
pp. blended; mixed; — a.  
astonished.  
**Confraternity** (*kon-fra-tēr'-  
ni-ti*), n. a religious brother-  
hood.  
**Confront** (*kon-frunt'*), v. t. to  
set face to face.  
**Confuse** (*kon-fūz'*), v. t. to  
confound; to abash.  
**Confusedly** (*kon-fūz'ed-lī*),  
ad. in confusion.  
**Confusion** (*kon-fū'zhun*), n.  
disorder; tumult; indis-  
tinctness.  
**Confutation** (*kon-fū-tū'-  
shun*), n. act of disproving;  
refutation.  
**Confute** (*kon-fūt'*), v. t. to  
disprove; to prove to be  
wrong.  
**Conge** (*kon'jē*), p. a bow; rev-

erence; — v. i. to take  
leave.  
**Congee** (*kon-jēl'*), n. t. or i.  
to freeze; to thicken.  
**Congeeable** (*kon-jēl'a-bl*), a.  
that may be congealed.  
**Congelment** (*kon-jēl'ment*),  
n. mass formed by congeala-  
tion.  
**Congelation** (*kon-jē-lā'shun*),  
n. the process of congeal-  
ing.  
**Conger** (*kon-jē-nēr*), n. a  
thing of the same nature.  
**Congeneric** (*kon-jē-ner'ik*),  
a. of the same kind.  
**Congenial** (*kon-jē-ni-al* or  
*kon-jēn'yal*), a. of the same  
nature or disposition.  
**Congeniality** (*kon-jē-ni-al'i-  
ti*), n. natural affinity;  
suitableness.  
**Congenital** (*kon-jen'it-al*), a.  
of the same birth.  
**Conger** (*kon-jēr*), n. a kind  
of sea-eel.  
**Congerics** (*kon-jēr'ēz*), n.  
mass of small bodies.  
**Congestion** (*kon-jest'yun*), n.  
unnatural collection of blood  
in any part of the body.  
**Congestive** (*kon-jest'iv*), a.  
indicating an accumulation  
of blood or humors.  
**Conglomerate** (*kon-glom'ēr-  
āt*), v. t. to gather into a  
round mass; — a. gathered as  
a ball.  
**Conglomeration** (*kon-glom-  
ēr-ā'shun*), n. a gathering  
into a round mass.  
**Conglutinant** (*kon-glū'ti-  
nant*), a. uniting; healing.  
**Conglutinate** (*kon-glū'ti-  
nāt*), v. t. to glue together.  
**Conglutination** (*kon-glū'ti-  
nā'shun*), n. a gluing to-  
gether; healing.  
**Conglutinative** (*kon-glū'ti-  
nā-tiv*), a. tending to cause  
union.  
**Congratulant** (*kon-grat'ū-  
lant*), a. rejoicing with.  
**Congratulate** (*kon-grat'ū-  
lāt*), v. t. to profess joy to.  
**Congratulation** (*kon-grat-  
ū-lā'shun*), n. an expression  
of joy.  
**Congratulator** (*kon-grat'ū-  
lā-tēr*), n. one who offers con-  
gratulation.  
**Congratulatory** (*kon-grat-  
ū-lā-tō-ri*), a. expressing joy.  
**Congregate** (*kon-jrē-gāt*),

# CONGREGATION

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# CONSERVATORY

v. *t.* or *i.* to assemble; to meet.  
**Congregation** (*kong-grē-gā-shun*), *n.* a religious assembly.  
**Congregational** (*kong-grē-gā-shun-al*), *a.* relating to a congregation.  
**Congregationalism** (*kong-grē-gā-shun-al-izm*), *n.* government by the members of a church and congregation.  
**Congregationalist** (*kong-grē-gā-shun-al-ist*), *n.* an adherent of congregationalism.  
**Congress** (*kong-gres*), *n.* the legislature of the United States; a meeting.  
**Congressional** (*kong-gres-shun-ul*), *a.* pertaining to congress.  
**Congressive** (*kong-gres-iv*), *a.* meeting.  
**Congruence** (*kong-grō-ens*), *a.* agreement.  
**Congruent** (*kong-grō-ent*), *a.* agreeing.  
**Congruity** (*kong-grō-iti*), *n.* consistency.  
**Congruous** (*kong-grō-us*), *a.* agreeable to.  
**Conic** (*kō-nik*), *a.* like a cone.  
**Conics** (*kō-niks*), *n. pl.* the science which treats of the properties of the cone.  
**Coniferous** (*kō-nif-er-us*), *a.* bearing cones, as the pine.  
**Conjectural** (*kō-jekt-iv-al*), *a.* depending on conjecture.  
**Conjecture** (*kō-jekt-iv*), *n.* opinion based on imperfect knowledge; — *v. t.* to guess.  
**Conjoin** (*kō-join*), *v. t.* to connect; to unite; — *v. i.* to join.  
**Conjoint** (*kō-joint*), *a.* connected; united; mutual.  
**Conjunctly** (*kō-joint-li*), *ad.* with united efforts.  
**Conjugal** (*kō-jū-gal*), *a.* relating to marriage.  
**Conjugate** (*kō-jū-gāt*), *v. t.* to inflect, as verbs; to unite.  
**Conjugation** (*kō-jū-gāt-shun*), *n.* the form of inflecting verbs.  
**Conjunct** (*kō-jungkt*), *a.* joint; concurrent.  
**Conjunction** (*kō-jungkt-shun*), *n.* a meeting; a connecting word.  
**Conjunctive** (*kō-jungkt-iv*), *a.* serving to unite.  
**Conjuncture** (*kō-jungkt-*

*ūr*), *n.* a critical time; union.  
**Conjuration** (*kō-jū-rā-shun*), *n.* act or process of invoking supernatural aid; enchantment.  
**Conjure** (*kō-jūr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to practice magical arts; to play tricks.  
**Conjure** (*kō-jūr*), *v. t.* to enjoin solemnly.  
**Conjurer** (*kō-jūr-ēr*), *n.* an enchanter.  
**Connate** (*kō-nāt*), *a.* born at the same time.  
**Connatural** (*kō-nat-ū-rāl*), *a.* connected by nature.  
**Connect** (*kō-nekt*), *v. t.* to link together; to unite.  
**Connectedly** (*kō-nekt-ed-li*), *ad.* by connection.  
**Connection** (*kō-nekt-shun*), *n.* the act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage.  
**Connective** (*kō-nekt-iv*), *a.* that serves to connect; — *n.* a word that connects sentences.  
**Connivance** (*kō-niv-ans*), *n.* the act of winking at a fault; voluntary blindness to an act.  
**Connive** (*kō-niv*), *v. i.* to wink at.  
**Connoisseur** (*kō-nis-sōr*), *n.* a critical judge of the fine arts.  
**Connubial** (*kō-nū-bi-al*), *a.* pertaining to marriage.  
**Conoid** (*kō-noid*), *n.* anything that has a figure like a cone.  
**Conoidal** (*kō-noid-al*), *a.* nearly conical.  
**Conquer** (*kōng-kēr*), *v. t.* to overcome.  
**Conqueror** (*kōng-kēr-ēr*), *n.* one who conquers.  
**Conquest** (*kōng-kwest*), *n.* act of conquering; thing conquered.  
**Consanguineous** (*kō-sang-win-sus*), *a.* of the same blood.  
**Consanguinity** (*kō-sang-win-ti*), *n.* relation by blood.  
**Consistence** (*kōng-shens*), *n.* the moral sense; sense of right and wrong.  
**Conscientious** (*kōng-shi-ent-shus*), *a.* regulated by conscience.



**Conscientiously** (*kōng-shi-ent-shus-li*), *ad.* according to conscience.  
**Conscientiousness** (*kōng-shi-ent-shus-nes*), *n.* a scrupulous regard to conscience.  
**Conscientious** (*kōng-shun-ā-d*), *a.* reasonable.  
**Conscious** (*kōng-shus*), *a.* inwardly persuaded.  
**Consciously** (*kōng-shus-li*), *ad.* with inward persuasion; knowingly.  
**Consciousness** (*kōng-shus-nes*), *n.* perception of what passes in the mind.  
**Conscrip** (*kōng-skript*), *n.* one taken by lot for military service; — *a.* enrolled.  
**Conscription** (*kōng-skrip-shun*), *n.* act of enrolling.  
**Consecrate** (*kōng-se-krat*), *v. t.* to dedicate.  
**Consecration** (*kōng-se-krat-shun*), *n.* the act of dedicating to sacred uses.  
**Consectaneous** (*kōng-sek-tā-ne-us*), *a.* following of course.  
**Consecutive** (*kōng-sek-tū-iv*), *a.* following in order.  
**Consecutively** (*kōng-sek-tū-iv-li*), *ad.* in succession.  
**Consent** (*kōng-sent*), *n.* agreement to something proposed; — *v. i.* to accord in mind.  
**Consentaneous** (*kōng-sen-tā-ne-us*), *a.* accordant.  
**Consentient** (*kōng-sen-shent*), *a.* agreeing in opinion.  
**Consequence** (*kōng-se-kwens*), *n.* that which follows; effect; inference.  
**Consequent** (*kōng-se-kwent*), *a.* following.  
**Consequential** (*kōng-se-kwen-shal*), *a.* conceived; important.  
**Consequently** (*kōng-se-kwen-shal-li*), *ad.* by consequence; compously.  
**Consequently** (*kōng-se-kwent-li*), *ad.* by consequence.  
**Conservation** (*kōng-sēr-vā-shun*), *n.* preservation from loss or injury.  
**Conservative** (*kōng-sēr-vā-tiv*), *a.* tending to or desiring to preserve.  
**Conservator** (*kōng-sēr-vā-tēr*), *n.* a preserver.  
**Conservatory** (*kōng-sēr-vā-to-ri*), *a.* tending to preserve; — *n.* a greenhouse for exotic plants.



**Conserve** (*kon'sērv*), *n.* a sweetmeat.  
**Conserve** (*kon-sērv*), *v. t.* to preserve.  
**Consider** (*kon-sid'ēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to think upon with care.  
**Considerable** (*kon-sid'ēr-ə-bl*), *a.* worthy of regard.  
**Considerably** (*kon-sid'ēr-ə-bl*), *ad.* in a considerable degree.  
**Considerate** (*kon-sid'ēr-āt*), *a.* given to reflection; thoughtful; serious; prudent; moderate.  
**Considerately** (*kon-sid'ēr-āt-l*), *ad.* with serious thought.  
**Consideration** (*kon-sid'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* serious thought; motive or reason.  
**Considering** (*kon-sid'ēr-ing*), *ppr.* regarding; having regard to.  
**Consign** (*kon-sin'*), *v. t.* to send or intrust.  
**Consignee** (*kon-si-nē*), *n.* one to whom a thing is consigned.  
**Consigner** (*kon-sin'ēr*), *n.* one who commits to another in trust.  
**Consignment** (*kon-sin'-ment*), *n.* act of consigning; goods consigned.  
**Consist** (*kon-sist'*), *v. i.* to be made up of; to be fixed; to agree.  
**Consistence** (*kon-sist'ens*), *n.*  
**Consistency** (*kon-sist'en-si*), *n.* fixed state; degree of density; harmony.  
**Consistent** (*kon-sist'ent*), *a.* agreeing with itself.  
**Consistently** (*kon-sist'ent-l*), *ad.* without contradiction.  
**Consistorial** (*kon-sis-tō'r-i-əl*), *a.* relating to a consistory.  
**Consistory** (*kon-sis'to-rē*), *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly.  
**Conspicate** (*kon-sō'shi-āt*), *a.* an associate; — *v. t.* or *i.* to unite in a body.  
**Conspication** (*kon-sō'shi-ā'shun*), *n.* companionship with; association; alliance.  
**Consolable** (*kon-sōl'-ə-bl*), *a.* admitting comfort.  
**Consolation** (*kon-sō-lā'shun*), *n.* alleviation.  
**Consolatory** (*kon-sō-la-to-*

*ri*), *a.* tending to alleviation of misery; that which comforts.

**Console** (*kon-sōl'*), *v. t.* to comfort; to cheer under sorrow.

**Console** (*kon'sōl*), *n.* a bracket or projecting ornament to support a cornice, bust, or vase.



**Consolidate** (*kon-sol'i-dāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or to grow solid.

**Consolidation** (*kon-sol-i-dā'shun*), *n.* act of making hard or firm.

**Consols** (*kon-solz'*), *n. pl.* certain funds in the British stock market bearing 3 per cent. interest.

**Consonance** (*kon-sō-nans*), *n.* agreement of sounds; concord.

**Consonant** (*kon-sō-nant*), *a.* agreeable; consistent; suitable. — *n.* a sound or a letter not so open as a vowel.

**Consonantly** (*kon-sō-nant-l*), *ad.* consistently; agreeably.

**Consort** (*kon'sort*), *n.* a husband or wife; companion; partner.

**Consort** (*kon-sort'*), *v. i.* to associate.

**Conspicuous** (*kon-spik'ū-us*), *a.* obvious to the sight; plain.

**Conspicuously** (*kon-spik'ū-us-l*), *ad.* evidently.

**Conspicuousness** (*kon-spik'ū-us-nes*), *n.* openness to view; clearness.

**Conspiracy** (*kon-spi'r-a-si*), *n.* a plot.

**Conspirator** (*kon-spi'r-ā-tēr*), *n.* a plotter of evil.

**Conspire** (*kon-spīr'*), *v. i.* to unite for an evil purpose.

**Conspirer** (*kon-spīr'ēr*), *n.* a plotter.

**Constable** (*kon'sta-bl*), *n.* an officer of the peace.

**Constatulary** (*kon-stab'ū-lar-i*), *a.* pertaining to constables; — *n.* the body of constables.

**Constancy** (*kon'stan-si*), *n.* firmness of mind; stability.

**Constant** (*kon'stant*), *a.* firm;

unchanging; faithful in affection.

**Constantly** (*kon'stant-l*), *ad.* invariably.

**Constellation** (*kon-ste-lā'shun*), *n.* a cluster of fixed stars.

**Constermentation** (*kon-stēr-nā'shun*), *n.* terror that confounds.

**Constipate** (*kon-str-pāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to condense; to make costive.

**Constipation** (*kon-sti-pā'shun*), *n.* costiveness.

**Constituency** (*kon-stit'ū-en-si*), *n.* act of constituting; body of electors.

**Constituent** (*kon-stit'ū-ent*), *a.* composing; — *n.* a person who appoints.

**Constitute** (*kon'sti-tūt*), *v. t.* to appoint; to establish.

**Constitution** (*kon-si-tū'shun*), *n.* frame of body, mind, or government.

**Constitutional** (*kon-si-tū'shun-əl*), *a.* consistent with the constitution.

**Constitutionality** (*kon-si-tū'shun-āl-i-ti*), *n.* consistency with the constitution.

**Constitutionalist** (*kon-si-tū'shun-āl-ist*), *n.* an adherent to a constitution.

**Constitutionally** (*kon-si-tū'shun-āl-l*), *ad.* in consistency with the constitution.

**Constitutive** (*kon'sti-tū-tiv*), *a.* that establishes.

**Constrain** (*kon-strān'*), *v. t.* to impel with overpowering force.

**Constrainable** (*kon-strān'-ə-bl*), *a.* that may be constrained.

**Constraint** (*kon-strānt'*), *n.* compulsion.

**Constrict** (*kon-strikt'*), *v. t.* to bind.

**Constriction** (*kon-strik'shun*), *n.* contraction; compression.

**Constringe** (*kon-strinj'*), *v. t.* to contract.

**Constringent** (*kon-strinj'-ent*), *a.* binding.

**Construct** (*kon-strukt'*), *v. t.* to build; to compose; to devise.

**Construction** (*kon-struk'shun*), *n.* an edifice; building; manner of forming.

**Constructionist** (*kon-strukt-*

- shun-ist*), *n.* one who construes a public instrument.
- Constructive** (*kon-strukt'iv*), *a.* by construction; deduced.
- Construe** (*kon-strōō*), *v. t.* to explain; to arrange the words of a sentence so that the meaning may be obvious.
- Consubstantial** (*kon-suh-stan'shal*), *a.* having the same substance, nature, or essence.
- Consubstantialist** (*kon-suh-stan'shal-ist*), *n.* one who believes in consubstantiation.
- Consubstantiation** (*kon-suh-stan-shi-ā'shun*), *in theol.* the doctrine of the actual substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper.
- Consul** (*kon'sul*), *n.* the chief magistrate in ancient Rome; an officer appointed by government to reside in foreign ports as an agent or representative.
- Consular** (*kon'sū-lar*), *a.* pertaining to a consul.
- Consulship** (*kon'sul-ship*), *n.* the office of a consul.
- Consult** (*kon-sult'*), *v. i. or t.* to ask advice of; to regard.
- Consultation** (*kon-sul-tā'shun*), *n.* act of consulting; deliberation.
- Consume** (*kon-sūm'*), *v. t. or i.* to waste; to spend.
- Consumer** (*kon-sūm'ēr*), *n.* one who consumes.
- Consummate** (*kon'sum-āt or kon-sun'āt*), *v. t.* to complete; to perfect.
- Consummate** (*kon-sum'āt*), *a.* accomplished; complete.
- Consummation** (*kon-sun-ā'shun*), *n.* completion; termination.
- Consumption** (*kon-sump'shun*), *n.* a wasting disease of the lungs; decay; waste.
- Consumptive** (*kon-sump'tiv*), *a.* inclined to consumption.
- Contact** (*kon'takt*), *n.* touch; close union.
- Contagion** (*kon-tā'jīm*), *n.* communication of disease by contact.
- Contagious** (*kon-tā'jūs*), *a.* having the quality of infecting.
- Contain** (*kon-tān'*), *v. t.* to hold; to comprise.
- Contaminate** (*kon-tam'ī-nāt*), *v. t.* to defile; to corrupt.
- Contamination** (*kon-tam-i-nā'shun*), *n.* pollution.
- Contemn** (*kon-tem'*), *v. t.* to despise; to hate.
- Contemplate** (*kon'tem-plāt or kon-tem'plāt*), *v. t. or i.* to meditate; to consider; to design.
- Contemplation** (*kon-tem-plā'shun*), *n.* meditation.
- Contemplative** (*kon-tem'plā-tiv*), *a.* given to thought.
- Contemplator** (*kon'tem-plā-tēr*), *n.* one engaged in deep thought.
- Contemporaneous** (*kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us*), *a.* living or being at the same time.
- Contempt** (*kon-tem't*), *n.* act of despising; disdain.
- Contemptible** (*kon-tem'ti-bl*), *a.* mean; despicable.
- Contemptibly** (*kon-tem'ti-blī*), *ad.* meanly.
- Contemptuously** (*kon-tem't'ū-us*), *a.* scornful.
- Contemptuously** (*kon-tem't'ū-us-lī*), *ad.* in a scornful manner.
- Contend** (*kon-tend'*), *v. i. or t.* to strive.
- Contender** (*kon-tend'ēr*), *n.* a combatant.
- Content** (*kon-tent'*), *a.* satisfied; quiet; — *n.* satisfaction of mind; — *v. t.* to satisfy; to please.
- Contented** (*kon-tent'ed*), *a.* satisfied; pleased.
- Contention** (*kon-tent'shun*), *n.* strife; debate.
- Contentious** (*kon-ten'shūs*), *a.* given to strife; quarrelsome.
- Contentiously** (*kon-ten'shūs-lī*), *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner.
- Contentment** (*kon-tent'ment*), *n.* satisfaction; gratification; satisfied state.
- Contents** (*kon'tents*), *n. pl.* that which is contained.
- Conterminable** (*kon-tēr-mi-na-bl*), *a.* capable of the same bounds.
- Conterminal** (*kon-tēr'mi-nal*).
- Conterminous** (*kon-tēr-mi-nūs*), *a.* having a common boundary.
- Contest** (*kon'test*), *n.* a dispute; debate; strife.
- Contest** (*kon'test'*), *v. t. or i.* to dispute.
- Context** (*kon'tekst*), *n.* order of discourse; the parts that precede and follow a special passage.
- Contexture** (*kon-tekst'ūr*), *n.* composition of parts.
- Contiguity** (*kon-ti-gū'i-ti*), *n.* contact.
- Contiguous** (*kon-tig'ū-us*), *a.* joining at the surface or border.
- Contiguously** (*kon-tig'ū-us-lī*), *ad.* in close junction.
- Continence** (*kon'ti-nens*), *n.* forbearance of sensual indulgence.
- Continent** (*kon'ti-nent*), *a.* using restraint in pleasure; temperate; — *n.* a great division of the earth.
- Continental** (*kon-ti-nent'al*), *a.* pertaining to a continent.
- Continently** (*kon'ti-nent-lī*), *ad.* temperately.
- Contingency** (*kon-tin'jen-sī*), *n.* casual event; chance.
- Contingent** (*kon-tin'jent*), *a.* accidental; dependent upon; — *n.* chance; proportion of troops furnished by a contracting power.
- Contingently** (*kon-tin'jent-lī*), *ad.* by chance.
- Continual** (*kon tin'ū-al*), *a.* uninterrupted.
- Continually** (*kon-tin'ū-al-lī*), *a.* without intermission.
- Continuance** (*kon-tin'ū-ans*), *n.* duration; permanence.
- Continuation** (*kon-tin'ū-ā'shun*), *n.* uninterrupted succession.
- Continue** (*kon-tin'ū*), *v. i.* to remain; to stay; — *v. t.* to protract; to persevere in.
- Continuity** (*kon-ti-nū'i-ti*), *n.* uninterrupted connection.
- Continuous** (*kon-tin'ū-us*), *a.* closely united, as it were into one.
- Continuously** (*kon-tin'ū-us-lī*), *ad.* without interruption.
- Contort** (*kon-tort'*), *v. t.* to twist; to writhe.
- Contortion** (*kon-tor'shun*), *n.* a twisting; a wry motion.
- Contour** (*kon-tōōr*), *n.* the general outline of a figure.
- Contra** (*kon'trā*), *n.* a Latin

- preposition signifying against.
- Contraband** (*kon'tra-band*), *a.* prohibited; — *n.* illegal trade.
- Contract** (*kon'trakt*), *n.* an agreement; covenant.
- Contract** (*kon'trakt*), *v. t.* to draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten; — *v. i.* to shrink; to bargain.
- Contracted** (*kon-trakt'ed*), *a.* narrow; selfish.
- Contractible** (*kon-trakt'i-bl*), *a.* that may contract.
- Contractile** (*kon-trakt'il*), *a.* capable of contracting.
- Contractility** (*kon-trakt'il-i-ti*), *n.* the quality of contracting or shrinking.
- Contraction** (*kon-trakt'shun*), *n.* a shrinking; a shortening; a thing contracted.
- Contractor** (*kon-trakt'er*), *n.* one who contracts.
- Contra-dance** (*kon'tra-dans*), *n.* a dance with partners in opposite lines.
- Contradict** (*kon-tra-dikt'*), *v. t.* to oppose verbally; to gainsay.
- Contradiction** (*kon-tra-dik'shun*), *n.* a denying.
- Contradictory** (*kon-tra-dik'to-ri*), *a.* inconsistent; disagreeing.
- Contradistinctive** (*kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv*), *a.* distinguishing by opposite qualities.
- Contradistinction** (*kon-tra-dis-tink't'shun*), *n.* distinction by opposites.
- Contradistinquish** (*kon-tra-dis-ting'quish*), *v. t.* to distinguish by opposites.
- Contraalto** (*kon-tral'tō*), *n.* the counter-tenor.
- Contrariety** (*kon-tra-rī'e-ti*), *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
- Contraries** (*kon'tra-riz*), *n. pl.* things of opposite qualities.
- Contrarious** (*kon-trā'ri-us*), *a.* opposed to.
- Contrariwise** (*kon'tra-rī-wiz*), *ad.* on the contrary; oppositely.
- Contrary** (*kon'tra-ri*), *a.* in direct opposition.
- Contrast** (*kon'trast*), *n.* opposition in things.
- Contrast** (*kon-trast'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to place or stand in opposition.
- Contravallation** (*kon-tra-val-lā'shun*), *n.* a parapet raised by besiegers.
- Contravention** (*kon-tra-ven'shun*), *n.* opposition; violation.
- Contraversion** (*kon-tra-vēr'shun*), *n.* a turning to the opposite side.
- Contribute** (*kon-trib'ūt*), *v. t.* to participate in giving.
- Contribution** (*kon-trib'ū-shun*), *n.* act of contributing; sum given.
- Contributive** (*kon-trib'ū-tiv*), *a.* tending to promote.
- Contributor** (*kon-trib'ū-tēr*), *n.* one who contributes.
- Contributory** (*kon-trib'ū-to-ri*), *a.* advancing the same end.
- Contrite** (*kon'trit*), *a.* worn with sorrow.
- Contrition** (*kon-trish'un*), *n.* deep sorrow for sin.
- Contrivance** (*kon-triv'ans*), *n.* scheme; thing contrived.
- Contrive** (*kon-triv*), *v. t.* to invent; to project.
- Contriver** (*kon-triv'er*), *n.* an inventor.
- Control** (*kon-trōl'*), *n.* power to govern; — *v. t.* to restrain; to govern.
- Controllable** (*kon-trōl'a-bl*), *a.* subject to control.
- Controller** (*kon-trōl'er*), *n.* one who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.
- Controllership** (*kon-trōl'er-ship*), *n.* the office of controller.
- Controversial** (*kon-trō-vēr'shal*), *a.* relating to controversy.
- Controversialist** (*kon-trō-vēr'shal-ist*), *n.* one engaged in controversy.
- Controversy** (*kon'trō-vēr-si*), *n.* dispute.
- Contravert** (*kon'trō-vērt*), *v. t.* to dispute.
- Contravertible** (*kon-trō-vērt'i-bl*), *a.* that may be contraverted.
- Controvertist** (*kon'trō-vērt-ist*), *n.* a disputant.
- Contumacious** (*kon-tū-mā-shus*), *a.* obstinate.
- Contumaciously** (*kon-tū-*
- mā'shus-lī*), *ad.* with obstinacy.
- Contumacy** (*kon'tū-mā-si*), *n.* unyielding resistance to rightful authority; obstinacy.
- Contumelious** (*kon-tū-mē-lī-us*), *a.* haughtily reproachful; insolent.
- Contumely** (*kon'tū-mā-lī*), *n.* contemptuous language; reproach.
- Contuse** (*kon-tūz'*), *v. t.* to bruise; to crush.
- Contusion** (*kon-tū'zhun*), *n.* a bruise in the flesh.
- Conundrum** (*kō-nun'drum*), *n.* a riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very unlike.
- Convalescence** (*kon-va-les'-ens*), *n.* recovery from sickness.
- Convalescent** (*kon-va-les'-ent*), *a.* recovering health.
- Convene** (*kon-vēn'*), *v. t.* to call together; — *v. i.* to assemble.
- Convenience** (*kon-vēn'yens*), *n.* accommodation; fitness; commodiousness.
- Convenient** (*kon-vēn'yent*), *a.* fit; suitable.
- Conveniently** (*kon-vēn'yent-lī*), *ad.* suitably.
- Convent** (*kon'vent*), *n.* a monastery or a nunnery.
- Conventicle** (*kon-ven'ti-kl*), *n.* a meeting; an assembly for worship.
- Convention** (*kon-ven'shun*), *n.* assembly; an agreement.
- Conventional** (*kon-ven'shun-al*), *a.* agreed on; customary.
- Conventionalism** (*kon-ven'shun-al-izm*), *n.* that which is received by tacit agreement.
- Conventional** (*kon-ven'ti-al*), *a.* belonging to a convent; — *n.* a monk or a nun.
- Converge** (*kon-vēr'j'*), *v. i.* to tend toward one point.
- Convergence** (*kon-vēr'jens*), *n.* tendency to one point.
- Convergent** (*kon-vēr'jent*), *a.* tending to a point.
- Conversant** (*kon-vēr-sant*), *a.* familiar with.
- Conversation** (*kon-vēr-sū-shun*), *n.* familiar discourse.
- Conversational** (*kon-vēr-sā'shun-al*), *a.* pertaining to conversation.
- Conversazione** (*kon-vēr-sab*

*se-ô-nâ*), *n.* assembly for conversation, chiefly on literature.

**Converse** (*kon-vêrs*), *v. t.* to discourse; to talk familiarly.

**Converse** (*kon'vers*), *n.* conversation; — *a.* directly opposite.

**Conversely** (*kon-vêrs-lî*), *ad.* by change of order.

**Conversion** (*kon-vêr'shun*), *n.* a turning.

**Convert** (*kon'vert*), *n.* one who has changed his opinions, party, or religion.

**Convert** (*kon-vêrt*), *v. t.* to change to another form or state; to turn to love God.

**Convertibility** (*kon-vêr-tî-bî-lî-tî*), *n.* possibility of being converted or interchanged.

**Convertible** (*kon-vêrtî-bî-lî*), *a.* that may be interchanged.

**Convex** (*kon'veks*), *a.* roundish on the outside.

**Convexed**   
(*kon'vekst*), *a.* made convex.

**Convexity** (*kon'veks-i-tî*), *n.* roundness of form on the outside.

**Convexly** (*kon'veks-lî*), *ad.* in a convex form.

**Convey** (*kon-vâ*), *v. t.* to carry; to transfer.

**Conveyance** (*kon-vâ'ans*), *n.* act of conveying; that which conveys.

**Conveyancer** (*kon-vâ'an-êr*), *n.* one who draws deeds, etc.

**Conveyancing** (*kon-vâ'an-sîng*), *n.* the business of a conveyancer.

**Conveyer** (*kon-vâ'êr*), *n.* one who conveys or carries.

**Convict** (*kon'vîkt*), *n.* a person found guilty of crime.

**Convict** (*kon-vîkt*), *v. t.* to prove to be guilty.

**Conviction** (*kon-vîkt'shun*), *n.* a proving guilty; state of being convicted.

**Convince** (*kon-vîns*), *v. t.* to satisfy by evidence.

**Convincible** (*kon-vîn'si-bî-lî*), *a.* capable of being convinced.

**Convivial** (*kon-vîv'i-al*), *a.* festive; jovial.

**Conviviality** (*kon-vîv-i-al-i-tî*), *n.* jovial disposition.

**Convocate** (*kon'vô-kât*), *v. t.* to call together.

**Convocation** (*kon-vô-kâ'shun*), *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly.

**Convolve** (*kon-vôk*), *v. t.* to surround.

**Convolute** (*kon-vô-lû-ted*), *a.* rolled upon itself.

**Convolution** (*kon-vô-lû'shun*), *n.* the act of rolling together.

**Convolve** (*kon-volv*), *v. t.* to roll together.

**Convoy** (*kon-voy*), *v. t.* to accompany for defense.

**Convoy** (*kon'voy*), *n.* attendance for protection.

**Convulse** (*kon-vuls*), *v. t.* to affect by violent motion.

**Convulsion** (*kon-vul'shun*), *n.* a violent spasm.

**Convulsive** (*kon-vul'siv*), *a.* producing convulsions.

**Cony** (*kô'ni*), *n.* a rabbit.

**Coo** (*kôo*), *v. t.* to make a noise as a dove.

**Cook** (*kôok*), *n.* one who dresses victuals; — *v. t.* to prepare food for the table.

**Cookery** (*kôok'êr-i*), *n.* act of dressing victuals.

**Cool** (*kôol*), *a.* somewhat cold; lacking warmth; — *v. t.* to make moderately cold; —

*v. i.* to grow cool.

**Coolly** (*kôol-lî*), *ad.* without heat; calmly.

**Coolness** (*kôol'nes*), *n.* moderate cold.

**Coolie** (*kôol'i*), an East Indian laborer.

**Coop** (*kôop*), *n.* a cage for fowls, etc.; a barrel; — *v. t.* to cage; to shut up.

**Cooper** (*kôop'êr*), *n.* a maker of casks.

**Cooperage** (*kôop'êr-aj*), *n.* a cooper's work-shop; price for cooper's work.

**Co-operate** (*kô-op'êr-â-t*), *v. i.* to work together.

**Co-operation** (*kô-op'êr-â'shun*), *n.* joint labor or effort.

**Co-operative** (*kô-op'êr-â-tiv*), *a.* promoting the same end.

**Co-operator** (*kô-op'êr-â-têr*), *n.* one who co-operates with others.

**Co-ordinate** (*kô-or'dî-nât*), *a.* holding the same rank or degree.

**Co-ordinately** (*kô-or'dî-nât-lî*), *ad.* with equal rank.

**Coot** (*kôot*), *n.* a water-fowl; a foolish fellow.

**Copaiba** (*ko-pâ'bâ*), *n.* a medicinal resinous juice.

**Copal** (*kôpal*), *n.* a gum, used in varnishing.

**Coparcenary** (*kô-pâr'se-nâr-i*), *n.* joint heirship.

**Coparcener** (*kô-pâr'se-nêr*), *n.* a joint heir.

**Coparceny** (*kô-pâr'se-nêr*), *n.* a joint heir.

**Copartner** (*kô-pâr'tnêr*), *n.* a joint partner.

**Copartnership** (*kô-pâr'tnêr-ship*), *n.* joint concern in business.

**Cope** (*kôp*), *n.* a priest's cloak; a hood; arch-work; — *v. t.* or *i.* to contend; to strive; to oppose with success.

**Copier** (*kôp'êr*), *n.* one who transcribes or imitates.

**Coping** (*kôp'îng*), *n.* the top or cover of a wall.

**Copious** (*kô'pi-us*), *a.* plentiful; abundant; rich in supplies.

**Copiously** (*kô'pi-us-lî*), *ad.* abundantly; amply.

**Copiousness** (*kô'pi-us-nes*), *n.* full supply.

**Copped** (*kôpt*), *a.* rising to a top or head.

**Copper** (*kôp'êr*), *n.* a kind of metal; a large boiler.

**Copperas** (*kôp'êr-as*), *n.* sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

**Copperplate** (*kôp'êr-plât*), *n.* a plate of copper engraved, or its impression.

**Coppery** (*kôp'êr-i*), *a.* containing copper.

**Cope** (*kôps*), *n.* a wood of small growth.

**Copula** (*kô-pû-lâ*), *n.* a bond or tie; the word that unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

**Copulate** (*kô-pû-lât*), *v. i.* to come together sexually.

**Copulation** (*kô-pû-lât'shun*), *n.* act of copulating.

**Copulative** (*kô-pû-lât-tiv*), *a.* that unites; *n.* a copulative conjunction.

**Copy** (*kôp'i*), *n.* a manuscript; pattern; imitation; — *v. t.* to transcribe; to imitate; — *v. i.* to make as a copy.



**Copy-book** (*kop'i-bōōk*), *n.* a book for practicing writing.

**Coppyhold** (*kop'i-hāld*), *n.* a tenure in England by copy of record.

**Copyist** (*kop'i-ist*), *n.* one who copies.

**Copyright** (*kop'i-rīt*), *n.* the sole right to publish a book.

**Coquet** (*kō-kef*), *v. t.* to attempt to excite admiration from vanity; — *v. i.* to trifle in love.

**Coquetry** (*kō-kef'ri*), *n.* trifling in love.

**Coquette** (*kō-kef*), *n.* a jilting girl; a vain woman.

**Coquettish** (*kō-kef'ish*), *a.* befitting a coquette.

**Coral** (*kor'al*), *n.* a genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea; — *a.* made of coral.

**Coralline** (*kor'al-lin*), *a.* of, like, or containing coral; — *n.* a coral-like substance.

**Corb** (*korb*), *n.* a basket.

**Cord** (*kord*), *n.* a line; — *v. t.* to tie.

**Cordage** (*kord'āj*), *n.* ropes of a ship.

**Cordate** (*kord'āt*), *a.* heart-shaped.

**Cordial** (*kor'di-al* or *kord'i-yal*), *n.* an exhilarating liquor; any thing that cheers; — *a.* hearty; sincere.

**Cordiality** (*kor-di-al'i-ti*), *n.* sincerity; warm affection.

**Cordially** (*kor'di-al-ly*), *ad.* with sincere affection.

**Cordon** (*kor-dong*), *n.* a line of military posts or troops.

**Corduoy** (*kor-dū-roy'*), *n.* a thick cotton stuff.

**Cordwainer** (*kord'wān-ēr*), *n.* a shoemaker.

**Core** (*kōr*), *n.* the heart or inner part.

**Corf** (*korf*), *n.* a basket used in mines.

**Coriaceous** (*kō-ri-ā-shus*), *a.* consisting of leather.

**Coriander** (*kō-ri-an-dēr*), *n.* an annual plant with aromatic seeds.

**Cork** (*korē*), *n.* a kind of tree or its bark; a stopper; — *v. t.* to stop with a cork.

**Cork-screw** (*korē'skrōd*), *n.* a screw to draw corks from bottles.

**Corky** (*korē'i*), *a.* like cork.

**Cormorant** (*kor'mō-rant*), *n.* a voracious bird; a glutton.

**Corn** (*korn*), *n.* grain; maize; a hard excrescence on the toe or foot; — *v. t.* to cure with salt.

**Cornea** (*kor'nē-ā*), *n.* the horny membrane in the fore part of the eye.

**Corneous** (*kor'nē-us*), *a.* horny; like horn; hard.

**Corner** (*kor'nēr*), *n.* an angle; a secret place.

**Corner-stone** (*kor'nēr-stōn*), *n.* the principal stone.

**Coronet** (*kor'net*), *n.* a musical instrument; a cavalry officer.

**Cornetcy** (*kor'net-si*), *n.* office of a cornet.

**Cornice** (*kor'nis*), *n.* the highest molded projection of a wall or column, etc.

**Cornucopia** (*kor-nū-kō-pi-ā*), *n.* the horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

**Cornuted** (*kor-nūt'ed*), *a.* having horns.

**Corolla** (*ko-rol'ā*), *a.* the inner covering of a flower.

**Corollary** (*kor'ol-lā-ri*), *n.* an inference or deduction from recognized facts.

**Coronal** (*kor'ō-nal*), *n.* a crown; garland; — *a.* pertaining to the top of the head.

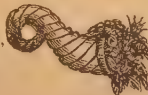
**Coronation** (*kor'ō-nā'shun*), *act of crowning.*

**Coroner** (*kor'ō-nēr*), *n.* an officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

**Coronet** (*kor'ō-net*), *n.* an inferior crown worn by the nobility; an ornamental head-dress.

**Corporal** (*kor'po-ral*), *a.* pertaining to the body; — *n.* a military officer.

**Corporality** (*kor-po-ral'i-ti*), *n.* state of being embodied.



**Corporate** (*kor'po-rā*), *a.* united in a community.

**Corporation** (*kor-po-rā-shun*), *n.* a society acting as an individual.

**Corporator** (*kor-po-rā-tēr*), *n.* a member of a corporation.

**Corporeal** (*kor-pō-re-al*), *a.* having a body; not spiritual.

**Corporeity** (*kor-pō-rē-i-ti*), *n.* bodily substance.

**Corps** (*kōr*), *n.* a body of troops.

**Corps** (*korps*), *n.* a dead body.

**Corpulence** (*kor'pū-lens*), *n.* fleshiness.

**Corpulent** (*kor'pū-lent*), *a.* very fleshy; bulky.

**Corpuscule** (*kor-pus-cū-l*), *n.* an atom; a particle.

**Corpuscular** (*kor-pus-kū-lar*), *a.* relating to atoms.

**Correct** (*kor-ekt*), *v. t.* to punish; to make right; — *a.* exact; accurate.

**Correction** (*kor-ekt'shun*), *n.* act of correcting.

**Correctional** (*kor-ekt'shūn-al*), *a.* intended to correct.

**Corrective** (*kor-ekt'iv*), *a.* tending to correct; — *n.* that which corrects.

**Correctly** (*kor-ekt'ly*), *ad.* exactly; justly.

**Correctness** (*kor-ekt'nes*), *n.* accuracy.

**Corrector** (*kor-ekt'ēr*), *n.* one who corrects.

**Correlative** (*kor-ekt'iv-tin*), *a.* having mutual relation.

**Correspond** (*kor-rē-spond*), *v. i.* to suit; to agree; to write to.

**Correspondence** (*kor-rē-spond'ens*), *n.* agreement; interchange of letters.

**Correspondent** (*kor-rē-spond'ent*), *a.* suited; — *n.* one who has intercourse by letters.

**Corridor** (*kor-ri-dōr*), *n.* a gallery or open passage-way or aisle.

**Corrigible** (*kor-ri-j-i-bl*), *a.* that may be corrected.

**Corroborant** (*kor-rob'ō-rant*), *a.* strengthening.

**Corroborate** (*kor-rob'ō-rāt*), *v. t.* to confirm; to strengthen.

**Corroboration** (*kor-rob'ō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of confirming.

**Corroborative** (*kor-rob'ō-*

- rā-tiv*), *a.* tending to strengthen.
- Corrode** (*kor-rōd'*), *v. t.* to eat away or consume by degrees.
- Corrodent** (*kor-rō-dent*), *a.* having the power of corroding.
- Corrodible** (*kor-rō-l'i-bl*), *a.* that may be corroded.
- Corrosion** (*kor-rō-shun*), *n.* act of eating away.
- Corrosive** (*kor-rō-siv*), *a.* eating away gradually.
- Corrugate** (*kor-rō-pāt*), *v. t.* to wrinkle; to contract.
- Corrugation** (*kor-rō-pāt-shun*), *n.* contraction into wrinkles.
- Corrupt** (*kor-rup't*), *v. t.* or *i. t.* to spoil; — *a.* decayed; debauched.
- Corruptibility** (*kor-rup-ti-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of being corrupted.
- Corruptible** (*kor-rup-ti-bl*), *a.* capable of being corrupted.
- Corruption** (*kor-rup-shun*), *n.* putrescence; depravity of morals.
- Corruptive** (*kor-rup-tiv*), *a.* tending to corrupt.
- Corruptly** (*kor-rup-ti*), *ad.* with depravity.
- Corruptness** (*kor-rup-nes*), *n.* depravity.
- Corsair** (*kor-sēr*), *n.* a pirate.
- Corse** (*kor-s*), *n.* a corpse.
- Corselet** (*kor-slet*), *n.* light armor for the breast.
- Corset** (*kor-set*), *n.* a bodice for ladies; stays.
- Cortege** (*kor-tāzh*), *n.* a train of attendants.
- Cortical** (*kor-tik-al*), *a.* belonging to bark.
- Coruscant** (*kor-rus-kant*), *a.* flashing; glittering.
- Coruscate** (*kor-us-kāt*), *v. i.* to sparkle; to throw off flashes of light.
- Coruscation** (*kor-us-kāt-shun*), *n.* a sudden flash of light.
- Corvette** (*kor-vel*), *n.* a sloop of war.
- Corymb** (*kor'im*), *n.* a species of inflorescence.
- Coscy** (*kō'se*), *a.* snug; comfortable. See Cozy.
- Cosmetic** (*koz-met'ik*), *a.* promoting beauty; — *n.* a wash for improving beauty.
- Cosmical** (*koz-mik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the universe; rising or setting with the sun.
- Cosmogony** (*koz-mog'o-ni*), *n.* science of the formation of the world.
- Cosmographer** (*koz-mog-ra-fēr*), *n.* a describer of the world.
- Cosmographic** (*koz-mog-ra-f'ik*), *a.* relating to the description of the world.
- Cosmography** (*koz-mog-ra-f'i*), *n.* a description of the world.
- Cosmology** (*koz-mol'o-jī*), *n.* science of the world or universe.
- Cosmopolite** (*koz-mop'o-lit*), *n.* a citizen of the world.
- Cosmopolitan** (*koz-mop'o-l'i-tan*), *n.* a citizen of the world.
- Cost** (*koz*), *n.* price paid; charge; — *v. i.* [pret. and pp. cost] to be had at the price of.
- Costal** (*koz'tal*), *a.* pertaining to the ribs.
- Costermonger** (*kos'tēr-mung-gēr*), *n.* an itinerant seller of fruit.
- Costive** (*kos'tiv*), *a.* constipated.
- Costiveness** (*kos'tiv-nes*), *n.* constipation.
- Costliness** (*kos'ti-nes*), *n.* expensiveness.
- Costly** (*kos'ti*), *a.* expensive; dear.
- Costume** (*kos'ti-um*), *n.* style or mode of dress.
- Cot** (*kot*), *n.* a hut; a small bed.
- Cote** (*kōt*), *n.* a pen for animals; a sheep fold.
- Cotemporaneous** (*kō-tem-pō-rā-nē-us*), *a.* being at the same time with another.
- Cotemporary** (*kō-tem-pō-rā-ri*), *n.* one who lives in the same age.
- Coterie** (*kō'te-rē*), *n.* a fashionable association.
- Cotillion** (*kō-til'yon*), *n.* a brisk, lively dance and tune.
- Cottage** (*kot'tāj*), *n.* a small house; a hut.
- Cottager** (*kot'tā-jēr*), *n.* one living in a cottage.
- Cotton** (*kot'n*), *n.* a plant; — *a.* made of cotton.
- Cotyledon** (*kot-i-lē'don*), *n.* the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants.
- Cotyledonous** (*kot-i-lē'do-nus*), *a.* having a seed lobe.
- Couch** (*kouch*), *v. i.* to lie or squat down; to stoop; — *v. t.* to hide; to express; to remove a cataract from the eye; — *n.* a seat; a bed.
- Cough** (*koz*), *n.* effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm; — *v. i.* to try to throw off phlegm.
- Could** (*kōd*) pret. of Can.
- Council** (*koun'sil*), *n.* an assembly for consultation.
- Councillor** (*koun'sil-ēr*), *n.* a member of a council.
- Counsel** (*koun'sel*), *n.* advice; an advocate; — *v. t.* to give advice.
- Counselor** (*koun'sel-ēr*), *n.* one who gives advice; a lawyer.
- Count** (*kount*), *v. t.* to reckon; to number; to esteem; — *n.* a tale; a title.
- Countenance** (*koun'te-nans*), *n.* the face; air; look; support; — *v. t.* to support; to patronize.
- Counter** (*koun'tēr*), *n.* a shop-table; a high tenor in music; — *ad.* in opposition.
- Counteract** (*koun'tēr-akt'*), *v. t.* to act in opposition.
- Counteraction** (*koun'tēr-ak'shun*), *n.* hindrance.
- Counter-balance** (*koun'tēr-bal'ans*), *v. t.* to weigh against.
- Counter-charm** (*koun'tēr-chärm*), *n.* that which opposes a charm.
- Counterfeit** (*koun'tēr-fit*), *a.* forged; deceitful; — *n.* a forgery; — *v. t.* to forge; to imitate.
- Counterfeiter** (*koun'tēr-fit-ēr*), *n.* a forger.
- Counter-guard** (*koun'tēr-gård*), *n.* a small rampart.
- Countermand** (*koun'tēr-mand*), *n.* a contrary order.
- Countermand** (*koun'tēr-mand*), *v. t.* to revoke a command.
- Counter-march** (*koun'tēr-märch*), *n.* a change of the wings or face of a battalion.
- Counter-mine** (*koun'tēr-mīn*), *n.* a gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another.
- Countermine** (*koun'tēr-mīn*), *v. t.* to defeat secretly.
- Counter-motion** (*koun'tēr-mō-shun*), *n.* an opposite motion.

**Counterpane** (*koun'tēr-pān*), *n.* a coverlet for a bed.

**Counterpart** (*koun'tēr-pärt*), *n.* correspondent part.

**Counterplot** (*koun'tēr-plot*), *n.* a plot against a plot.

**Counterpoint** (*koun-tēr-pōint*), *n.* written harmony; the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody.

**Counterpoise** (*koun'tēr-pōiz*), *n.* equal weight in opposition; — *v. t.* to balance.

**Countersign** (*koun-tēr-sin*), *v. t.* to sign in addition to another to attest the authenticity of a document.

**Countersign** (*koun'tēr-sin*), *n.* a military watchword.

**Counter-tenor** (*koun-tēr-ten'or*), *n.* high tenor in music.

**Countervail** (*koun-tēr-vāil*), *v. t.* to act against equally.

**Countess** (*koun'tes*), *n.* the lady of an earl or count.

**Counting-house** (*koun'ting-hous*), *n.* an apartment for the keeping of accounts.

**Countless** (*koun'tles*), *a.* numberless; infinite.

**Country** (*kun'tri*), *n.* rural parts; a kingdom or state; native place; — *a.* rural; rustic; rude.

**Countryman** (*kun'tri-mān*), *n.* one of the same country; a rustic.

**Country-seat** (*kun'tri-sēt*), *n.* a country residence of a city gentleman. [district.]

**County** (*koun'ti*), *n.* a shire; a pair; a brace; — *v. t.* or *i.* to join; to marry.

**Couplet** (*kup'let*), *n.* two lines that rhyme; a pair.

**Coupling** (*kup'ling*), *n.* that which couples or connects.

**Courage** (*kur'ij*), *n.* boldness to encounter danger.

**Courageous** (*kur-ā'jus*), *a.* brave; bold; daring.

**Courageously** (*kur-ā'jus-ly*), *ad.* bravely.

**Courier** (*kūr'ri-ēr*), *n.* a messenger sent in haste.

**Course** (*kōrs*), *n.* a passing or running; a race; service of meat; — *v. t.* or *t.* to hunt; to run.

**Courser** (*kōrs'ēr*), *n.* a swift horse.

**Court** (*kōrt*), *n.* residence or retinue of a prince; seat or hall of justice; an inclosed space; — *v. t.* to make love.

**Courteous** (*kurt'ē-us*), *a.* polite; civil; complaisant.

**Courteously** (*kurt'ē-us-ly*), *ad.* politely.

**Courtesan** (*kurt'ē-zān*), *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.

**Courtesy** (*kurt'si*), *n.* gesture of respect by women; — *v. t.* to make a courtesy.

**Courtesy** (*kurt'si*), *n.* politeness; civility.

**Courtier** (*kōrt'ēr*), *n.* one who frequents court.

**Courtliness** (*kōrt'li-nes*), *n.* complaisance with dignity.

**Courtly** (*kōrt'li*), *a.* polite; elegant.

**Court-martial** (*kōrt-mār'-shāl*), *n.* a court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.

**Court-plaster** (*kōrt'plās-ter*), *n.* a sticking plaster made of silk with some adhesive substance on one side.

**Courtship** (*kōrt'ship*), *n.* wooing for marriage.

**Cousin** (*kuz'n*), *n.* the child of an uncle or aunt.

**Cove** (*kōv*), *n.* a small bay.

**Covenant** (*kuv'e-nānt*), *n.* an agreement; — *v. t.* to stipulate.

**Covenanter** (*kuv'e-nānt-ēr*), *n.* one who makes a covenant.

**Cover** (*kuv'ēr*), *v. t.* to spread over; to clothe; to conceal; — *n.* shelter; pretense.

**Covering** (*kuv'ēr-ing*), *n.* any thing spread over.

**Coverlet** (*kuv'ēr-let*), *n.* an upper bed-cover.

**Covert** (*kuv'ert*), *a.* hid; secret; — *n.* a shelter; defense.

**Covertly** (*kuv'ert-ly*), *ad.* secretly; closely.

**Coverture** (*kuv'ert-ūr*), *n.* the state of a married woman.

**Covey** (*kuv'et*), *v. t.* to desire unlawfully or earnestly.

**Covetous** (*kuv'et-us*), *a.* avaricious; greedy for gain.

**Covetousness** (*kuv'et-us-nes*), *n.* eager desire of gain.

**Covey** (*kuv'ē*), *n.* a brood of birds; — *pl.* Coveys.

**Cow** (*kow*), *n.* female of the bull; — *v. t.* to depress by frightening.

**Coward** (*kow'ard*), *n.* one wanting courage; a poltroon.

**Cowardice** (*kow'ard-is*), *n.* want of courage; timidity.

**Cowardly** (*kow'ard-ly*), *a.* meanly timid; — *ad.* with mean timidity.

**Cower** (*kow'ēr*), *v. t.* to sink or waver through fear.

**Cowhide** (*kow'hid*), *n.* the hide of a cow; — *v. t.* to beat with a cowhide.

**Cowl** (*kowl*), *n.* a monk's hood.

**Cowlick** (*kow'lik*), *n.* a tuft of hair turned wrongly over the forehead.

**Cow-pox** (*kow'poks*), *n.* the vaccine disease.

**Cowslip** (*kow'slip*), *n.* a species of primrose which appears early in spring in moist places.

**Coxcomb** (*koks'kōm*), *n.* a fop; a flowering plant.

**Coxcombry** (*koks'kōm-ri*), *n.* the manners of a coxcomb.

**Coxonomical** (*koks-kōm'ik-al*), *a.* foppish; vain.

**Coy** (*kōy*), *a.* shrinking from familiarity.

**Coyish** (*koy'ish*), *a.* somewhat coy.

**Coyly** (*koy'ly*), *ad.* with reserve; shyly.

**Coyness** (*koy'nes*), *n.* unwillingness to be familiar.

**Cozen** (*kuz'n*), *v. t.* to cheat.

**Cozenage** (*kuz'n-āj*), *n.* fraud in bargaining.

**Cozenery** (*kuz'n-ēr*), *n.* a cheat.

**Cozily** (*kōz'zily*), *ad.* snugly; comfortably.

**Crab** (*krah*), *n.* a well-known shell-fish; a kind of small, sour apple.

**Crabbed** (*krah'ed*), *a.* peevish; sour-tempered.

**Crack** (*krah*), *n.* a sudden noise; a fissure; — *v. t.* or *t.* to break into chips.

**Crack - drained** (*krah'-brānd*), *a.* crazed.

**Cracker** (*krah'ēr*), *n.* a firework; a hard biscuit.

**Crackle** (*krah'li*), *v. t.* to make sharp noises.

**Crackling** (*krah'ling*), *n.* the noise of something that crackles.

**Cradle** (*krah'dl*), *n.* a machine for rocking children, and

one for cutting grain; — *v. t.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay with a cradle.

**Craft** (*kraft*), *n.* manual art; trade; cunning; small vessels. [cunning.]

**Craftily** (*kraft'i-lī*), *ad.* with craftiness (*kraft'i-nes*), *n.* stratagem. [a mechanic.]

**Craftsman** (*krafts'man*), *n.* **Crafty** (*kraft'i*), *a.* cunning; artful. [rock.]

**Crag** (*krag*), *n.* a rough, steep cragged (*krag'ed*), *a.* rugged with broken rocks.

**Cragginess** (*krag'g-nes*), *n.* fullness of crags.

**Crake** (*krāk*) { *n.* a bird which  
corn-crake } lives much  
among grass, corn, etc.

**Cram** (*kram*), *v. t.* or *i.* to stuff.

**Cramp** (*kramp*), *n.* a spasm; — *v. t.* to confine; to hinder.

**Crampfish** (*kramp'fish*), *n.* the torpedo.

**Cranberry** (*kran'ber-i*), *n.* a berry growing in swamps.  
**Crane** (*kran*), *n.* a wading bird; a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights; a pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.



**Cranitology** (*kra-ni-ol-o-jī*), *n.* a treatise on the cranium or skull. [skull.]

**Cranium** (*kra-ni-um*), *n.* the **Crank** (*kranke*), *n.* the end of an axis bent, used as a handle for communicating circular motion; — *a.* bold; easily overset.



**Crannied** (*kran'id*), *a.* full of chinks. [a crack.]

**Cranny** (*kran'i*), *n.* a crevice; **Crape** (*krap*), *n.* a loosely woven stuff.

**Crash** (*kraʃ*), *v. i.* to make a noise, as of things falling; — *n.* a loud noise as of things falling and breaking.

**Crasis** (*kra'sis*), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into

one long vowel or into a diphthong.

**Crassament** (*kras'a-ment*), *n.* the red thick part of the blood. [grossness.]

**Crassitude** (*kras'i-tud*), *n.* **Crate** (*kra't*), *n.* a wicker panier for earthen ware.

**Crater** (*kra'tēr*), *n.* the mouth or aperture of a volcano.

**Craunch** (*krānch*), *v. t.* to crush with the teeth; to chew.

**Cravat** (*kra-vat'*), *n.* a neck-cloth. [earnestly.]

**Crave** (*kra'v*), *v. t.* to ask **Craving** (*kra'v-ing*), *a.* greedily longing for; — *n.* urgent longing for. [birds.]

**Craw** (*kra'v*), *n.* the crop of **Crawl** (*krawl*), *v. i.* to creep; to move as a worm.

**Crayon** (*kra'yon*), *n.* a pencil; a drawing; — *v. t.* to sketch with a crayon.

**Craze** (*kra'z*), *v. t.* to impair the intellect.

**Craziness** (*kra'zi-nes*), *n.* state of being deranged; weakness.

**Crazy** (*kra'zi*), *a.* broken; deranged; insane.

**Creak** (*krek*), *v. i.* to make a grating sound.

**Creaking** (*krē'ing*), *n.* a harsh, continuing noise.

**Cream** (*krem*), *n.* the oily part of milk; — *v. i.* or *t.* to yield cream.

**Crease** (*kres*), *n.* a mark left by folding; — *v. t.* to mark by folding; (into existence).

**Create** (*kre'at*), *v. t.* to bring **Creation** (*kre'ā-shun*), *n.* the act of creating; the universe.

**Creative** (*kre'ā-tiv*), *a.* having power to create.

**Creator** (*kre'ā-tēr*), *n.* one who gives existence; a maker; God.

**Creature** (*kre'ā-ūr*), *n.* a being or thing created.

**Credence** (*krē'dens*), *n.* belief.

**Credentials** (*krē-den'shalz*), *n. pl.* that which gives credit.

**Credibility** (*krē-d-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* just claim to belief.

**Credible** (*krē-d'i-bl*), *a.* worthy of credit.

**Credibly** (*krē-d'i-bli*), *ad.* in a credible manner.

**Credit** (*krēd'it*), *n.* belief; trust; influence; esteem; —

*v. t.* to believe; to trust; to confide in. [reputable.]

**Creditable** (*krēd'it-a-bl*), *a.* **Creditably** (*krēd'it-a-bli*), *ad.* reputably; without disgrace.

**Creditor** (*krēd'it-ēr*), *n.* one to whom a debt is due.

**Credulity** (*krē-dil'i-ti*), *n.* easiness of belief; readiness to believe.

**Credulous** (*krēd'u-lus*), *a.* apt to believe.

**Credulousness** (*krēd'u-lus-nes*), *n.* readiness to believe on insufficient evidence.

**Credul** (*krēd*), *n.* belief; summary of the articles of faith.

**Creek** (*krēk*), *n.* a small inlet or bay; a small brook. [ket.]

**Creel** (*krēl*), *n.* an osier basket.

**Creep** (*krēp*), *v. i.* [pret. crept] to move as a worm; to move slowly; to crawl.

**Cremination** (*krē-mi'nā-shun*), *n.* a burning of the dead.

**Creole** (*krē'ol*), *n.* a native of the West Indies or Spanish America, descended from European parents.

**Creosote** (*krē'ō-sōt*), *n.* an oily liquid having the quality of preserving flesh from corruption.

**Crepitate** (*krēp'i-tāt*), *v. i.* to crackle in burning.

**Crepitation** (*krēp-i-tā'shun*), *n.* crackling sounds.

**Crept** (*krept*), pret. of **Creep**.

**Crepuscular** (*krē-jus'kū-lār*), *a.* in a state between light and darkness.

**Crepuscule** (*krē-jus'kū-l*), *n.* increasing; growing; — *n.* the increasing moon; the Turkish standard.

**Cress** (*kres*), *n.* a plant of various species.

**Cresset** (*kres'et*), *n.* an open lamp set upon a beacon.

**Crest** (*kres*), *n.* a plume of feathers. [ing a crest.]

**Crested** (*krēst'ed*), *a.* **Crest-fallen** (*krēst'fau-l-n*), *a.* dejected; cowed.

**Creteaceous** (*krē-tā'shus*), *a.* of the nature of chalk.

**Crevasse** (*krē-vas'*), *n.* a cleft in a glacier. [crack.]

**Crevice** (*krē'vis*), *n.* a small **Crew** (*krō*), *n.* a ship's company; — pret. of **Crow**.

**Crewel** (*krō'el*), *n.* a ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.



**Crib** (*krib*), *n.* a manger; rack; stall. [*at cards.*]  
**Tribbage** (*krib'aj*), *n.* a game  
**Cribble** (*krib'l*), *n.* a coarse sieve.  
**Crick** (*krik*), *n.* a spasmodic affection or cramp.  
**Cricket** (*krik'et*), *n.* a small insect; a game. [*Cry.*]  
**Cried** (*krid*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **Crier** (*kri'er*), *n.* one who cries. [*of law.*]  
**Crime** (*krim*), *n.* a violation  
**Criminal** (*krim'in-al*), *a.* guilty of a crime; — *n.* a person guilty of a crime.  
**Criminality** (*krim'i-nal'i-ty*), *n.* the quality of being criminal.  
**Criminally** (*krim'i-nal-i*), *ad.* with guilt.  
**Criminate** (*krim'i-nat*), *v. t.* to charge with crime.  
**Crimination** (*krim-i-nat-shun*), *n.* accusation.  
**Criminatory** (*krim'i-nat-ō-ri*), *a.* accusing.  
**Crimp** (*krimp*), *a.* that crum- bles easily; brittle; — *v. t.* to catch; to pinch; to curl.  
**Crimple** (*krimp'l*), *v. t.* to lay in plaits.  
**Crimson** (*krim'zn*), *n.* a deep red color; — *a.* colored as crimson; — *v. t.* to tinge with red; — *v. i.* to blush.  
**Cringe** (*krim*), *n.* a low bow; servility; — *v. i.* to bow with servility; to flatter meanly.  
**Crinkle** (*krimk'l*), *v. i.* to bend in turns or flexures; — *n.* one of several folds.  
**Cripple** (*krip'l*), *n.* a lame person; — *v. t.* to make lame.  
**Crisis** (*kri'sis*), *n.* a critical time or turn; — *pl.* **Crises**.  
**Crisp** (*krisp*), *v. t.* to curl; to make brittle.  
**Crispy** (*krisp'i*), *a.* brittle; short; curled.  
**Criterion** (*kri-tē'ri-um*), *n.* a standard of judging; — *pl.* **Criteria**.  
**Critic** (*krit'ik*), *n.* one skilled in judging; a fault-finder.  
**Critical** (*krit'ik-al*), *a.* relating to criticism; nice; indicating a crisis.  
**Critically** (*krit'ik-al-i*), *ad.* in the manner of a critic; exactly.  
**Criticism** (*krit'ik-siz*), *v. i.* to judge and remark with exactness.

**Criticism** (*krit'ik-sizm*), *n.* the art or act of judging well; remark.  
**Critique** (*kri-tēk*), *n.* critical examination.  
**Croak** (*krok*), *n.* cry of a frog or raven; — *v. i.* to utter a rough sound like a frog.  
**Croaker** (*krok'er*), *n.* a murderer.  
**Crochet** (*kro-shū*), *n.* fancy knitting made by means of a small hook; — *v. t.* or *i.* to do fancy knitting by means of a small hook.  
**Crock** (*krok*), *n.* a pot; black matter on pots, kettles, etc.; — *v. t.* to blacken.  
**Crockery** (*krok'er-i*), *n.* earthenware.  
**Crocodile** (*krok'o-dil*), *n.* a large amphibious animal of the lizard kind.  
**Crocus** (*kro'kus*), *n.* an early spring-flower; saffron.  
**Croft** (*kroft*), *n.* a little home-field.  
**Crone** (*kron*), *n.* an old woman.  
**Crony** (*kron'i*), *n.* an old acquaintance.  
**Crook** (*kroök*), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's staff; — *v. t.* or *i.* to bend.  
**Crooked** (*kroök'ed*), *pp.* or *a.* [*pp.* pronounced *kroökt*, and *a.* *kroök'ed*] bent; curving.  
**Crookedness** (*kroök'ed-nes*), *n.* state of being crooked; perverseness.  
**Crop** (*krop*), *n.* the harvest; the stomach of a bird; — *v. t.* to cut off; to reap.  
**Croquet** (*kro-ket*), *n.* an outdoor game with wooden balls and long-handled mallets.  
**Crosier** (*kro'shēr*), *n.* a bishop's pastoral staff.  
**Cross** (*kros*), *n.* a straight body crossing another; a gibbet; adversity; — *a.* athwart; peevish; — *v. t.* to lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct.  
**Cross-bill** (*kros'bil*), *n.* a defendant's bill in a chancery or equity suit; a kind of bird.  
**Cross-bow** (*kros'bō*), *n.* a bow for shooting arrows.



**Cross-examine** (*kros-eg- am'm*), *v. t.* to examine by the opposite party.  
**Crossing** (*kros'ing*), *pp.* passing over; — *n.* place of passing.  
**Cross-purpose** (*kros'pur-poz*), *n.* a contrary purpose; inconsistency.  
**Cross-question** (*kros'kwes-tyun*), *v. t.* to cross-examine.  
**Cross-road** (*kros'rōd*), *n.* a way or road that crosses another.  
**Crosswise** (*kros'wīz*), *ad.* in form of a cross.  
**Crotch** (*kroch*), *n.* the forking of a tree.  
**Crochet** (*kroch'et*), *n.* a note of half a minim; a whim.  
**Crotchety** (*kroch'et-i*), *a.* whimsical.  
**Croton-oil** (*kro-ton-oil*), *n.* a violent purgative obtained from the seeds of a genus of tropical plants.  
**Crouch** (*krouch*), *v. i.* to stoop low; to cringe.  
**Croup** (*kroöp*), *n.* a disease in the throat; buttocks of a horse; thrust of a fowl.  
**Croupier** (*kroöp'pi-ēr*), *n.* vice-chairman at a public dinner party; he who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming table.  
**Crow** (*kro*), *n.* a large bird, generally black; the cock's voice; — *v. t.* [*pret.* *crowed*] to utter the cry of a cock; — *v. i.* to boast; to exult.  
**Crow-bar** (*kro'bār*), *n.* a heavy iron bar.  
**Crowd** (*krowd*), *n.* a throng; a violin; — *v. t.* to press close; to urge; — *v. i.* to press together in a crowd.  
**Crown** (*krown*), *n.* top of the head; a royal ornament; a garland; — *v. t.* to invest with a crown.  
**Crown-glass** (*krown'glas*), *n.* a fine glass for windows.  
**Crown-prince** (*krown'prin*), *n.* the prince who succeeds to the crown.  
**Crowning** (*krown'ing*), *n.* act of crowning; the finish.



**Crucial** (*krōō'shal*), *a.* transverse; crosswise; testing.

**Cruciate** (*krōō'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to torture.

**Crucible** (*krōō'si-bl*), *n.* a chemical vessel.

**Cruciferous** (*krōō-sif'er-us*), *a.* in botany, bearing four petals in the form of a cross.

**Crucifix** (*krōō'si-fiks*), *n.* a little cross; a painting of Christ on the cross.

**Crucifixion** (*krōō-si-fik'shun*), *n.* a nailing to a cross.

**Cruciform** (*krōō'si-form*), *a.* in form of a cross.

**Crucify** (*krōō'si-fi*), *v. t.* to fasten and put to death on a cross.

**Crude** (*krōōd*), *a.* in a raw or rough state [*rawness*].

**Crudely** (*krōōd'li*), *ad.* with crudity.

**Crudity** (*krōōd'i-ty*), *n.* undigested matter; immaturity.

**Cruel** (*krōō'el*), *a.* inhuman; void of pity; causing pain.

**Cruelly** (*krōō'el-li*), *ad.* in a barbarous manner; inhumanly.

**Cruelty** (*krōō'el-ti*), *n.* inhumanity; a cruel deed.

**Cruet** (*krōō'et*), *n.* a vial for sauces.

**Cruise** (*krōōz*), *v. t.* to rove back and forth on the sea; — *n.* a cruising voyage.

**Cruiser** (*krōōs'er*), *n.* a vessel that cruises.

**Crumb** (*krum*), *n.* a fragment or piece, as of bread.

**Crumble** (*krum'bl*), *v. t.* to break into small pieces; — *v. i.* to fall to decay.

**Crumper** (*krum'per*), *n.* a soft cake or muffin.

**Crumple** (*krum'pl*), *v. t.* to draw into wrinkles.

**Crupper** (*krup'er*), *n.* a strap to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse; — *v. t.* to put a crupper on.

**Crural** (*krōō'ral*), *a.* pertaining to the leg.

**Crusade** (*krōō-sād*), *n.* a military expedition to recover the Holy Land.

**Crusader** (*krōō-sād'er*), *n.* one engaged in a crusade.

**Cruse** (*krōōs*), *n.* a small cup or bottle.

**Crush** (*krush*), *v. t.* to bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin; — *n.* a violent collision and bruising; ruin.

**Crust** (*krust*), *n.* a hard covering; — *v. t.* or *i.* to cover with a hard case.

**Crustaceous** (*krus-tā'shus*), *a.* having jointed shells, as the lobster.

**Crustily** (*krust'i-li*), *ad.* peevishly. [*snappish*].

**Crusty** (*krust'i*), *a.* like crust; *Crutch (*kruch*), *n.* a staff for cripples; *v. t.* to support on crutches.*

**Cry** (*krī*), *v. t.* or *i.* to call; to weep; to proclaim; — *n.* a bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.

**Crypt** (*kript*), *n.* a cell, vault, or chapel under a church.

**Cryptic** (*krip'tik*), *a.* hidden; secret.

**Cryptogamic** (*krip-tō-gam'ik*), **Cryptogamous** (*krip-tō-ga-mus*), *a.* pertaining to the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their fructification concealed.

**Crystal** (*kris'tal*), *n.* a regular solid transparent or semitransparent body; a watch-glass.

**Crystalline** (*kris'tal-in*), *a.* consisting of crystal.

**Crystallization** (*kris-tal-i-zā'shun*), *n.* the process of forming crystals.

**Crystallize** (*kris'tal-iz*), *v. t.* or *i.* to form into crystals.

**Crystallography** (*kris'tal-log'ra-fi*), *n.* the science of crystallization.

**Cub** (*kub*), *n.* the young of a beast, as the lion.

**Cubature** (*kū'ba-tūr*), *n.* the finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

**Cube** (*kūb*), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.

**Cubeb** (*kū'heb*), *n.* a small spicy berry.

**Cubic** (*kū'bik*), *a.* having the form of a cube.

**Cubiform** (*kū'bi-form*), *a.* in form of a cube.

**Cubit** (*kū'bit*), *n.* the fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; 18 inches.

**Cubital** (*kū'bit-al*), *a.* containing a cubit.

**Cuboidal** (*kū'boi'd-al*), *a.* hav-

ing nearly the shape of a cube.

**Cuckold** (*kuk'old*), *n.* husband of an adulteress.

**Cucumber** (*kū'kum-bēr*), *n.* a garden plant.

**Cucurbit** (*kū'kur-bit*), *n.* a chemical vessel shaped like a gourd.

**Cud** (*kud*), *n.* a portion of food or of tobacco chewed.

**Cuddle** (*kud'dl*), *v. t.* to lie close or snugg.

**Cuddy** (*kud'di*), *n.* a small cabin in a boat.

**Gudgel** (*kud'jel*), *n.* a thick, heavy stick; — *v. t.* to beat with a stick. [*a thing*].

**Cue** (*kū*), *n.* the end or tail of Cuff (*kuf*), *n.* a blow; part of a sleeve; to strike with the open hand.

**Cuirass** (*kue-ras'*, or *kuē-ras*), *n.* a breastplate.

**Cuirassier** (*kue-ras-sēr*), *n.* a soldier armed with a cuirass.

**Culinary** (*kū'li-na-ri*), *a.* belonging to the kitchen.

**Cull** (*kūl*), *v. t.* to select or pick out.

**Cullender** (*kū'en-dēr*), *n.* a strainer. See Colander.

**Cully** (*kū'li*), *n.* the dupe of a woman.

**Culm** (*kūbm*), *n.* the stem of grasses; a kind of coal.

**Cuminate** (*kū'mi-nāt*), *v. i.* to be in the meridian.

**Cumination** (*kū-mi-nā'shun*), *n.* most elevated position; the top; highest pitch.

**Culpable** (*kū'pa-bl*), *a.* faulty; blamable.

**Culpability** (*kū'pa-bil'i-ty*), *n.* blamableness; faultiness; guilt.

**Culpably** (*kū'pa-bli*), *ad.* with blame.

**Culprit** (*kū'prīt*), *n.* one arraigned for a crime; a criminal.

**Cultivable** (*kū'ti-va-bl*), *a.* that may be tilled.

**Cultivate** (*kū'ti-vāt*), *v. t.* to till; to dress; to foster.

**Cultivated** (*kū'ti-vā-ted*), *pp.* or *a.* improved or raised by culture.

**Cultivation** (*kū'ti-vā'shun*), *n.* improvement by tillage, or by study.

**Cultivator** (*kū'ti-vā-tēr*), *n.* one who tills.



**Culture** (*kul'tūr*), *n.* state of being cultivated; refinement. [arched drain.]

**Tulvert** (*kul'vērt*), *n.* an

**Cumber** (*kum'bēr*), *v. t.* to

clog; to burden.

**Cumbersome** (*kum'bēr-sum*),

*a.* burdensome.

**Cumbrance** (*kum'brans*), *n.*

burden; clog.

**Cumbrous** (*kum'brus*), *a.*

troublesome; oppressive.

**Cumin** (*kum'in*), *n.* the bitter

aromatic seed of an annual

plant of that name. [heap.]

**Cumulate** (*kū'mū-lāt*), *v. t.* to

accumulate by addition.

**Cuneal** (*kū'ne-al*), *a.* shaped

like a wedge.

**Cunning** (*kun'ing*), *a.* artful;

crafty; — *n.* art; skill; craft;

artifice. [with art.]

**Cunningly** (*kun'ing-lī*), *ad.*

**Cup** (*kup*), *n.* a drinking ves-

sel; — *v. t.* to procure a dis-

charge of blood by scarifying

and applying a cupping

glass.

**Cupboard** (*kub'burd*), *n.* a

case or inclosure with

shelves for cups, plates, etc.

**Cupel** (*kū'pel*), *n.* a little cup.

**Cupellation** (*kū-pel-lā'shun*),

*n.* the process of refining

metals.

**Cupidity** (*kū-pid'i-tē*), *n.* in-

ordinate desire, particularly

of wealth.

**Cupola** (*kū'pō-lā*), *n.* a dome;

an arch-

ed roof;

— *pl.* Cu-

polas.

**Cupreous**

(*kū'pre-*

*us*), *a.* of

or like

copper.

**Cur** (*kur*),

*n.* a dog;

*a.* snappish fellow.

**Curable** (*kūr'a-bl*), *a.* that

may be cured.

**Curacao** (*kū-ra-sō'*), *n.* a cor-

dial flavored with orange-

peel and spices.

**Curacy** (*kūr'a-si*), *n.* office of

a curate. [priest.]

**Curate** (*kūr'āt*), *n.* a parish

curative (*kūr'ri-tiv*), *a.* tend-

ing to cure.

**Curator** (*kūr'ā'tēr*), *n.* a

guardian.

**Curb** (*kurb*), *v. t.* to keep in

subjection; — *n.* part of a

bridle; box round a well;

restraint.

**Curb-stone** (*kurb'stōn*), *n.* a

stone placed edgewise

against earth or stonework

to prevent its giving away.

**Curd** (*kurd*), *n.* coagulated

milk.

**Curdle** (*kurd'l*), *v. t.* to coag-

ulate; — *v. t.* to cause to co-

agulate or thicken.

**Cure** (*kūr*), *n.* remedy; a heal-

ing; — *v. t.* to restore to

health; to salt and dry.

**Curfew** (*kurfū*), *n.* an even-

ing bell.

**Curiosity** (*kūr-i-ōs'i-tē*), *n.*

great inquisitiveness; a rari-

ty.

**Curioso** (*kūr-i-ō'sō*), *n.* one

who loves new and rare

things.

**Curious** (*kūr'i-us*), *a.* inquis-

itive; nice.

**Curiously** (*kūr'i-us-lī*), *ad.*

inquisitively; neatly; art-

fully.

**Curl** (*kurl*), *n.* a ringlet of

hair; — *v. t.* or *i.* to form or

bend into ringlets. [bird.]

**Curlew** (*kurl'ū*), *n.* a wading

bird.

**Curliness** (*kūr'lī-nes*), *n.* state

of being curly. [curls.]

**Curly** (*kūr'lī*), *a.* having

curls.

**Curmudgeon** (*kur-mudj'un*),

*n.* a miser; a churl.

**Currant** (*kur'ant*), *n.* a shrub

and its fruit.

**Currency** (*kur-en-si*), *n.* cir-

culation; paper passing for

money.

**Current** (*kur'ent*), *a.* circulat-

ing; common; now passing;

— *n.* a stream; course.

**Currently** (*kur'ent-lī*), *ad.*

with general reception; fash-

ionably.

**Curricie** (*kūr'i-kl*), *n.* a chaise

drawn by two horses.

**Curriculum** (*kur-rik'ū-lum*),

*n.* course of study.

**Currier** (*kūr'i-ēr*), *n.* a dress-

er of tanned leather. [clean.]

**Curry** (*kūr'i*), *v. t.* to rub and

**Curry-comb** (*kūr'i-kōm*), *n.* a

comb to clean horses.

**Course** (*kurs*), *v. t.* to wish evil

to; — *n.* a wish of evil; exec-

ration.

**Cursed** (*kurs't*), *pp.* execrated.

**Cursed** (*kurs'ed*), *a.* deserv-

ing a curse; hateful.

**Cursive** (*kūr'siv*), *a.* flowing;

hasty.

**Cursorily** (*kūr'so-ri-lī*), *ad.*

in a cursory manner; hastily.

**Cursory** (*kūr'so-ri*), *a.* hastily;

slight. [concise.]

**Curst** (*kurst*), *a.* short; brief;

**Curstail** (*kūr'tāl*), *v. t.* to cut

short; to abridge; to cut off.

**Curtain** (*kūr'tin*), *n.* a hang-

ing cloth for a bed or win-

dow; — *v. t.* to inclose or fur-

nish with a curtain.

**Curty** (*kūr'tī*), *ad.* shortly;

concisely. [curved; bent.]

**Curvated** (*kūr'vā-ted*), *a.*

**Curvation** (*kūr-vā'shun*), *n.*

act of bending.

**Curvature** (*kūr'vā-tūr*), *n.* a

curve; a continual bending.

**Curve** (*kurs*), *a.* bending; in-

flected; — *n.* any thing bent;

— *v. t.* to infect; to bend.

**Curvilinear** (*kūr-vī-līn'i-ar*),

*a.* having a curve line.

**Cushat** (*kush'at*), *n.* the ring-

dove.

**Cushion** (*kush'un*), *n.* a pil-

low for a seat; — *v. t.* to fur-

nish with cushions.

**Cusp** (*kusp*), *n.* the point of

the new moon.

**Cuspidate** (*kusp'i-date*), *a.*

ending in a point.

**Custard** (*kus'tard*), *n.* a com-

position of milk, eggs, and

sugar.

**Custodian** (*kus'tō-di-an*), *n.*

one who has the care of a

public building.

**Custody** (*kus'tō-dī*), *n.* a

keeping or guarding; im-

prisonment. [practice.]

**Custom** (*kus'tum*), *n.* habitual

action.

**Customarily** (*kus'tum-a-ri-lī*),

*ad.* habitually.

**Customary** (*kus'tum-a-ri*), *a.*

conformable to custom.

**Customer** (*kus'tum-ēr*), *n.* an

accustomed buyer at a shop.

**Custom-house** (*kus'tum-*

*hous*), *n.* the house where du-

ties are paid.

**Customs** (*kus'tumz*), *n. pl.*

duties on goods imported or

exported.

**Cut** (*kut*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. and

*pp. cut*] to carve; to hew;

to chop; — *n.* a cleft or gash;

a slice.

**Cutaneous** (*kū-tā-ne-us*), *a.*

relating to the skin.

**Outicle** (*kū'tī-kl*), *n.* the out-

ermost skin of the body.



**Cuticular** (*kū-tik'ū-lār*), *a.* pertaining to the skin.

**Outlass** (*kut'las*), *n.* a broad curving sword. [of knives.]

**Cutler** (*kut'lē*), *n.* a maker of cutlery (*kut'lē-ri*), *n.* the articles made by cutlers.

**Outlet** (*kut'let*), *n.* a small piece of meat.

**Cutter** (*kut'ēr*), *n.* a swift sailing vessel, with

one mast and a straight running bowsprit.



**Cutting** (*kut'ing*), *a.* severe; pungent; — *n.* a piece cut off.

**Cuttle-fish** (*kut'l-fish*), *n.* a mollusk that emits a black inky liquid.

**Cut-water** (*kut'waw-tēr*), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow.

**Cycle** (*sī'kl*), *n.* a circle; round of time. [to a cycle.]

**Cyclic** (*sī'klik*), *a.* pertaining

to a cycle.

**Cycloid** (*sī'klōid*), *n.* a geometrical curve.

**Cycloidal** (*sī'klōid'al*), *a.* pertaining to a cycloid.

**Cyclone** (*sī'klōn*), *n.* a rotary hurricane.

**Cyclopean** (*sī'klō-pē'an*), *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; vast.

**Cyclopedia** (*sī'klō-pē'di-ā*), *n.* a body or circle of sciences.

**Cyclops** (*sī'klōps*), *n. sing.* and *pl.* in *fabulous history*, a class of one-eyed giants.

**Cygnnet** (*sig'net*), *n.* a young swan.

**Cylinder** (*sil'in-dēr*), *n.* a long circular body of uniform diameter.

**Cylindrical** (*sil'in-drik'al*), *a.* like a cylinder.

**Cymbal** (*sim'bal*), *n.* an instrument of music of a circular form like a dish.



**Cynic** (*sin'ik*), *n.* a snarler; a morose man.

**Cynical** (*sin'ik'al*), *a.* surly; snarling; satirical.

**Cynicism** (*sin'i-sim*), *n.* a morose contempt of the pleasures and acis of life.

**Cynosure** (*sin'o-shōr* or *sin'o-shōrr*), *n.* the constellation containing the north star, to which the eyes of mariners are often directed; that which attracts.

**Cypress** (*sig'pres*), *n.* an evergreen tree.

**Cyprian** (*sip'ri-an*), *a.* belonging to the isle of Cyprus; — *n.* a prostitute; a lewd woman.

**Cyriologic** (*si-i-o-loy'ik*), *a.* relating to capital letters.

**Cyst** (*sist*), *n.* a bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.

**Cystic** (*sist'ik*), *a.* contained in a bag.

**Czar** (*zār*), *n.* title of the emperor of Russia.

**Czarina** (*za-rē'nā*), *n.* the empress of Russia.

**Czarowitz** (*zar'o-wits*), *n.* title of the eldest son of the Czar.

## D.

**DAB** (*dab*), *v. t.* to hit gently with the hand or with something moist; — *n.* a blow with something moist.

**Dabble** (*dab'bl*), *v. i.* to play in water; to do anything in a superficial manner.

**Dabbler** (*dab'blēr*), *n.* one who dabbles.

**Dabster** (*dab'stēr*), *n.* one who is expert.

**Daeo** (*dās*), *n.* a small river.

**Daetyl** (*dak'til*), *n.* a poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.

**Dad** (*dad*), *n.* a child's father.

**Daddy** (*dad'i*), *n.* term for father.

**Daffodil** (*daf'ō-dil*), *n.* a plant and its flower; called also *daffodilly* and *daffadown-dilly*.

**Dagger** (*dag'ēr*), *n.* a short sword. [in the dirt.]

**Daggle** (*dag'l*), *v. i.* to trail

**Daguerreotype** (*da-ger'ō-tip*), *n.* a picture taken by

means of light thrown on a surface covered with the iodide of silver.

**Dahlia** (*dāl'yā*), *n.* a plant that bears a large beautiful flower.

**Daily** (*dā'li*), *a.* being every day; — *ad.* every day; day by day.

**Dainty** (*dān'ti*), *a.* nice; fastidious; — *n.* a nice bit; delicacy.

**Dairy** (*dā'ri*), *n.* the place where milk is set, and butter and cheese made.

**Dale** (*dāl*), *n.* a space between hills; a vale.

**Dalliance** (*dāl'li-ans*), *n.* act of fondness; interchange of caresses.

**Dally** (*dāl'li*), *v. i.* to delay; to trifle with; to fondle.

**Dam** (*dam*), *n.* the mother of brutes; a bank to confine water; — *v. t.* to confine or shut in water by dams.

**Damage** (*dam'āj*), *n.* injury;

hurt; — *n. t.* to injure; to hurt.

**Damask** (*dam'ask*), *n.* a figured stuff; a red color; — *v. t.* to form flowers on cloth; to variegates.

**Dame** (*dām*), *n.* a lady; a woman.

**Damn** (*dam*), *v. t.* to condemn.

**Damnably** (*dam'na-bly*), *a.* deserving damnation; odious.

**Damnably** (*dam'na-bly*), *ad.* so as to incur damnation.

**Damnation** (*dam-nā'shun*), *n.* sentence to everlasting punishment.

**Dammatory** (*dam'na-to-ri*), *a.* tending to condemn.

**Damp** (*damp*), *a.* moist; humid; watery; — *v. t.* to wet; to dispirit.

**Damper** (*damp'ēr*), *n.* a valve to stop air; that which damps.

**Dampish** (*damp'ish*), *a.* moist; humid.



- Dampness** (*damp'nes*), *n.* humidity.
- Damsel** (*dám'zel*), *n.* a young maiden. [black plum.]
- Damson** (*dám'sun*), *n.* a small *Dance* (*dáns*), *v. t.* to leap; to move to music with varied motions of the feet; — *n.* a leaping and stepping to the sound of music.
- Dancer** (*dán'sér*), *n.* one who dances.
- Dandelion** (*dán-de-lí'un*), *n.* a well-known plant having a yellow flower.
- Dandle** (*dán'dl*), *v. t.* to move up and down on the knee; to fondle.
- Dandruff** (*dán'drúf*), *n.* scurf on the head. [coxcumb.]
- Dandy** (*dán'dí*), *n.* a fop; a **Dandyism** (*dán'di-izm*), *n.* the peculiarities of a dandy.
- Danger** (*dán'jér*), *n.* exposure to risk.
- Dangerous** (*dán'jér-us*), *a.* full of danger.
- Dangerously** (*dán'jér-us-lí*), *ad.* with danger or hazard.
- Dangle** (*dang'gl*), *v. t.* to hang loose.
- Dangler** (*dang'glér*), *n.* one who hangs about or follows others.
- Dank** (*dangk*), *n.* moist; humid; damp.
- Dapper** (*dap'ér*), *a.* little; active; spruce. [colors.]
- Dapple** (*dap'pl*), *a.* of various **Dappled** (*dap'pl*), *a.* variegated with spots.
- Dare** (*dár*), *v. t.* [pret. *durst*] to have courage; to venture; — *v. t.* [pret. *dared*] to challenge; to defy; to venture.
- Daring** (*dár'ing*), *a.* having great courage.
- Dark** (*dárk*), *a.* wanting light; obscure; — *n.* darkness; gloom.
- Darken** (*dárk'n*), *v. t.* to make dark; — *v. t.* to grow dark.
- Darkish** (*dárk'ish*), *a.* rather dark; dusky.
- Darkly** (*dárk-lí*), *ad.* obscurely; blindly. [of light.]
- Darkness** (*dárk'nes*), *n.* want of light.
- Darksome** (*dárk'sum*), *a.* void of light; gloomy.
- Darling** (*dár'ling*), *a.* dearly beloved; — *n.* one much loved.
- Darn** (*dárn*), *v. t.* to mend holes in clothes.
- Darnel** (*dár'nel*), *n.* a weed of the rye-grass genus.
- Dart** (*dárt*), *n.* a pointed missile weapon; — *v. t.* or *t.* to hurl; to fly as a dart.
- Dash** (*dash*), *v. t.* to strike or rush with suddenness; — *n.* a slight infusion; this mark (—); a blow; flourish; parade.
- Dastard** (*das'tard*), *n.* one who meanly shrinks from danger.
- Dastardly** (*das'tard-lí*), *a.* meanly timid.
- Data** (*dá'tá*), *n. pl.* facts given or admitted.
- Date** (*dát*), *n.* the time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree; — *v. t.* to note the time.
- Dative** (*dá'tiv*), *n.* the third of the six Latin cases.
- Daub** (*dawb*), *v. t.* to smear with soft matter; to paint coarsely. [daubs.]
- Dauber** (*dawb'ér*), *n.* one that **Daughter** (*daw'tér*), *n.* a female child.
- Daunt** (*dáunt*), *v. t.* to check by fear of danger.
- Dauntless** (*dáunt'les*), *a.* fearless; intrepid.
- Dauphin** (*daw'fin*), *n.* eldest son of the king of France.
- Davit** (*dáv'it*, or *dá'vít*), *n.* a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting.
- Dawn** (*dawn*), *v. t.* to begin to grow light; — *n.* break of day; beginning; first rise.
- Day** (*dá*), *n.* the time from sunrise to sunset; the 24 hours.
- Day-book** (*dá'bóok*), *n.* a journal of accounts.
- Day-break** (*dá'brák*), *n.* first appearance of day.
- Daylight** (*dá'lít*), *n.* the light of the sun.
- Daysman** (*dáz'man*), *n.* an umpire.
- Day-spring** (*dú'spring*), *n.* the dawn.
- Daze** (*dáz*), *v. t.* to dazzle.
- Dazzle** (*dáz'pl*), *v. t.* to overpower with light or splendor. [officer.]
- Deacon** (*dé'kn*), *n.* a church **Deaconship** (*dé'kn-ship*), *n.* the office of a deacon.
- Dead** (*ded*), *a.* destitute of life; — *n.* stillness; gloom.
- Deaden** (*ded'n*), *v. t.* to weaken; to make lifeless.
- Dead-language** (*deil-lang'guáj*), *n.* a language no longer spoken.
- Dead-letter** (*ded'let-tér*), *n.* a letter undelivered and unclaimed.
- Dead-lift** (*ded'líft*), *n.* a lift with unaided strength.
- Dead-light** (*ded'lit*), *n.* a strong shutter for a cabin window.
- Deadliness** (*ded'li-nes*), *n.* the quality of being dead.
- Deadly** (*ded'li*), *a.* mortal; fatal.
- Deaf** (*def*), *a.* wanting the sense of hearing.
- Deafen** (*def'n*), *v. t.* to make deaf; to render a floor impervious to sound by filling in mortar, etc.
- Deaf-mute** (*def'nút*), *n.* one who is both deaf and dumb.
- Deafness** (*def'nes*), *n.* want of the ability to hear.
- Deal** (*dél*), *n.* a part; quantity; boards, etc.; distribution; — *v. t.* [pret. *dealt*] to distribute; to trade.
- Dealer** (*dél'ér*), *n.* a trader.
- Dean** (*dén*), *n.* the second dignitary of a diocese; secretary of a college faculty; the chief or head of a faculty.
- Deanery** (*dén'é-ri*), *n.* office of a dean.
- Dear** (*dér*), *a.* costly; of high value; beloved; — *n.* a person beloved.
- Dearlly** (*dér'li*), *ad.* at a high price.
- Dearness** (*dér'nes*), *n.* high price.
- Dearth** (*dérth*), *n.* great scarcity. [of life.]
- Death** (*deth*), *n.* the extinction.
- Death-bed** (*deth'bed*), *n.* bed of a dying person.
- Deathless** (*deth'les*), *a.* immortal.
- Debar** (*dé-bár*), *v. t.* to hinder from entering.
- Debark** (*dé-bárk*), *v. t.* to disembark.
- Debarkation** (*de-bar-ká'shun*), *n.* act of disembarking.
- Debase** (*dé-bás*), *v. t.* to degrade; to adulterate; to vitiate.
- Debasement** (*dé-bás'ment*), *n.* degradation.
- Debasing** (*dé-bás'ing*), *a.* tending to lower or degrade.
- Debatable** (*dé-bát-a-bl*), *a.* disputable.

Debate (*dē-bāt'*), *v. t. or i. to dispute; to discuss; a public discussion.*  
 Debater (*dē-bāt'ēr*), *n. one who debates.*  
 Debauch (*dē-bauch'*), *n. unrestrained indulgence of the appetites; — v. t. to corrupt.*  
 Debauchee (*dē-bāuch'ēr*), *n. a drunkard; a rake.*  
 Debauchery (*dē-bauch'ēr-i*), *n. lewdness.*  
 Debenture (*dē-bent'ūr*), *n. a writing acknowledging a debt. [to weaken.]*  
 Debilitate (*dē-bil'itāt*), *v. t. to weaken.*  
 Debility (*dē-bil'it-i*), *n. feebleness.*  
 Debit (*dē-bit*), *n. the debtor side of an account book; — v. t. to charge with debt.*  
 Debonair (*dē-bō-nā'r*), *n. elegant; well-bred; genteel.*  
 Debouch (*dē-bōsh'*), *v. i. to issue out, as troops.*  
 Debris (*dā-brī*), *n. [Fr.] ruins; fragments of rocks.*  
 Debt (*dēbt*), *n. what is due.*  
 Debtor (*dēbt'ēr*), *n. one who owes. [pearance.]*  
 Debut (*dā-būt*), *n. a first appearance of debut.*  
 Decade (*dēk'ād*), *n. the number of ten.*  
 Decadence (*dē-kā'dens*), *n. state of decay.*  
 Decagon (*dēk'a-gōn*), *n. a plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.*  
 Decalogue (*dēk'a-lōg*), *n. the ten commandments.*  
 Decamp (*dē-kāmp'*), *v. i. to depart from a camp; to march off.*  
 Decangular (*dēk-ang'gū-lar*), *n. having ten angles.*  
 Decant (*dē-kānt'*), *v. t. to pour off; leaving sediments.*  
 Decantation (*dē-kānt'ā-shun*), *n. act of decanting.*  
 Decanter (*dē-kānt'ēr*), *n. a glass vessel.*  
 Decapitate (*dē-kap'itāt*), *v. t. to behead.*  
 Decapod (*dēk'a-pōd*), *n. one of the crustaceans which have ten feet or claws, as the crab.*  
 Decay (*dē-kā*), *n. a falling off; decline; — v. i. to decline; to wither.*  
 Decease (*dē-sēs*), *n. departure from life; death; — v. i. to depart from life.*  
 Deceased (*dē-sēs't*), *a. departed from life; dead.*

Deceit (*dē-sēt'*), *n. anything intended to deceive.*  
 Deceitful (*dē-sēt'ful*), *a. full of guile.*  
 Deceive (*dē-sēv'*), *v. t. to mislead the mind.*  
 Deceiver (*dē-sēv'ēr*), *n. one that deceives or misleads.*  
 December (*dē-sēm'bēr*), *n. the twelfth or last month of the year.*  
 Decency (*dē'sen-sē*), *n. fitness; propriety; modesty.*  
 Decennary (*dē-sen'a-ri*), *n. a period of ten years.*  
 Decennial (*dē-sen'i-al*), *a. continuing ten years.*  
 Decent (*dē'sent*), *a. suitable or becoming.*  
 Decently (*dē'sent-li*), *ad. fitly; properly.*  
 Deception (*dē-sep'shun*), *n. act of deceiving; cheat; fraud.*  
 Deceptive (*dē-sep'tiv*), *a. tending to deceive; deceitful; false.*  
 Decide (*dē-sid'*), *v. t. or i. to determine; to finish.*  
 Decided (*dē-sid'ed*), *a. clear; resolute.*  
 Decidedly (*dē-sid'ed-li*), *ad. with determination; fixedly; unmistakably.*  
 Deciduous (*dē-sid'ū-us*), *a. falling in autumn.*  
 Decimal (*dēs'i-mal*), *a. tenth; — n. a tenth.*  
 Decimate (*dēs'i-māt*), *v. t. to take one in every ten.*  
 Decimation (*dēs-i-mā'shun*), *n. the taking of every tenth.*  
 Decipher (*dē-sif'ēr*), *v. t. to explain ciphers; to unravel.*  
 Decision (*dē-sizh'un*), *n. determination.*  
 Decisive (*dē-si'siv*), *a. that determines.*  
 Decisively (*dē-si'siv-li*), *ad. conclusively. [to decide.]*  
 Decisory (*dē-si'so-ri*), *a. able to decide.*  
 Deck (*dēk*), *v. t. to dress; to adorn; to set off or embellish; — n. the floor of a ship.*  
 Declaim (*dē-klām'*), *v. i. to speak an oration; to harangue.*  
 Declaimer (*dē-klām'ēr*), *n. one who declaims.*  
 Declamation (*dēk-la-mā'shun*), *n. a harangue.*  
 Declamatory (*dē-klēm'a-to-ri*), *a. in the style of declamation.*

Declaration (*dēk-la-rā'shun*), *n. affirmation.*  
 Declarative (*dē-klār'a-tiv*), *a. that declares.*  
 Declaratory (*dē-klār'a-to-ri*), *a. that declares.*  
 Declare (*dē-klār*), *v. t. or i. to make known; to affirm; to assert.*  
 Declension (*dē-klēn'shun*), *n. tendency to fall; variation of nouns.*  
 Declination (*dē-klān'shun*), *n. act of declining a word.*  
 Decline (*dē-klīn'*), *v. i. to fail; to decay; — v. t. to shun; to refuse; — n. decay; diminution.*  
 Declivitous (*dē-kliv'it-us*), *a. sloping; not precipitous.*  
 Declivity (*dē-kliv'it-i*), *n. inclination or obliquity downward.*  
 Declivous (*dē-kliv'us*), *a. descending gradually.*  
 Decoct (*dē-kōkt'*), *v. t. to boil; to seethe; to digest by heat.*  
 Decoction (*dē-kōk'shun*), *n. an extract of anything made by boiling. [behead.]*  
 Decoliate (*dē-kol'āt*), *v. t. to decoliate.*  
 Decollation (*dē-kol'ā-shun*), *n. the act of beheading.*  
 Decolor (*dē-kul'ēr*), *a. to deprive of color.*  
 Decolorize (*dē-kul'ēr-iz*), *v. t. to deprive of color.*  
 Decompose (*dē-kōm-pōz'*), *v. t. to resolve into original elements.*  
 Decomposite (*dē-kōm-pōz'it*), *a. compounded a second time.*  
 Decomposition (*dē-kōm-pō-zish'un*), *n. resolution or separation into parts.*  
 Compound (*dē-kōm-pōund'*), *v. t. to compound a second time or what has been compounded.*  
 Decorate (*dēk'ō-rāt*), *v. t. to adorn; to embellish.*  
 Decoration (*dēk'ō-rā'shun*), *n. embellishment.*  
 Decorative (*dēk'ō-rā-tiv*), *a. fitted to adorn.*  
 Decorous (*dē-kōr'us* or *dēk'ō-rus*), *a. becoming; behaving with decorum.*  
 Decorously (*dē-kōr'us-li* or *dēk'ō-rus-li*), *ad. decently; becomingly.*  
 Deoorticate (*dē-kōr'ti-kāt*), *v. t. to strip off bark.*  
 Decortication (*dē-kōr-ti-kā'shun*), *n. act of peeling.*

- Decorum** (*dē-kō'rum*), *n.* propriety of speech and behavior.
- Decoy** (*dē-koy'*), *v. t.* to allure into a snare or net; — *n.* allurement to mischief; temptation.
- Decrease** (*dē-krēs'*), *v. t.* to make less; — *v. i.* to grow less; — *n.* a becoming less; decay.
- Decree** (*dē-krē'*), *v. t.* to determine; to order; — *n.* an edict; order.
- Decrement** (*dek'rē-ment*), *n.*
- Decropit** (*dē-krep'it*), *a.* infirm; wasted.
- Decrepitate** (*dē-krep'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to roast in heat with crackling.
- Decrepitation** (*dē-krep-i-tā'shun*), *n.* the act of roasting with a crackling.
- Decrepitude** (*dē-krep'i-tūd*), *n.* broken state of the body by age.
- Decrescent** (*dē-kres'ent*), *a.* decreasing.
- Decretal** (*dē-krē'tal*), *a.* containing a decree; — *n.* a letter of the pope; a book of edicts.
- Decretory** (*dek'rē-to-ri*), *a.* established by decree; official.
- Decrial** (*dē-krī'al*), *n.* a crying down; a clamorous censure.
- Deery** (*dē-krī'*), *v. t.* to cry
- Decumbence** (*dē-kum'bens*), *n.* the act of lying down.
- Decumbent** (*dē-kum'bent*), *a.* lying down.
- Decuple** (*dek'ū-pl*), *a.* tenfold.
- Decurrent** (*dē-kw'rent*), *a.* extending downwards.
- Decursive** (*dē-kw'iv*), *a.* running down.
- Decusate** (*dē-kus'āt*), *v. t.* to intersect at acute angles.
- Decussation** (*dē-kus-ā'shun*), *n.* a crossing at unequal angles, as an X.
- Dedicate** (*dēd'ik-āt*), *v. t.* to consecrate.
- Dedication** (*dēd-i-kā'shun*), *n.* consecration.
- Dedicator** (*dēd'ik-āt-ēr*), *n.* one who dedicates.
- Dedicatory** (*dēd'ik-ā-to-ri*), *a.* comprising a dedication.
- Deduce** (*dē-dūs'*), *v. t.* to draw as an inference.
- Deducement** (*dē-dūs'ment*), *n.* that which is deduced; inference.
- Deducible** (*dē-dūs'i-bl*), *a.* that may be inferred or deduced.
- Deduct** (*dē-duk't*), *v. t.* to subtract; to take away.
- Deduction** (*dē-duk'shun*), *n.* an abatement; that which is deducted.
- Deductive** (*dē-duk'tiv*), *a.* that may be deduced.
- Deed** (*dēd*), *n.* an action; exploit; a writing to convey property; — *v. t.* to transfer by deed.
- Deem** (*dēm*), *v. t.* to think; to judge; — *v. i.* to suppose.
- Deep** (*dēp*), *a.* far to the bottom; profound; artful; intricate; — *n.* the sea; an abyss.
- Deepen** (*dēp'n*), *v. t.* to make more deep; to darken; — *v. i.* to grow more deep.
- Deeply** (*dēp'li*), *ad.* to a low degree; profoundly.
- Deer** (*dēr*), *n.* an animal hunted for venison.
- Deer-stalking** (*dēr'stawk-ing*), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing on them unawares.
- Deer-stalker** (*dēr-stawk-ēr*), *n.* one who hunts deer by stealing on them unawares.
- Deface** (*dē-fās'*), *v. t.* to disfigure; to erase.
- Defacement** (*dē-fās'ment*), *n.* injury to the surface.
- Defalcate** (*dē-fal'kāt*), *v. t.* to lop off.
- Defalcation** (*dē-fal-kā'shun*), *n.* that which is cut off; diminution; embezzlement.
- Defalcator** (*dē-fal'kāt-ēr*), *n.* one who embezzles money intrusted to his care; a defaulter.
- Defamation** (*dē-fā-mā'shun*), *n.* slander; calumny.
- Defamatory** (*dē-fā-mā-to-ri*), *a.* slanderous.
- Defame** (*dē-fām'*), *v. t.* to slander.
- Defamer** (*dē-fām'ēr*), *n.* one that slanders.
- Defaming** (*dē-fām'ing*), *n.* defamation; slander.
- Default** (*dē-fawlt'*), *n.* omission; non-appearance in court; — *v. t.* or *i.* to fail through neglect of duty; to call in court, and record for not appearing.
- Defaulter** (*dē-fawlt'ēr*), *n.* one in default; a peculator.
- Defeasance** (*dē-fēz'ans*), *n.* the act of annulling.
- Defeasible** (*dē-fēz'i-bl*), *a.* that may be annulled.
- Defeat** (*dē-fēl'*), *v. t.* to rout; to frustrate; to overthrow.
- Defecate** (*dē-fēk-āt*), *v. i.* to clear from dregs; to purify.
- Defecation** (*dē-fēk-ā'shun*), *n.* act of purifying liquids.
- Defect** (*dē-fēkt'*), *n.* want or deficiency; fault; blemish.
- Defection** (*dē-fēk'shun*), *n.* a falling away.
- Defective** (*dē-fēkt'iv*), *a.* full of defects; imperfect; incomplete.
- Defense** } (*dē-fens*), *n.* pro-
- Defence** } tecton from in-
- Defenceless** } (*dē-fens'less*),
- Defenceless** } *a.* unarmed.
- Defend** (*dē-fend'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to guard from injury.
- Defendant** (*dē-fend'ant*), *n.* one who defends or opposes.
- Defender** (*dē-fend'ēr*), *n.* one who guards.
- Defensible** (*dē-fen'i-bl*), *a.* capable of being defended.
- Defensive** (*dē-fen'siv*), *a.* that defends.
- Defer** (*dē-fēr'*), *v. t.* to put off; [to delay.]
- DefERENCE** (*dē-fēr'ens*), *n.* respect to another.
- Deferential** (*dē-fēr-en'shal*), *a.* expressing deference.
- Defiance** (*dē-fā'ans*), *n.* a challenge to fight; contempt of danger.
- Deficiency** (*dē-fish'en-si*), *n.* defect; want; imperfection.
- Deficient** (*dē-fish'ent*), *a.* wanting; imperfect.
- Deficiently** (*dē-fish'ent-li*), *ad.* in a defective manner.
- Deficit** (*dēf'i-sit*), *n.* deficiency.
- Defile** (*dē-fil'*), *n.* a narrow passage, as between hills; — *v. t.* to pollute; — *v. i.* to go off file by file.
- Defilement** (*dē-fil'ment*), *n.* pollution; foulness.
- Definable** (*dē-fīn'ā-bl*), *that may be defined.*
- Define** (*dē-fīn'*), *v. t.* to limit; to explain.
- Definite** (*dēf'i-nit*), *a.* having precise limits.





**Deliverer** (dē-liv'ēr-ēr), *n.* one who delivers.

**Dell** (dēl), *n.* a little valley.

**Delta** (dēl'tā), *n.* a tract of land shaped like the Greek letter "delta" ( $\Delta$ ).

**Deltoid** (dēl'toid), *a.* triangular.

**Delude** (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* to deceive.

**Deluge** (dē'lūj), *n.* a general inundation; — *v. t.* to overflow; to drown; to overwhelm.

**Delusion** (dē-lū'zhun), *n.* act of deluding.

**Delusive** (dē-lū'siv), *a.* tending to deceive.

**Demagogue** (dem'a-gog), *n.* a ringleader of the rabble.

**Demand** (dē-mānd'), *v. t.* to claim; — *n.* a claim by right.

**Demandable** (dē-mānd'ā-bl), *a.* that may be demanded.

**Demandant** (dē-mānd'ant), *n.* the plaintiff.

**Demarcation** (dē-mār-kā'shun), *n.* division of territory; boundary; often written Demarkation.

**Demean** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* to behave; to conduct; to debase.

**Deaneor** (dē-mēn'ēr), *n.* manner of behaving; deportment.

**Demented** (dē-ment'ed), *a.* deprived of reason.

**Demerit** (dē-mer'it), *n.* ill desert; fault.

**Demersion** (de-mēr'shun), *n.* a plunging in a liquid.

**Demesne** (dē-mēn'), *n.* a manor-house and land; also written Demain.

**Demigod** (dē-mi'god), *n.* a deified hero.

**Demijohn** (dem'i-jon), *n.* a glass vessel inclosed in wicker work.

**Demitone** (dem'tōn), *n.* half a tone.

**Demise** (dē-mīz'), *n.* death; a lease; — *v. t.* to release; to bequeath by will.

**Democracy** (dē-mok'ra-si), *n.* government by the people.

**Democrat** (dem'ō-krat), *n.* an adherent to democracy.

**Democratic** (dem'ō-krat'ik), *a.* relating to a popular government.

**Demolish** (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* to demolish.

**Demolition** (dē-mol'ish'un), *n.* act of demolishing or destroying.

**Demon** (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit.

**Demoniac** (dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* belonging to or influenced by demons; — *n.* one possessed by an evil spirit.

**Demonism** (dē'mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons or evil spirits.

**Demonology** (dē-mon-ol'o-jī), *n.* a treatise on evil spirits.

**Demonstrable** (dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* that may be fully proved.

**Demonstrate** (dem'on-strāt or dē-mon'strāt), *v. t.* to prove fully.

**Demonstration** (dem'on-strā'shun), *n.* proof to a certainty.

**Demonstrative** (dē-mon's-trā-tiv), *a.* conclusive.

**Demonstrator** (dem'on-strā-tēr), *n.* one who demonstrates.

**Demoralization** (dē-mor-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* corruption or destruction of morals.

**Demoralize** (dē-mor'al-iz), *v. t.* to render corrupt.

**Demotic** (dē-mot'ic), *a.* popular.

**Demulcent** (dē-mul'sent), *a.* softening.

**Demur** (dē-mur'), *v. t.* to hesitate; to have scruples; to object; — *n.* hesitation.

**Demure** (dē-mūr'), *a.* affectedly modest.

**Demurely** (dē-mūr'li), *ad.* with reserve.

**Demurrage** (dē-mur'āj), *n.* expense for the delay of a ship.

**Demurrer** (dē-mur'ēr), *n.* one who demurs; a stop or pause in a lawsuit.

**Den** (den), *n.* a cave; lodge of a beast.

**Denary** (den'a-ri), *a.* containing ten; — *n.* the number ten.

**Denationalize** (dē-nash'ən-al-iz), *v. t.* to deprive of national rights.

**Denariform** (den'ā-ri-form), *a.* having the figure of a tree.

**Dendroid** (den'droid), *a.* having the form of a tree.

**Dendrology** (den-drol'o-jī), *n.* natural history of trees.

**Denial** (dē-nī'al), *n.* refusal; contradiction.

**Denization** (den-i-zā'shun), *n.* act of making a citizen.

**Denizen** (den'ti-zn), *n.* one made a citizen.

**Denominate** (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* to give a name to; to call.

**Denomination** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* a name; a title.

**Denominational** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al), *a.* belonging to a denomination or sect.

**Denominative** (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* conferring a name or appellation.

**Denominator** (dē-nom-i-nā-tēr), *n.* the lower number in vulgar fractions.

**Denotation** (den-ō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of denoting.

**Denote** (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* to indicate.

**Denouement** (dē-nō-mong'), *n.* [Fr.] unravelling of a plot or story; issue or outcome.

**Denounce** (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* to accuse publicly; to threaten.

**Denouncement** (dē-nouns'-ment), *n.* act of proclaiming a threat.

**Dense** (dens), *a.* crowded; compact; having its parts closely pressed together.

**Density** (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; closeness of parts.

**Dent** (dent), *n.* a small hollow; indentation; — *v. t.* to make a dent.

**Dental** (den'tal), *a.* pertaining to the teeth.

**Denticle** (den'ti-kl), *n.* a point like a small tooth.

**Dentiform** (den'ti-form), *a.* formed as a tooth.

**Dentifrice** (den'ti-fris), *n.* something to cleanse teeth.

**Dentist** (den'tist), *n.* an operator on the teeth.

**Dentistry** (den'tist-ri), *n.* the business of a dentist.

**Dentition** (den-tish'un), *n.* the cutting or breeding of teeth.

**Dentoid** (den'toid), *a.* tooth-shaped.

**Denude** (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* to lay bare.

**Denunciation** (dē-nun-shi-ā'shun), *n.* a declaration of a threat.

**Denunciator** (dē-nun'shi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who threatens.

**Denunciatory** (dē-nun'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* containing a threat.

**Deny** (dē-nī'), *v. t.* to disown; to refuse; to withhold.

**Deobstruent** (*dē-ōb'strō-ent*), *a.* removing obstructions.  
**Deodand** (*dē-ō-dand*), *n.* something forfeited to the state for pious uses.  
**Deodorize** (*dē-ō-dēr-ēz*), *v. t.* to take away smell.  
**Deontology** (*dē-on-tol'ō-jī*), *n.* the science of duty.  
**Deoxidize** (*dē-ōks-i-fāz*), *v. t.* to deprive of oxygen.  
**Depart** (*dē-pārt'*), *v. i.* to go away; to forsake; to die.  
**Department** (*dē-pārt'ment*), *n.* a separate office or division.  
**Departure** (*dē-pārt'ūr*), *n.* a going away; decease.  
**Depend** (*dē-pend'*), *v. i.* to hang from; to rely on; to adhere.  
**Dependence** (*dē-pend'ens*), *n.* reliance; trust.  
**Dependent** (*dē-pend'ent*), *a.* relying on; — *n.* one subordinate to another.  
**Depict** (*dē-pikt'*), *v. t.* to paint; to portray.  
**Depilatory** (*dē-pil'ā-to-rī*), *a.* taking hair off; — *n.* an application for taking hair off.  
**Depletion** (*dē-plē'shun*), *n.* blood-letting.  
**Deplorable** (*dē-plōr'ā-bl*), *a.* lamentable.  
**Deplorably** (*dē-plōr'ā-blī*), *ad.* lamentably.  
**Deplore** (*dē-plōr'*), *v. t.* to lament.  
**Deploy** (*dē-ploy'*), *v. t.* to display.  
**Deplumation** (*dē-plū-mā'shun*), *n.* a stripping off plumes.  
**Deplume** (*dē-plūm'*), *v. t.* to deprive of feathers.  
**Deponent** (*dē-pō'nent*), *n.* one who gives evidence in a court of justice.  
**Depopulate** (*dē-pop'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to dispeople.  
**Depopulation** (*dē-pop'ū-lū'shun*), *n.* act of dispeopling.  
**Deport** (*dē-pōrt'*), *v. t.* to behave; to carry; to demean.  
**Deportation** (*dē-pōrt'ū'shun*), *n.* a carrying away; exile.  
**Department** (*dē-pōrt'ment*), *n.* manner of acting.  
**De'posal** (*dē-pōz'al*), *n.* act of depositing.  
**Depose** (*dē-pōz'*), *v. t.* to de-

thronize; — *v. i.* to testify under oath.  
**Deposit** (*dē-poz'it*), *v. t.* to lodge in any place; to lay aside; — *n.* that which is laid down or aside; any thing intrusted.  
**Depositary** (*dē-poz'it-ā-rī*), *n.* one with whom something is left in trust.  
**Deposition** (*dē-pō-zish'un*), *n.* act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit.  
**Depositor** (*dē-poz'it-ēr*), *n.* one who deposits.  
**Depository** (*dē-poz'it-ō-rī*), *n.* a place for depositing.  
**Depot** (*dē-pō'*, or *dē-pō*), *n.* place of deposit; railway station.  
**Depravation** (*dē-prā-rū'shun*), *n.* act of making worse. [corrupt; to vitiate.  
**Deprave** (*dē-prāv'*), *v. t.* to depraved (*dē-prāv'd*), *a.* wicked; vile.  
**Depravity** (*dē-prāv'i-tī*), *n.* corruption of morals.  
**Deprecate** (*dē-prē-kāt*), *v. t.* to pray deliverance from.  
**Deprecation** (*dē-prē-kā'shun*), *n.* act of deprecating.  
**Depreciate** (*dē-prē-shi-āt*), *v. i.* to decline in value; — *v. t.* to undervalue.  
**Depreciation** (*dē-prē-shi-ā'shun*), *n.* act of depreciating.  
**Depredate** (*dē-prē-dāt*), *v. t.* to rob; to plunder.  
**Depredation** (*dē-prē-dā'shun*), *n.* a robbing.  
**Depress** (*dē-pres'*), *v. t.* to sink; to humble; to lower or let down.  
**Depression** (*dē-pres'h'un*), *n.* dejection; low state.  
**Depressive** (*dē-pres'iv*), *a.* tending to depress.  
**Deprivation** (*dē-ri-vā'shun*), *n.* act of depriving; loss; bereavement.  
**Deprive** (*dē-priv'*), *v. t.* to take from; to bereave.  
**Depth** (*dēpth*), *n.* deepness; profundity.  
**Depulsion** (*dē-pul'shun*), *n.* a driving or thrusting away.  
**Depurate** (*dē-pū-rāt*), *v. t.* to purify.  
**Deputation** (*dē-pū-tā'shun*), *n.* the persons deputed.  
**Depute** (*dē-pūt'*), *v. t.* to send by appointment.

**Deputed** (*dē-pūt'ed*), *a.* authorized; sent.  
**Deputy** (*dē-pū-tī*), *n.* one appointed to act for another.  
**Derange** (*dē-rānj'*), *v. t.* to put out of order; to confuse.  
**Deranged** (*dē-rānj'd*), *a.* delirious.  
**Derangement** (*dē-rānj'ment*), *n.* state of disorder; insanity.  
**Derelict** (*dē-rē-lik't*), *n.* thing abandoned; — *a.* abandoned.  
**Dereliction** (*dē-rē-lik'shun*), *n.* a forsaking. [at in scorn.  
**Deride** (*dē-rīd'*), *v. t.* to laugh.  
**Derision** (*dē-rish'un*), *n.* a laughing at in contempt.  
**Derisive** (*dē-rī'siv*), *a.* mocking; ridiculing.  
**Derivation** (*dē-rī-vā'shun*), *n.* deduction from a source.  
**Derivative** (*dē-riv'ā-tiv*), *a.* derived; — *n.* a word derived.  
**Derive** (*dē-riv'*), *v. t.* to deduce from.  
**Dermal** (*dērm'al*), *a.* pertaining to skin. [last.  
**Dernier** (*dē'r-ni-ēr*), *a.* the.  
**Derogate** (*dē-rō-gāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to take from.  
**Derogation** (*dē-rō-gā'shun*), *n.* a detracting.  
**Derogatory** (*dē-rōg'ā-to-rī*), *a.* detracting.  
**Dervish** (*dēr'vīsh*), } *n.* a Mohammedan monk.  
**Descant** (*dēskant'*), *v. i.* to sing; to comment at large.  
**Descant** (*dēskant'*), *n.* a song in part; a discourse.  
**Descend** (*dē-send'*), *v. i.* to come down.  
**Descendant** (*dē-send'ant*), *n.* offspring from an ancestor.  
**Descendent** (*dē-send'ent*), *a.* descending; proceeding from an ancestor.  
**Dessension** (*dē-sen'shun*), *n.* act of descending.  
**Descent** (*dē-sent'*), *n.* progress downward.  
**Describe** (*dē-skrib'*), *v. t.* to represent by words or other signs.  
**Description** (*dē-skrip'shun*), *n.* act of describing.  
**Descriptive** (*dē-skrip'tiv*), *a.* that describes. [cover.  
**Desecrate** (*dē-sēkrāt*), *v. t.* to desecrate (*dē-sēkrāt*), *v. t.* to pervert from a sacred purpose.

**Desecration** (*des-ē-krā'shun*), *n.* a diverting from a sacred purpose.  
**Desert** (*dē-zēr't*), *n.* merit; reward:—*v. t.* to abandon:—*v. t.* to run away.  
**Desert** (*dē-zēr't*), *a.* solitary:—*n.* a desolate or barren place.  
**Deserter** (*dē-zēr'tēr*), *n.* one who forsakes his colors, etc.  
**Desertion** (*dē-zēr'shun*), *n.* act of abandoning.  
**Deserve** (*dē-zēr'v*), *v. t.* to merit. [ited.]  
**Deserved** (*dē-zēr'vd*), *a.* merited.  
**Deshabille** (*des-a-bīl'*), *n.* an undress. [i. to dry up.]  
**Desiccate** (*des'ik-āt*), *v. t.* and **Desiccation** (*des-ik-ā'shun*), *n.* process of making dry.  
**Desiccativo** (*dē-sik'ā-tiv*), *a.* tending to dry.  
**Desideratum** (*dē-sid-ēr-ā'tum*), *n.* a thing desired:—*pl.* Desiderata.  
**Design** (*dē-sīn'* or *dē-zīn'*), *v. t.* to propose; to plan;—*n.* a purpose; intention.  
**Designable** (*dē-sīn'ā-bl*), *a.* that can be designed.  
**Designate** (*dē-sīg'nāt*), *v. t.* to point out.  
**Designation** (*des-sīg'nā'shun*), *n.* act of pointing or marking out.  
**Designedly** (*dē-sīn'ed-lī*), *ad.* intentionally.  
**Designer** (*dē-sīn'ēr*), *n.* a contriver; a draughtsman.  
**Designing** (*dē-sīn'ing*), *a.* artful:—*n.* the art of making designs or patterns.  
**Desirable** (*dē-zīn'ā-bl*), *a.* that may be wished for; pleasing.  
**Desire** (*dē-zīr'*), *n.* a wish to obtain;—*v. t.* to wish for; to ask.  
**Desirous** (*dē-zīr'us*), *a.* full of desire; longing after.  
**Desist** (*dē-sīst*), *v. i.* to cease; to stop; to forbear.  
**Desk** (*desk*), *n.* an inclined table; a pulpit.  
**Desolate** (*des'ō-lāt*), *v. t.* to lay waste:—*a.* laid waste.  
**Desolation** (*des'ō-lā'shun*), *n.* act of laying waste.  
**Despair** (*dē-spār'*), *n.* utter loss of hope;—*v. t.* to abandon hope.  
**Despatch** (*dē-spach'*), *See* Dispatch.

**Desperado** (*des-pēr-ā'dō*), *n.* a desperate man; a madman. [without hope.]  
**Desperate** (*des'pēr-āt*), *a.*  
**Desperation** (*des-pēr-ā'shun*), *n.* hopelessness.  
**Despicable** (*dē-s'pī-ka-bl*), *a.* contemptible.  
**Despicably** (*des'pī-ka-blī*), *ad.* meanly.  
**Despicableness** (*dē-s'pī-ka-blī-ness*), *n.* extreme meanness; villainess; sordidness.  
**Despise** (*dē-spīz'*), *v. t.* to contemn; to scorn; to disdain. [defiance.]  
**Despite** (*dē-spīt'*), *n.* malice;  
**Despoil** (*dē-spoil'*), *v. t.* to spoil; to rob.  
**Despoiler** (*dē-spoil'ēr*), *n.* a plunderer. [lose hope.]  
**Despond** (*dē-spond'*), *v. i.* to Despondency (*dē-spond'en-sī*), *n.* loss of hope.  
**Despondent** (*dē-spond'ent*), *a.* despairing.  
**Desponding** (*dē-spond'ing*), *a.* yielding to discouragement.  
**Despot** (*des'pot*), *n.* an absolute prince; a tyrant.  
**Despotie** (*des-pot'ik*), *a.* absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [absolute power.]  
**Despotism** (*des-pot'izm*), *n.*  
**Despumate** (*des'pū-māt*), *v. i.* to throw off in foam or scum.  
**Despumation** (*des-pū-mā'shun*), *n.* foam; scum.  
**Desquamation** (*des-kwa-mā'shun*), *n.* a scaling or exfoliation of bone.  
**Dessert** (*dē-zēr't*), *n.* service of pastry, fruit, etc., at the end of a meal.  
**Destination** (*des-tī-nū'shun*), *n.* place to be reached.  
**Destine** (*des'tīn*), *v. t.* to doom; to appoint.  
**Destiny** (*des'tī-nī*), *n.* state or condition predetermined; fate. [want of.]  
**Destitute** (*des'tī-tūd*), *a.*  
**Destitution** (*des-tī-tū'shun*), *n.* utter want.  
**Destroy** (*dē-strōy'*), *v. t.* to demolish; to ruin.  
**Destroyer** (*dē-strōy'ēr*), *n.* one who ruins.  
**Destructible** (*dē-struk'tī-bl*), *a.* liable to destruction.  
**Destruction** (*dē-struk'shun*), *n.* ruin; eternal death.

**Destructive** (*dē-struk'tiv*), *a.* ruinous.  
**Desudation** (*des-ū-dā'shun*), *n.* a profuse sweating; an eruption of heat pimples.  
**Desuetude** (*des'wō-tūd*), *n.* disuse.  
**Desultory** (*des'ul-to-ri*), *a.* without method; unconnected; rambling.  
**Detach** (*dē-tach'*), *v. t.* to send off a party; to separate; to disunite. [arate.]  
**Detached** (*dē-tacht'*), *a.* separated.  
**Detachment** (*dē-tach'ment*), *n.* a party sent from the main army, etc.  
**Detail** (*dē'tāl* or *dē-tāl'*), *n.* a minute account.  
**Detail** (*dē'tāl'*), *v. t.* to narrate; to select; to particularize.  
**Detain** (*dē-tān'*), *v. t.* to withhold; to restrain from departure.  
**Detainee** (*dē-tān'ēr*), *n.* one that detains. [to light.]  
**Detect** (*dē-tek't*), *v. t.* to bring  
**Detection** (*dē-tek'shun*), *n.* discovery.  
**Detention** (*dē-ten'shun*), *n.* the act of detaining.  
**Deter** (*dē-tēr'*), *v. t.* to prevent; to hinder.  
**Deterge** (*dē-tēj'*), *v. t.* to cleanse; to purge away.  
**Deteriorate** (*dē-tēr'ī-ō-rāt*), *v. t.* or *t.* to impair; to become worse.  
**Deterioration** (*dē-tēr'ī-ō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of becoming worse.  
**Determent** (*dē-tēr'ment*), *n.* that which deters.  
**Determinable** (*dē-tēr'mī-nā-bl*), *a.* that may be decided.  
**Determinate** (*dē-tēr'mī-nāt*), *a.* limited; definite; conclusive.  
**Determinately** (*dē-tēr'mī-nāt-lī*), *ad.* decisively; with fixed resolve.  
**Determination** (*dē-tēr'mī-nā'shun*), *n.* resolution taken; end.  
**Determine** (*dē-tēr'mīn*), *v. t.* to decide; to resolve.  
**Determined** (*dē-tēr'mīnd*), *a.* resolute.  
**Deterision** (*dē-tēr'shun*), *n.* the act of cleansing.  
**Detersive** (*dē-tēr'siv*), *a.* able to cleanse.

**Detest** (*dē-tēst'*), *v. t.* to hate extremely.

**Detestable** (*dē-test'a-bl*), *a.* very hateful.

**Detestation** (*det-es-tū'shun*), *n.* abhorrence.

**Dethrone** (*dē-thrōn'*), *v. t.* to divest of royalty; to depose.

**Dethronement** (*dē-thrōn'ment*), *n.* act of dethroning.

**Detinue** (*det'i-nū*), *n.* a writ to recover goods detained.

**Detonate** (*det-ō-nāt*), *v. t.* to cause to explode.

**Detonation** (*det-ō-na'shun*), *n.* explosion.

**Detort** (*dē-tort'*), *v. t.* to twist or wrest; to pervert.

**Detortion** (*dē-tor'shun*), *n.* a perversion.

**Detour** (*dē-tōor'*), *n.* a turning; a circuitous way.

**Detract** (*dē-trakt'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to lessen; to slander; to take away. *defamation.*

**Detraction** (*dē-trakt'shun*), *n.* one who slanders.

**Detractor** (*dē-trakt'ēr*), *n.* one who slanders.

**Detractory** (*dē-trakt'ō-ri*), *a.* defamatory.

**Detriment** (*det'ri-ment*), *n.* loss; damage.

**Detrimental** (*det'ri-ment'al*), *a.* causing loss.

**Detrude** (*dē-trūd'*), *v. t.* to thrust down.

**Detruncate** (*dē-trungk'āt*), *v. t.* to lop off.

**Detrusion** (*dē-trūd'zhun*), *n.* act of thrusting down.

**Deuce** (*dūs*), *n.* a card of two spots; a demon.

**Deuterogamist** (*dū-ēr-og'a-mist*), *n.* one who marries a second time.

**Deuterogamy** (*dū-ēr-og'a-mi*), *n.* a second marriage.

**Deuteronomy** (*dū-ēr-on'ō-mi*), *n.* the fifth book of Moses, containing a repetition of the law.

**Devastate** (*dev-as-tāt*), *v. t.* to lay waste.

**Devastation** (*dev-as-tū'shun*), *n.* a laying waste; havoc.

**Develop** (*dē-vel'up*), *v. t.* and *i.* to disengage; to unfold; to lay open to view.

**Development** (*dē-vel'up-ment*), *n.* an unfolding; disclosure.

**Deviate** (*dē-vi-āt*), *v. t.* to wander; to go astray.

**Deviation** (*dē-vi-ā'shun*), *n.* a departure from rule; an error.

**Device** (*dē-vīs'*), *n.* scheme; contrivance.

**Devil** (*dev'l*), *n.* the evil one. [bolical.]

**Devilish** (*dev'l-ish*), *a.* diabolical.

**Devilry** (*dev'l-ri*), *n.* diabolical or mischievous conduct.

**Devious** (*dē-vi-us*), *a.* going astray.

**Devisable** (*dē-viz'a-bl*), *a.* that may be devised.

**Devise** (*dē-vīz'*), *v. t.* to contrive; to bequeath; — *n.* a will.

**Devisee** (*dē-vi-zē'*), *n.* one to whom a thing is bequeathed.

**Deviser** (*dē-vīz'ēr*), *n.* one who contrives.

**Devisor** (*dē-vīz'or*), *n.* one who bequeaths or wills.

**Devoid** (*dē-void'*), *a.* not possessing; void; empty; destitute. [act of civility.]

**Devoir** (*dev-wor'*), *n.* duty.

**Devolution** (*dev-ō-lū'shun*), *n.* act of devolving.

**Devolve** (*dē-volv'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to roll down; to fall upon or come to.

**Devote** (*dē-vōt'*), *v. t.* to dedicate; to appropriate by vow.

**Devoted** (*dē-vōt'ed*), *a.* zealous; attached.

**Devotedness** (*dē-vōt'ed-nes*), *n.* addictedness; state of being devoted.

**Devotee** (*dev-ō-tē'*), *n.* one devoted; a bigot.

**Devotion** (*dē-vō'shun*), *n.* solemn worship.

**Devotional** (*dē-vō'shun-al*), *a.* pertaining to devotion.

**Devour** (*dē-vour'*), *v. t.* to eat up ravenously. [religious.]

**Devout** (*dē-vout'*), *a.* pious; devoutly.

**Devoutly** (*dē-vout'h*), *adv.* piously.

**Dew** (*dū*), *n.* moisture on the earth deposited at night; — *v. t.* to wet, as with dew.

**Dewlap** (*dū'lap*), *n.* the flesh under an ox's throat.

**Dewy** (*dū'i*), *a.* moist with dew. [opposed to left.]

**Dexter** (*deks'tēr*), *a.* right, as Dexterity (*deks-ter'i-ti*), *n.* activity and expertness.

**Dexterous** (*deks'tēr-us*), *a.* expert in manual acts; skillful.

**Dexterously** (*deks'tēr-us-lī*), *adv.* with skill.

**Diabetes** (*dī-a-bē'tez*), *n.* a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

**Diabolical** (*dī-a-bol'ik-al*), *a.* devilish.

**Diagonal** (*dī-ak'on-al*), *a.* pertaining to a deacon.

**Diacritical** (*dī-a-kri'ik-al*), *a.* serving to discriminate.

**Diadem** (*dī'a-dem*), *n.* a crown.

**Diæresis** (*dī-er'e-sis*), *n.* the separation of one syllable into two; a mark (') placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately.

**Diagnosis** (*dī-ag-nō'sis*), *n.* the art of distinguishing a disease by its symptoms.

**Diagnostic** (*dī-ag-nō'stik*), *a.* symptomatic.

**Diagonal** (*dī-ag'on'al*), *n.* a right line drawn from one angle to angle.



**Diagonally** (*dī-ag'on'al-lī*), *adv.* in a diagonal direction.

**Diagram** (*dī'a-gram*), *n.* a mathematical scheme.

**Dial** (*dī'al*), *n.* a plate to show the hour by the sun.

**Dialect** (*dī'a-lect*), *n.* form of speech.

**Dialectical** (*dī-a-lek'tik-al*), *a.* pertaining to dialect.

**Dialectics** (*dī-a-lek'tiks*), *n.* logic.

**Dialist** (*dī'al-ist*), *n.* one skilled in dialing.

**Dialing** (*dī'al-ing*), *n.* science of making dials.

**Dialogist** (*dī-a-lō-g'ist*), *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.

**Dialogue** (*dī'a-log*), *n.* discourse between two or more.

**Diameter** (*dī-am'e-tēr*), *n.* a right line passing through the center of a circle.



**Diametrical** (*dī-a-met'rik-al*), *a.* describing a diameter; direct.

**Diamond** (*dī'a-mund* or *dī-mund*), *n.* a stone of the most precious kind.



**Diapason** (*dī-a-pā-zon*), *n.* an octave in music. [*linen*.]  
**Diaper** (*dī'a-pēr*), *n.* figured.  
**Diaphanous** (*dī-af'a-nus*), *a.* transparent.  
**Diaphoretic** (*dī-a-fō-ret'ik*), *a.* increasing perspiration.  
**Diaphragm** (*dī'a-fram*), *n.* the midriff.  
**Diarist** (*dī'a-ris't*), *n.* one who keeps a diary.  
**Diarrhoea** (*dī-ar-rē'ō*), *n.* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.  
**Diarrhetic** (*dī-ar-ret'ik*), *a.* promoting evacuations; purgative.  
**Diary** (*dī'a-ri*), *n.* account of daily transactions.  
**Diathermal** (*dī-a-thēr'mal*), *a.* permeable by radiating heat.  
**Diatonic** (*dī-a-ton'ik*), *a.* proceeding by tones, as the natural scale in music.  
**Diatribes** (*dī'a-trīb*), *n.* an invective harangue.  
**Dibble** (*dīb'l*), *n.* a tool for planting.  
**Dice** (*dīs*), *n. pl.* of *Die*.  
**Dice-box** (*dīs'boks*), *n.* a box for dice.  
**Dicephalous** (*dī-sef'a-lus*), *a.* having two heads.  
**Dicotyledonous** (*dī-kot-i-lē'dō-nus*), *a.* having two seed-lobes.  
**Dictate** (*dīk'tāt*), *v. t.* to order; to suggest; — *n.* suggestion; hint.  
**Dictation** (*dīk'tā-shun*), *n.* act of dictating; an order.  
**Dictator** (*dīk-tā'tēr*), *n.* one temporarily invested with absolute power.  
**Dictatorial** (*dīk-tā-tō'ri-al*), *a.* unlimited in power.  
**Dictatorship** (*dīk-tā'tēr-ship*), *n.* office of a dictator.  
**Diction** (*dīk'shun*), *n.* manner of expression.  
**Dictionary** (*dīk'shun-a-ri*), *n.* a book in which words are explained.  
**Dictum** (*dīk'tum*), *n.* an authoritative word or assertion; — *pl.* *Dicta*.  
**Did** (*dīd*), *pret.* of *Do*.  
**Didactic** (*dī-dak'tik*), *a.* intended to instruct.  
**Didactylous** (*dī-dak'til-us*), *a.* two-toed or two-fingered.  
**Die** (*dī*), *v. i.* to lose life; to expire.

**Die** (*dī*), *n.* a small cube; — *pl.* *Dice*.  
**Die** (*dī*), *n.* a stamp; — *pl.* *Dies*.  
**Diet** (*dī'et*), *n.* food; an assembly of princes or estates; — *v. t.* to supply with food; — *v. i.* to eat sparingly.  
**Dietetic** (*dī-e-tet'ik*), *a.* pertaining to diet.  
**Dietetics** (*dī-e-tet'iks*), *n. pl.* rules for regulating diet.  
**Differ** (*dīf'ēr*), *v. i.* to be unlike; to be at variance.  
**Difference** (*dīf'ēr-ens*), *n.* disagreement.  
**Different** (*dīf'ēr-ent*), *a.* not the same; unlike.  
**Difficult** (*dīf'ik-kult*), *a.* hard to be done.  
**Difficulty** (*dīf'ik-kul-ti*), *n.* hardness to be done; impediment; distress.  
**Diffidence** (*dīf'i-dens*), *n.* want of confidence; doubt.  
**Diffident** (*dīf'i-dent*), *a.* distrustful; bashful.  
**Diffuse** (*dīf-fūz*), *v. t.* to pour out; to spread.  
**Diffuse** (*dīf-fūs*), *a.* copious; widely spread.  
**Diffusely** (*dīf-fūs'ly*), *ad.* widely; copiously.  
**Diffusible** (*dīf-fūz'i-bl*), *a.* that may be diffused.  
**Diffusion** (*dīf-fūz-shun*), *n.* a spreading; dispersion.  
**Diffusive** (*dīf-fūz'iv*), *a.* that spreads widely; scattered.  
**Dig** (*dīg*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *digged*, *dug*] to turn up with a spade.  
**Digest** (*dī'jest*), *n.* a collection of laws.  
**Digest** (*dī-jest'*), *v. t.* to dissolve in the stomach.  
**Digestible** (*dī-jest'i-bl*), *a.* capable of being digested.  
**Digestion** (*dī-jest'yun*), *n.* the process of digestion.  
**Digestive** (*dī-jest'iv*), *a.* causing digestion.  
**Digit** (*dī'it*), *n.* a finger's breadth or  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the nine figures. [*to a digit*.]  
**Digital** (*dī'it-al*), *a.* relating  
**Digitate** (*dī'it-tāt*), *a.* consisting of several finger-like sections. [*ble*.]  
**Dignified** (*dīg'nī-fīd*), *a.* no  
**Dignify** (*dīg'nī-fī*), *v. t.* to exalt.

**Dignitary** (*dīg'nī-tā-ri*), *n.* a person of rank.  
**Dignity** (*dīg'nī-ti*), *n.* elevation of rank; nobleness.  
**Digraph** (*dī'gra'*), *n.* two vowels with the sound of one only.  
**Digress** (*dī-gress*), *v. i.* to turn from the main subject.  
**Digression** (*dī-gresh'un*), *a.* a deviation.  
**Digressive** (*dī-gres'iv*), *a.* tending to digress.  
**Dihedral** (*dī-hē'dral*), *a.* having two bases or surfaces.  
**Dike** (*dīk*), *n.* a ditch; a mound of earth.  
**Dilacerate** (*dī-las'er-āt*), *v. t.* to tear asunder.  
**Dilapidate** (*dī-lap'i-dāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to pull down; to go to ruin.  
**Dilapidated** (*dī-lap'i-dā-ted*), *a.* gone to ruin.  
**Dilapidation** (*dī-lap-i-dā-shun*), *n.* a decay; waste; a destroying.  
**Dilatation** (*dīl-a-tā-shun*), *n.* act of dilating. [*ex*; and.  
**Dilate** (*dīl-lāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to  
**Dilatatory** (*dīl-a-tō-ri*), *a.* late; tardy. [*plexing state*.]  
**Dilemma** (*dī-lēm'mā*), *n.* a perplexing application to business.  
**Diligence** (*dīl'i-jens*), *n.* steady application to business.  
**Diligent** (*dīl'i-jent*), *a.* constant in application to business.  
**Diligently** (*dīl'i-jent-ly*), *ad.* with steady application.  
**Diluent** (*dīl'ū-ent*), *a.* making thin, as liquor.  
**Dilute** (*dī-lūt*), *v. t.* to make more thin; — *a.* thin; diluted.  
**Dilution** (*dī-lū'ti-shun*), *n.* act of diluting; a weak liquid.  
**Diluvial** (*dī-lū'vi-al*), *a.* relating to a flood.  
**Diluvium** (*dī-lū'vi-um*), *n.* a deposit of earth, etc., caused by a flood.  
**Dim** (*dīm*), *a.* not clear; obscure; — *v. t.* to cloud; to obscure; to darken.  
**Dimension** (*dī-men'shun*), *n.* bulk; size; extent of a body.  
**Diminish** (*dī-mn'ish*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become less.  
**Diminuent** (*dī-mn'ū-ent*), *a.* lessening.  
**Diminution** (*dīm-i-nū'shun*), *n.* a making or growing smaller.

**Diminutive** (*dî-min'ú-tív*), *a.* little; small.  
**Dimissory** (*dîm'í-só-rí*), *a.* sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction.  
**Dimity** (*dîm'í-tí*), *n.* a kind of cloth ribbed.  
**Dimly** (*dîm'í-lí*), *ad.* obscurely.  
**Dimple** (*dîm'p*), *n.* a little hollow in the cheek;—*v. i.* to form dimples.  
**Din** (*dîn*), *v. t.* to stun with noise. [*ner*].  
**Dine** (*dîn*), *v. t.* to eat a dinner.  
**Ding-dong** (*dîng'dong*), *n.* words used to express the sound of bells. [*duky hue*].  
**Dinginess** (*dîng'í-nes*), *n.* a dingle (*dîng'ul*), *n.* a hollow between hills; a dale.  
**Dingy** (*dîng'í*), *a.* dusky; foul; soiled. [*meal of the day*].  
**Dinner** (*dîn'ér*), *n.* the chief meal of the day.  
**Dint** (*dînt*), *n.* a blow; mark of a blow;—*v. t.* to mark by a blow.  
**Diocesan** (*dî-ó-sé-san*), *a.* pertaining to a diocese;—*n.* a bishop.  
**Diocese** (*dî'ó-sēs*), *n.* the jurisdiction of a bishop.  
**Dioptries** (*dî op'tríks*), *n.* sing. the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums.  
**Diorama** (*dî-ó-rá-má* or *dî-ó-rá'má*), *n.* an ingenious optical contrivance.  
**Dioramic** (*dî-ó-ram'ík*), *a.* pertaining to diorama.  
**Dip** (*dîp*), *v. t.* to plunge;—*n.* inclination downward.  
**Dipetalous** (*dî-pet'á-lus*), *a.* having two petals.  
**Diphtheria** (*dîf'thê'rí-á*), *n.* a disease in which the throat becomes inflamed and coated with leathery-like membrane.  
**Diphthong** (*dîf'thong* or *dîp'thong*), *n.* a union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.  
**Diphthongal** (*dîf'thong'gal*, or *dîp'thong'gal*), *a.* belonging to a diphthong.  
**Diploma** (*dî-pló'má*), *n.* a deed of privilege.  
**Diplomacy** (*dî-pló'ma-sí*), *n.* customs and rules of ambassadors.  
**Diplomatic** (*dîp-ló-mat'ík*), *a.* pertaining to diplomacy.

**Diplomatist** (*dî-pló'ma-tíst*), *n.* one skilled in diplomacy.  
**Dipper** (*dîp'ér*), *n.* one who dips; a vessel for dipping.  
**Diradiation** (*dî-rá-dî-á-shun*), *n.* rays of light diffused from a luminous body.  
**Dire** (*dîr*), *a.* dreadful; dismal.  
**Direct** (*dî-rekt'*), *a.* straight; right;—*v. t.* to order; to regulate.  
**Direction** (*dî-rek'tshun*), *n.* order; aim.  
**Directive** (*dî-rekt'iv*), *a.* giving direction.  
**Directly** (*dî-rekt'í*), *ad.* immediately.  
**Directness** (*dî-rekt'nes*), *n.* straightness; tendency to a point.  
**Director** (*dî-rekt'ér*), *n.* one who directs; a superintendent.  
**Directorate** (*dî-rek'to-rát*), *n.* the office of or a body of directors.  
**Directorial** (*dî-rek-tó'rí-al*), *a.* serving for direction.  
**Directory** (*dî-rek'to-rí*), *n.* book of directions; a guide-book;—*a.* tending to direct.  
**Direful** (*dîr'fúl*), *a.* dreadful; horrible. [*song*].  
**Dirge** (*dêrj*), *n.* a funeral song.  
**Dirk** (*dêrk*), *n.* a kind of dagger.  
**Dirt** (*dêrt*), *n.* earth; any foul matter;—*v. t.* to make dirty.  
**Dirty** (*dêrt'í*), *a.* foul with dirt;—*v. t.* to make foul.  
**Disability** (*dîs-a-bíl-ítí*), *n.* want of power or qualifications.  
**Disable** (*dîs-á'b*), *v. t.* to deprive of power; to disqualify. [*undecieve*].  
**Disabuse** (*dîs-a-bú-z*), *v. t.* to undeceive.  
**Disadvantage** (*dîs-ad-van'táj*), *n.* loss; unfavorable state.  
**Disadvantageous** (*dîs-ad-van'táj-us*), *a.* unfavorable to success; injurious.  
**Disaffect** (*dîs-af-fekt'*), *v. t.* to make less friendly.  
**Disaffected** (*dîs-af-fekt'ed*), *a.* not disposed to zeal or affection.  
**Disaffection** (*dîs-af-fek'tshun*), *n.* want of affection; dislike.

**Disagree** (*dîs-a-grê*), *v. t.* to differ in opinion; not to be the same.  
**Disagreeable** (*dîs-a-grê-á-blí*), *a.* unpleasant to the mind or senses.  
**Disagreeably** (*dîs-a-grê-á-blí*), *ad.* unpleasantly.  
**Disagreement** (*dîs-a-grê-ment*), *n.* difference.  
**Disallow** (*dîs-al-lóu'*), *v. t.* to deny; to refuse permission.  
**Disallowance** (*dîs-al-lóu'-ans*), *n.* disapprobation; prohibition.  
**Disannul** (*dîs-an-nul'*), *See* Annul.  
**Disappear** (*dîs-ap-pér*), *v. i.* to vanish from sight.  
**Disappearance** (*dîs-ap-pér'-ans*), *n.* an end of appearance; removal from sight.  
**Disappoint** (*dîs-ap-póint'*), *v. t.* to defeat of expectation.  
**Disappointment** (*dîs-ap-póint'ment*), *n.* defeat of hopes or expectation.  
**Disapprobation** (*dîs-ap-pró-bá-shun*), *n.* disapproval.  
**Disapproval** (*dîs-ap-próv'-al*), *n.* disapprobation; dislike.  
**Disapprove** (*dîs-ap-próv'*), *v. t.* to condemn; to censure; to reject.  
**Disarm** (*dîs-árm'*), *v. t.* to deprive of arms.  
**Disarrange** (*dîs-ar-rá'ng'*), *v. t.* to put out of order.  
**Disarrangement** (*dîs-ar-rá'ng'ment*), *n.* act of disturbing order.  
**Disarray** (*dîs-ar-rá'*), *v. t.* to undress;—*n.* want of order.  
**Disaster** (*dîz-ás'tér*), *n.* unfortunate event; mishap; misery.  
**Disastrous** (*dîs-ás'trus*), *a.* unlucky; ill-starred.  
**Disavow** (*dîs-a-vóu'*), *v. t.* to disown; to deny knowledge of.  
**Disavowal** (*dîs-a-vóu'al*), *n.* a denial.  
**Disband** (*dîs-band'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to dismiss from military service. [*said of belief*].  
**Disbelief** (*dîs-bê-lí'f*), *n.* refusal to believe.  
**Disbelieve** (*dîs-bê-lév'*), *v. t.* to discredit.  
**Disbeliever** (*dîs-bê-lév'ér*), *n.* an infidel.  
**Disburden** (*dîs-bur'dn'*), *v. t.* to ease of a burden.


- Disburse** (*dis-burs'*), *v. t.* to pay out; to spend.
- Disbursement** (*dis-burs'-ment*), *n.* act of disbursing; sum spent.
- Disc** (*disk*). See **Disk**.
- Discard** (*dis-kård'*), *v. t.* to dismiss; [see] to perceive.
- Discern** (*dis-sèrn'*), *v. t.* to discernible (*dis-sèrn'-i-bl*), *a.* that may be seen.
- Discerning** (*dis-sèrn'ing*), *a.* judicious; seeing.
- Discernment** (*dis-sèrn'-ment*), *n.* act of seeing.
- Discharge** (*dis-chàrj'*), *v. t.* to dismiss; to unload; to fire; — *n.* an unloading; explosion.
- Disciple** (*dis-si'pl*), *n.* a learner; a scholar or follower.
- Disciplinarian** (*dis-si-plin-àr'i-an*), *n.* one who keeps good discipline.
- Disciplinary** (*dis-si-plin-àr'i*), *a.* intended for discipline.
- Discipline** (*dis-si-plin*), *n.* education and government; training; — *v. t.* to instruct and govern; to regulate.
- Disclaim** (*dis-klām'*), *v. t.* to disown.
- Disclaimers** (*dis-klām'èr*), *n.* one who disclaims.
- Disclose** (*dis-klōz'*), *v. t.* to discover; to reveal.
- Disclosure** (*dis-klō'zhūr*), *n.* a revealing; that which is disclosed.
- Discoid** (*dis-koid*), *a.* having the form of a disk.
- Discolor** (*dis-kul'èr*), *v. t.* to stain or change the color.
- Discoloration** (*dis-kul-èr-à-shun*), *n.* change of color.
- Discolored** (*dis-kul'èrd*), *a.* changed in color.
- Discomfort** (*dis-kum'fèrt*), *n.* uneasiness; disquiet; — *v. t.* to disturb peace.
- Discommode** (*dis-kom-mōd'*), *v. t.* to incommode.
- Discompose** (*dis-kom-pōz'*), *v. t.* to ruffle; to disturb the temper.
- Discomposed** (*dis-kom-pōzd'*), *a.* ruffled; agitated; unsettled.
- Discomposure** (*dis-kom-pō'-zhūr*), *n.* disorder; disturbance.
- Disconcert** (*dis-kon-sèrt'*), *v. t.* to disturb; to unsettle the mind.
- Disconnect** (*dis-kon-nekt'*), *v. t.* to disunite.
- Disconnection** (*dis-kon-nek'-shun*), *n.* separation; want of union.
- Disconsolate** (*dis-kon-sō-lāt*), *a.* void of comfort.
- Discontent** (*dis-con-tent'*), *n.* uneasiness.
- Discontented** (*dis-kon-tent'-ed*), *a.* dissatisfied.
- Discontentment** (*dis-kon-tent'-ment*), *n.* dissatisfaction.
- Discontinuance** (*dis-kon-tin'-u-ans*), *n.* a ceasing.
- Discontinue** (*dis-kon-tin'-u*), *v. t.* or *i.* to leave off.
- Discontinuity** (*dis-kon-tin'-u-iti*), *n.* separation of parts. [greement.]
- Discord** (*dis-kord*), *n.* discordance (*dis-kord'ans*), *n.* want of harmony.
- Discordant** (*dis-kord'ant*), *a.* inconsistent; not harmonious.
- Discount** (*dis-kount'*), *n.* deduction of a sum; allowance.
- Discount** (*dis-kount'*), *v. t.* to allow discount; to lend and deduct the interest at the time.
- Discountenance** (*dis-kom'te-nans*), *v. t.* to discourage; — *n.* disfavor.
- Discourage** (*dis-kur'āj*), *v. t.* to dishearten; to depress.
- Discouragement** (*dis-kur'-aj-ment*), *n.* that which abates courage.
- Discourage** (*dis-kōrs'*), *n.* conversation; sermon; — *v. t.* to converse.
- Discourteous** (*dis-kur'te-us*), *a.* uncivil; rude.
- Discourtesy** (*dis-kur'te-si*), *n.* incivility; ill-manners.
- Discous** (*disk'us*), *a.* resembling a disk.
- Discover** (*dis-kw'èr*), *v. t.* to find out; to disclose.
- Discoverer** (*dis-kw'èr-èr*), *n.* one who discovers.
- Discovery** (*dis-kw'èr-i*), *n.* a finding; disclosure.
- Discredit** (*dis-kred'it*), *n.* want of credit; — *v. t.* to disbelieve.
- Discreditable** (*dis-kred'it-a-bl*), *a.* injurious to reputation; disgraceful.
- Discreet** (*dis-kret'*), *a.* prudent; cautious; not forward.
- Discreetly** (*dis-kret'ly*), *ad.* prudently. [*n.* discretion.]
- Discreteness** (*dis-kret'nes*), *n.* discretion.
- Discrepancy** (*dis-krep'an-si*), *n.* difference; disagreement.
- Discrepant** (*dis-krep'ant*), *a.* different; disagreeing; contrary.
- Discrete** (*dis-kret'*), *a.* distinct; separate; disjointed.
- Discretion** (*dis-kresh'un*), *n.* prudence; judgment.
- Discretionary** (*dis-kresh'un-à-r*), *left to discretion; unrestrained.*
- Discretive** (*dis-kresh'tiv*), *a.* noting separation.
- Discriminate** (*dis-krim'i-nāt*), *v. t.* to distinguish; to select.
- Discriminating** (*dis-krim'i-nū-ting*), *a.* that discriminates.
- Discrimination** (*dis-krim-i-nā-shun*), *n.* act of distinguishing.
- Discriminative** (*dis-krim'i-nā-tiv*), *a.* serving to distinguish.
- Discriminator** (*dis-krim'i-nā-tèr*), *n.* one who notes and makes a distinction.
- Discursive** (*dis-kw'siv*), *a.* rational; roving; irregular.
- Discus** (*dis'kus*), *n.* the ancient quoit.
- Discuss** (*dis-kus'*), *v. t.* to examine by debates or in detail; to debate.
- Discussion** (*dis-kush'un*), *n.* a debate; disquisition.
- Discussive** (*dis-kus'iv*), *a.* able or tending to disperse tumors.
- Discontent** (*dis-kū'shent*), *a.* dispersing morbid matter.
- Disdain** (*dis-dān*), *n.* haughty contempt; — *v. t.* to scorn; to despise.
- Disdainful** (*dis-dān'fūl*), *a.* scornful; haughty; contemptuous.
- Disease** (*diz-èz'*), *n.* distemper; malady; — *v. t.* to affect with sickness.
- Disembark** (*dis-em-bārk'*),

- v. t. or i. to put or to go on shore.
- Disembarkation** (*dis-em-bär-kä'shun*), n. a landing or going ashore.
- Disembarrass** (*dis-em-bar'as*), v. t. to free from embarrassment.
- Disembodied** (*dis-em-bod'id*), pp. or a. divested of body.
- Disembody** (*dis-em-bod'id*), v. t. to divest of a material body.
- Disembogue** (*dis-em-bög'*), v. t. to discharge at the mouth, as a stream.
- Disembowel** (*dis-em-bow'el*), v. t. to take out the bowels of.
- Disenable** (*dis-en-ä'bl*), v. t. to deprive of power.
- Disenchant** (*dis-en-chänt'*), v. t. to free from enchantment.
- Disencumber** (*dis-en-kum'bër*), v. t. to free from obstruction; to disburden.
- Disengage** (*dis-en-gä'j*), v. t. to free from an engagement or a tie.
- Disengaged** (*dis-en-gä'jld'*), a. vacant; at leisure.
- Disengagement** (*dis-en-gä'j-ment*), n. release from engagement.
- Disenrol** (*dis-en-röl'*), v. t. to erase from a roll or list.
- Disentangle** (*dis-en-täng'gl*), v. t. to set free from perplexity.
- Disentrance** (*dis-en-träns'*), v. t. to awaken from a trance.
- Disesteem** (*dis-es-tém'*), n. want of esteem; — v. t. to dislike.
- Disfavor** (*dis-fä'veër*), n. unpropitious regard.
- Disfiguration** (*dis-fig-ü-rä'shun*), n. act of disfiguring.
- Disfigure** (*dis-fig'ür*), v. t. to deform.
- Disfigurement** (*dis-fig'ür-ment*), n. a defacement.
- Disfranchise** (*dis-frän'chiz*), v. t. to deprive of citizenship.
- Disfranchisement** (*dis-frän'chiz-ment*), n. a deprivation of privileges.
- Disgorge** (*dis-gorg'*), v. t. to vomit; to discharge; to give up.
- Disgrace** (*dis-gräs'*), n. state of shame; disfavor; dishonor; — v. to dishonor.
- Disgraceful** (*dis-gräs'fül*), a. shameful.
- Disgracefully** (*dis-gräs'fül-ly*), ad. shamefully.
- Disguise** (*dis-güz'*), n. a dress to conceal; false appearance; — v. t. to conceal.
- Disguised** (*dis-gizd'*), a. concealed by an assumed habit.
- Disgust** (*dis-gust'*), n. distaste; dislike; aversion; — v. t. to give dislike.
- Disgusting** (*dis-gust'ing*), a. provoking dislike.
- Dish** (*dish*), n. a vessel to serve food; — v. t. to put in dishes.
- Dishearten** (*dis-härt'n*), v. t. to discourage; to depress.
- Dishabille** (*dis-a-bül'*), n. undress; loose dress.
- Dishevel** (*dis-shev'el*), v. t. to spread the hair disorderly.
- Dishonest** (*dis-on'est*), a. void of honesty; marked by fraud.
- Dishonestly** (*dis-on'est-ly*), ad. knavishly. {knavery.
- Dishonesty** (*dis-on'est-i*), n.
- Dishonor** (*dis-on'ër*), n. whatever injures the reputation; disgrace; — v. t. to bring shame on; to refuse payment of.
- Dishonorable** (*dis-on'ër-a-bl*), a. disgraceful; base.
- Disinclinat** (*dis-in-klä-nä'shun*), n. slight dislike or aversion.
- Disincline** (*dis-in-klän'*), v. t. to produce dislike.
- Disinfect** (*dis-in-fekt'*), v. t. to purify from infection.
- Disinfection** (*dis-in-fek'-shun*), n. a purifying from infection.
- Disingenuous** (*dis-in-jen'ü-us*), a. wanting in frankness and honesty.
- Disingenuously** (*dis-in-jen'ü-us-ly*), ad. unfairly.
- Disinherit** (*dis-in-her'it*), v. t. to cut off from inheriting.
- Disintegrable** (*dis-in'te-grä-bl*), a. that may be separated into integral parts.
- Disintegrate** (*dis-in'te-grät'*), v. t. to separate into parts.
- Disintegration** (*dis-in'te-grä'shun*), n. a separation of integral parts.
- Disinter** (*dis-in'tër'*), v. t. to take out of a grave.
- Disinterested** (*dis-in'tër-est-ed*), a. free from self-interest.
- Disinterestedness** (*dis-in'tër-est-ed-ness*), n. freedom from self-interest.
- Disinterment** (*dis-in'tër-ment*), n. act of taking out of a grave.
- Disinthrall** (*dis-in-thrawl'*), v. t. to set free.
- Disinthrallment** (*dis-in-thrawl'-ment*), n. emancipation from bondage.
- Disjoin** (*dis-join'*), v. t. to separate.
- Disjoint** (*dis-joint'*), v. t. to separate joints; to dislocate.
- Disjointed** (*dis-joint'ed*), a. unconnected; out of joint; inconsistent. {arate.
- Disjunct** (*dis-jungkt'*), a. separation.
- Disjunction** (*dis-jungkt'-shun*), n. disunion.
- Disjunctive** (*dis-jungkt'iv*), a. that disjoins.
- Disk** (*disk*), n. face of the sun or a planet.
- Dislike** (*dis-lük'*), n. absence of affection; aversion; — v. t. to disapprove.
- Dislocate** (*dis-lö-kät'*), v. t. to displace; to put out of joint; — a. out of joint.
- Dislocated** (*dis-lö-kä-ted*), pp. or a. put out of joint; displaced.
- Dislocation** (*dis-lö-kä'shun*), n. a displacing; a dislocated joint.
- Dislodge** (*dis-loj'*), v. t. to drive from a place of rest or a station.
- Disloyal** (*dis-loy'al*), a. not true to allegiance.
- Disloyalty** (*dis-loy'al-ti*), n. want of fidelity. {gloomy.
- Dismal** (*dis-mäl*), a. dark;
- Dismantle** (*dis-man'tid*), v. t. to strip of outward.
- Dismast** (*dis-mäst'*), v. t. to deprive of masts.
- Dismay** (*dis-mä'*), v. t. to discourage; — n. loss of courage.
- Dismember** (*dis-mem'bër*), v. t. to separate member from member.
- Dismemberment** (*dis-mem'bër-ment*), n. separation; division. {send away.
- Dismiss** (*dis-mis'*), v. t. to



- Dismissal** (*dis-mis'al*), *n.* a discharge.
- Dismission** (*dis-mish'um*), *n.* a sending away.
- Dismissive** (*dis-mis'iv*), *a.* giving leave to go.
- Dismount** (*dis-mount'*), *v. i.* to alight from a horse, etc.; — *v. t.* to throw from a horse.
- Disobedience** (*dis-ō-bē'di-ens*), *n.* neglect or refusal to obey.
- Disobedient** (*dis-ō-bē'di-ent*), *a.* refusing to obey.
- Disobey** (*dis-ō-bū'*), *v. t.* to break commands. [offend.]
- Disoblige** (*dis-ō-blī'*), *v. t.* to disoblige (*dis-ō-blī'ing*), *a.* not gratifying; unkind.
- Disorder** (*dis-ōr'dēr*), *n.* confusion; disease; — *v. t.* to throw into confusion; to make sick.
- Disordered** (*dis-ōr'dērd*), *pp.* put out of order; — *a.* indisposed.
- Disorderly** (*dis-ōr'dēr-lī*), *a.* confused; lawless; vicious.
- Disorganization** (*dis-ōr-gan-i-zā'shun*), *n.* subversion of order.
- Disorganize** (*dis-ōr-gan-īz*), *v. t.* to derange an organized body.
- Disorganizer** (*dis-ōr-gan-īz-ēr*), *n.* one who disorganizes.
- Disown** (*dis-ōn'*), *v. t.* to deny; to renounce.
- Disparage** (*dis-par'āj*), *v. t.* to match unequally; to detract from.
- Disparagement** (*dis-par'āj-ment*), *n.* injurious comparison with what is inferior.
- Disparity** (*dis-par'it-i*), *n.* inequality.
- Dispart** (*dis-pärt'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to part; to divide.
- Dispassion** (*dis-pash'un*), *n.* freedom from passion.
- Dispassionate** (*dis-pash'un-ā*), *a.* cool; calm.
- Dispatch** (*dis-pach'*), *v. t.* to send away; to kill; — *n.* speed; haste; message sent. [away.]
- Dispel** (*dis-pel'*), *v. t.* to drive
- Dispensable** (*dis-pen'sa-bl*), *a.* that may be dispensed
- Dispensation** (*dis-pen'si-shun*), *n.* distribution; exemption from a law; system of divine truths and rites.
- Dispensary** (*dis-pen'sa-ri*), *n.* a place for dispensing medicines.
- Dispersative** (*dis-pen'sa-tiv*), *a.* granting dispensation.
- Dispensatory** (*dis-pen'sa-to-ri*), *a.* having power of granting dispensation; — *n.* a book for telling how to compound. [divide out.]
- Dispense** (*dis-pens'*), *v. t.* to dispense.
- Dispenser** (*dis-pens'ēr*), *n.* one who dispenses.
- Dispeople** (*dis-pē'pl*), *v. t.* to depopulate. [scatter.]
- Disperse** (*dis-pērs*), *v. t.* to scatter.
- Dispersion** (*dis-pēr'shun*), *n.* act of scattering; or state of being scattered.
- Dispersive** (*dis-pērs'iv*), *a.* tending to disperse.
- Dispirit** (*dis-pīr'it*), *v. t.* to discourage.
- Displace** (*dis-plās'*), *v. t.* to put out of place.
- Displacement** (*dis-plās'ment*), *n.* the act of displacing. [move a plant.]
- Displant** (*dis-plant'*), *v. t.* to spread wide; to open; to exhibit; — *n.* exhibition.
- Displease** (*dis-plēz'*), *v. t.* to give offense to; — *v. i.* to disgust. [offensive.]
- Displeasing** (*dis-plēz'ing*), *a.*
- Displeasure** (*dis-plēzh'ur*), *n.* slight anger; pain received. [f. to burst.]
- Displode** (*dis-plōd'*), *v. t.* or *t.*
- Disposion** (*dis-plō'zhun*), *n.* a bursting with noise.
- Disposive** (*dis-plō'siv*), *a.* noting disposion.
- Disport** (*dis-pōrt'*), *n.* play; sport; pastime; — *v. t.* or *t.* to sport; to play; to wanton.
- Disposal** (*dis-pōz'al*), *n.* power of bestowing; management.
- Dispose** (*dis-pōz'*), *v. t.* to place; to incline; to adapt or fit.
- Disposition** (*dis-pō-zish'un*), *n.* order; distribution; temper.
- Dispossess** (*dis-pos'ses*, or *dis-poz-zes'*), *v. t.* to put out of possession.
- Dispossession** (*dis-pos-sesh'un*, or *dis-poz-zesh'un*), *n.* act of dispossessing.
- Dispraise** (*dis-prāz'*), *n.* cen-
- sure; blame; dishonor; — *v. t.* to blame.
- Disproof** (*dis-prōf'*), *n.* refutation.
- Disproportion** (*dis-prō-pōr'shun*), *n.* want of proportion or symmetry; — *v. t.* to make unsuitable.
- Disproportional** (*dis-prō-pōr'shun-al*), *a.* unequal; without proportion.
- Disproportionate** (*dis-prō-pōr'shun-ēl*), *a.* unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in some respect.
- Disprove** (*dis-prōv'*), *v. t.* to show to be false; to confute.
- Disputable** (*dis-pū-ta-bl*), *a.* that may be disputed.
- Disputant** (*dis-pū-tant*), *n.* one who disputes.
- Disputation** (*dis-pū-ta-shun*), *n.* act of disputing; argument.
- Disputatious** (*dis-pū-ta'shus*), *a.* given to dispute.
- Dispute** (*dis-pūt'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to debate; to quarrel; — *n.* contest in words.
- Disqualification** (*dis-kwōl-i-f-kā'shun*), *n.* that which disqualifies.
- Disqualify** (*dis-kwōl-i-fē*), *v. t.* to make unfit; to disable.
- Disquiet** (*dis-kwī'et*), *v. t.* to make uneasy; — *n.* restlessness.
- Disquieting** (*dis-kwī'et-ing*), *a.* tending to disturb the mind.
- Disquietude** (*dis-kwī'e-tūd*), *n.* uneasiness.
- Disquisition** (*dis-kwi-zish'un*), *n.* a formal discussion on any subject; inquiry.
- Disregard** (*dis-rē-gārd'*), *n.* slight; neglect; — *v. t.* to slight; to pay no heed to.
- Disregardful** (*dis-rē-gārd'ful*), *a.* negligent.
- Disrelish** (*dis-rel'ish*), *n.* distaste; dislike; — *v. t.* to dislike the taste of.
- Disrepair** (*dis-rē-pār'*), *n.* state of being out of repair.
- Disreputable** (*dis-rep'ū-ta-bl*), *a.* not creditable.
- Disrepute** (*dis-rē-pūt'*), *n.* want of reputation or esteem.
- Disrespect** (*dis-rē-spekt'*), *n.* want of respect; incivility.

**Disrespectful** (*dis-rē-spek't-ful*), *a.* uncivil; rude.  
**Disrespectfully** (*dis-rē-spek't-ful-lī*), *ad.* with incivility; irreverently. [*dress*.]  
**Disrobe** (*dis-rōb'*), *v. t.* to undress.  
**Disruption** (*dis-rup'shun*), *n.* act of breaking asunder; breach.  
**Dissatisfaction** (*dis-sat-is-fak'shun*), *n.* discontent; dislike; displeasure.  
**Dissatisfied** (*dis-sat'is-fīd*), *a.* discontented; not pleased.  
**Dissatisfy** (*dis-sat'is-fī*), *v. t.* to displease.  
**Dissect** (*dis-sekt'*), *v. t.* to divide and examine minutely.  
**Dissection** (*dis-sek'shun*), *n.* the act of dissecting; anatomy.  
**Dissector** (*dis-sekt'ēr*), *n.* an anatomist. [*disposes*.]  
**Disseize** (*dis-sēz'*), *v. t.* to dispossess.  
**Disseize** (*dis-sen'bl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to conceal real views.  
**Disseminate** (*dis-sen'mīnāt*), *v. t.* to spread in various directions.  
**Dissemination** (*dis-sen-mī-nā'shun*), *n.* act of spreading; as seed.  
**Disseminator** (*dis-sen'mī-nā-tēr*), *n.* one who propagates.  
**Disension** (*dis-sen'shun*), *n.* contention; disagreement; strife.  
**Dissent** (*dis-sent'*), *v. i.* to disagree; — *n.* disagreement.  
**Dissenter** (*dis-sent'ēr*), *n.* one who dissents.  
**Dissentient** (*dis-sen'shent*), *a.* disagreeing.  
**Dissertation** (*dis-sēr-tā'shun*), *n.* a discourse; an essay.  
**Disservice** (*dis-sēr-vīs*), *n.* a hurtful. [*part in two*.]  
**Dissever** (*dis-sev'ēr*), *v. t.* to disseverance.  
**Disseverance** (*dis-sev'ēr-ans*), *n.* the act of separating.  
**Dissidence** (*dis-sī-dens*), *n.* disagreement. [*dissenter*.]  
**Dissident** (*dis-sī-dent*), *n.* a dissilient.  
**Dissilient** (*dis-sī-l'ent*), or *dis-sīl'yent*, *a.* bursting open with elastic force. [*unlike*.]  
**Dissimilar** (*dis-sim'i-lar*), *a.* dissimilarity.  
**Dissimilarity** (*dis-sim-i-lar'-i-tē*), *n.* unlikeness; want of resemblance.

**Dissimulation** (*dis-sim-ū-lā'shun*), *n.* hypocrisy.  
**Dissipate** (*dis-sē-pāt*), *v. t.* to drive asunder; to scatter.  
**Dissipated** (*dis-sē-pā-ted*), *a.* loose in manners; given to pleasure.  
**Dissipation** (*dis-sē-pā'shun*), *n.* waste of property; licentious life.  
**Dissociable** (*dis-sō'sha-bl*), *a.* not well associated; ill-matched. [*tracted*; selfish.  
**Dissocial** (*dis-sō'shal*), *a.* con-  
**Dissociate** (*dis-sō'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to disunite.  
**Dissociation** (*dis-sō'shi-ū'shun*), *n.* separation.  
**Dissoluble** (*dis-sō-lū-bl*), *a.* capable of being dissolved.  
**Dissolute** (*dis-sō-lūt*), *a.* loose in morals.  
**Dissolutely** (*dis-sō-lūt-lī*), *ad.* in a loose or wanton manner.  
**Dissoluteness** (*dis-sō-lūt-nes*), *n.* looseness of behavior.  
**Dissolution** (*dis-sō-lū'shun*), *n.* act of dissolving; death.  
**Dissolvable** (*dis-sō-lū-ā-bl*), *a.* that may be dissolved.  
**Dissolve** (*dis-sō-lūv'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to melt; to separate; to liquefy.  
**Dissolvent** (*dis-sō-lūv'ent*), *n.* that which dissolves.  
**Dissonance** (*dis-sō-nans*), *n.* discord.  
**Dissonant** (*dis-sō-nant*), *a.* discordant; harsh to the ear.  
**Dissuade** (*dis-suād'*), *v. t.* to advise or exhort against.  
**Dissuasion** (*dis-suā-zhun*), *n.* act of dissuading.  
**Dissuasive** (*dis-suā-sīv*), *a.* tending to dissuade; — *n.* argument employed to deter.  
**Dissyllabic** (*dis-sil-lab'ik*), *a.* consisting of two syllables only.  
**Dissyllable** (*dis-sil'lā-bl*), *n.* a word of two syllables.  
**Distaff** (*dis'taf*), *n.* a staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.  
**Distain** (*dis-tān'*), *v. t.* to stain; to blot.  
**Distance** (*dis-tāns*), *n.* space in length between bodies;  

*a. race.*

**Distanced** (*dis'tānst*), *a.* left far behind; cast out of the race.  
**Distant** (*dis'tant*), *a.* remote in time, place, or connection, etc.  
**Distaste** (*dis-tāst'*), *n.* dislike; disgust; — *v. t.* to dislike; to loathe.  
**Distasteful** (*dis-tāst'ful*), *a.* nauseous; offensive.  
**Distemper** (*dis-tem'pēr*), *n.* morbid state of the body; disense; — *v. t.* to affect with disense; to disturb.  
**Distend** (*dis-tend'*), *v. t.* to extend; to swell.  
**Distensible** (*dis-ten'si-bl*), *a.* that may be distended.  
**Distension** (*dis-ten'shun*), *n.* a stretching.  
**Distich** (*dis'tik*), *n.* a couplet, or two poetic lines.  
**Distill** (*dis-tīl'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to drop gently; to extract spirit.  
**Distillation** (*dis-tīl'ū'shun*), *n.* the act of distilling.  
**Distiller** (*dis-tīl'ēr*), *n.* one who distills.  
**Distillery** (*dis-tīl'ēr-ī*), *n.* a place for distilling.  
**Distinct** (*dis-tīngkt'*), *a.* separate; different; clear; not confused. [*n.* difference.  
**Distinction** (*dis-tīngkt'shun*), *n.* the act of distinguishing.  
**Distinctive** (*dis-tīngkt'iv*), *a.* marking or expressing distinction or difference.  
**Distinctly** (*dis-tīngkt'lī*), *ad.* in a distinct manner.  
**Distinctness** (*dis-tīngkt'nes*), *n.* clearness; precision.  
**Distinguish** (*dis-tīng'gwīsh*), *v. t.* or *i.* to note the difference between.  
**Distinguishable** (*dis-tīng'gwīsh-ā-bl*), *a.* capable of being distinguished.  
**Distinguished** (*dis-tīng'gwīsh't*), *a.* eminent; celebrated. [*twist*; to pervert.  
**Distort** (*dis-tōrt'*), *v. t.* to distort.  
**Distortion** (*dis-tōrt'shun*), *n.* the act of distorting.  
**Distract** (*dis-trakt'*), *v. t.* to draw different ways; to perplex; to confound; to disorder the reason.  
**Distracted** (*dis-trakt'ed*), *a.* deranged.  
**Distract** (*dis-trak'shun*), *n.* confusion; state of disordered reason.

**Distractive** (*dis-trakt'iv*), *a.* causing perplexity.  
**Distrain** (*dis-train'*), *v. t.* to seize goods for debt.  
**Distrainor** (*dis-train'ér*), *n.* one who seizes goods for debt.  
**Distrain** (*dis-train't*), *n.* a seizure for debt.  
**Distress** (*dis-tres'*), *n.* act of distressing; thing seized; extreme pain; — *v. t.* to pain; to afflict.  
**Distressful** (*dis-tres'ful*), *a.* giving anguish; full of distress.  
**Distressing** (*dis-tres'ing*), *a.* afflicting.  
**Distribute** (*dis-trib'yút*), *v. t.* to divide among a number.  
**Distributor** (*dis-trib'yú-tér*), *n.* one who distributes.  
**Distribution** (*dis-trib'yú-shun*), *n.* act of distributing.  
**Distributive** (*dis-trib'yú-tiv*), *a.* that distributes.  
**District** (*dis-tríkt*), *n.* a circuit; region; — *v. t.* to divide into circuits.  
**Distrust** (*dis-trust'*), *v. t.* to suspect; — *n.* want of confidence.  
**Distrustful** (*dis-trust'ful*), *a.* suspicious.  
**Disturb** (*dis-turb'*), *v. t.* to perplex; to disquiet; to agitate.  
**Disturbance** (*dis-turb'ans*), *n.* agitation; excitement of feeling.  
**Disturber** (*dis-turb'ér*), *n.* one who causes disturbance.  
**Disunion** (*dis-un'yun*), *n.* want of union.  
**Disunite** (*dis-un'ít*), *v. t.* to separate.  
**Disunity** (*dis-un'ít-i*), *n.* a state of separation; want of unity.  
**Disuse** (*dis-iz'*), *v. t.* to cease to make use of. [*of use.*]  
**Disuse** (*dis-us'*), *n.* cessation.  
**Ditch** (*dích*), *n.* a trench in the earth; — *v. t.* or *s.* to trench.  
**Dithyramb** (*dith'i-ram*), *n.* an ancient Greek hymn sung in honor of Bacchus.  
**Dithyrambic** (*dith'i-ram'bík*), *a.* wild and boisterous.  
**Ditto** (*dít'ô*), *n.* the same thing repeated. [*sung.*]  
**Ditty** (*dít'i*), *n.* a poem to be sung.  
**Diuretic** (*di-ú-ret'ík*), *a.* promoting urine.  
**Diurnal** (*di-úr'nal*), *a.* constituting a day; daily.

**Diuturnal** (*di-ú-tur'nal*), *a.* being of long continuance.  
**Divan** (*di-van*), *n.* Turkish council of state; a council chamber; a small sofa.  
**Divaricate** (*di-var'i-kāt*), *v. i.* to divide into two; to fork.  
**Divariation** (*di-var'i-kā-shun*), *n.* a separation into two branches.  
**Dive** (*dív*), *v. t.* to plunge under water; to go deep.  
**Diver** (*dív'ér*), *n.* one who dives; a waterfowl.  
**Diverge** (*dí-vérj'*), *v. t.* to tend various ways from one point.  
**Divergence** (*dí-vérj'ens*), *n.* departure from a point.  
**Divers** (*dí-vérz*), *a.* several; sundry.  
**Diverse** (*dí-vérz*), *a.* varied; different; various.  
**Diversely** (*dí-vérz-lí*), *ad.* differently.  
**Diversification** (*dí-vér-sí-fí-kā-shun*), *n.* the act of making various.  
**Diversiform** (*dí-vér-sí-form*), *a.* of different forms.  
**Diversify** (*dí-vér-sí-fy*), *v. t.* to make diverse or various.  
**Diversion** (*dí-vér'shun*), *n.* a turning aside; sport.  
**Diversity** (*dí-vér-sít-i*), *n.* difference; unlikeness; variety.  
**Divert** (*dí-vért'*), *v. t.* to turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.  
**Diverting** (*dí-vért'ing*), *a.* pleasing.  
**Diversitment** (*dí-vér'tiz-men't*), *n.* diversion.  
**Divest** (*dí-vest'*), *v. t.* to strip of clothes; to dispossess.  
**Divesture** (*dí-vest'úr*), *n.* the act of putting off.  
**Divide** (*dí-víd'*), *v. t.* to part or separate a whole; to keep apart.  
**Dividend** (*dív'i-dend*), *n.* number to be divided; share divided.  
**Divider** (*dí-víd'ér*), *n.* he who or that which divides; — *pl.* compasses.  
**Divination** (*dív-i-nā-shun*), *n.* a foretelling.  
**Divine** (*dí-vín'*), *a.* pertaining to God; — *n.* a minister of the Gospel; — *v. t.* or *i.* to foretell.  
**Divinely** (*dí-vín'lí*), *ad.* in a godlike manner.

**Diving-bell** (*dív'ing-bel*), *n.* a hollow vessel, bell-shaped and air-tight except at the bottom, which is open, in which a person may descend in deep water.  
**Divinity** (*dí-vín'i-ti*), *n.* divine nature; Deity; theology.  
**Divisibility** (*dí-víz-i-bíl'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being divisible.  
**Divisible** (*dí-víz-i-bl*), *a.* that may be divided.  
**Division** (*dí-vízh'un*), *n.* act of dividing.  
**Divisional** (*dí-vízh'un-al*), *a.* relating to division.  
**Divisor** (*dí-víz'or*), *n.* a number that divides another.  
**Divorce** (*dí-vórs'*), *n.* dissolution of marriage; — *v. t.* to sunder; to dissolve the marriage contract of.  
**Divulge** (*dí-vulj'*), *v. t.* to publish; to disclose or make known. [*that reveals.*]  
**Divulger** (*dí-vulj'ér*), *n.* he who divulges.  
**Divulsion** (*dí-vul'shun*), *n.* the act of plucking apart.  
**Dizziness** (*dí-zí-nee*), *n.* giddiness; vertigo.  
**Dizzy** (*díz'i*), *a.* affected with vertigo; giddy.  
**Do** (*dó*), *v. t.* [*pret. did; pp. done*] to act; to perform; to execute; to succeed; to answer the purpose.  
**Docile** (*dós-i-bl*), *a.* easily taught. [*taught.*]  
**Docile** (*dók'il*), *a.* ready to be taught.  
**Docility** (*dók-il'i-ti*), *n.* teachableness.  
**Dock** (*dok*), *n.* a place for ships; — *v. t.* to cut short.  
**Dockage** (*dók'áj*), *n.* pay for using a dock.  
**Docket** (*dók'et*), *n.* a label tied to goods; a register of cases in court; — *v. t.* to mark with titles.  
**Dockyard** (*dók'yárd*), *n.* a yard for naval stores.  
**Doctor** (*dók'tér*), *n.* a title in divinity, law, etc.; a physician.  
**Doctorate** (*dók'tér-át*), *n.* the degree of a doctor.



**Doctrinal** (*dok'tri-nal*), *a.* consisting in or containing doctrine; — *n.* something that is part of doctrine.

**Doctrine** (*dok'trin*), *n.* what is taught; — *a.* gospel truth; tenet.

**Document** (*dok'u-ment*), *n.* written instruction; proof; — *v. t.* to furnish with documents.

**Documentary** (*dok'u-ment'-a-ry*), *a.* consisting in written evidence.

**Dodecagon** (*dō-dek'a-gon*), *n.* a solid figure of twelve equal angles and sides.

**Dodecahedron** (*do-dek-a-he'dron*), *n.* a solid figure having twelve equal pentagonal sides.

**Dodge** (*dodj*), *v. t.* or *t.* to start suddenly aside; to evade.

**Dodo** (*dō'dō*), *n.* a large clumsy bird, now extinct.

**Doe** (*dō*), *n.* a female deer.

**Doer** (*dō'er*), *n.* one who performs.

**Does** (*dus*), third person singular of *do*, indicative mood, present tense. [strip.]

**Doff** (*dof*), *v. t.* to put off; to **dog** (*dog*), *n.* a domestic animal; — *v. t.* to follow continually.

**Dog-cart** (*dog'kärt*), *n.* a two or four wheel one horse open carriage for sportsmen.

**Dog-days** (*dog'däz*), *n. pl.* the days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, from the latter part of July to the beginning of September.

**Dogged** (*dog'ed*), *a.* sullen; morose.

**Doggedly** (*dog'ed-li*), *ad.* sullenly; morosely; sourly.

**Doggerel** (*dog'ér-el*), *n.* a kind of irregular measure in poetry.

**Dogma** (*dog'mä*), *n.* a settled opinion; a maxim or tenet.

**Dogmatical** (*dog-mat'ik-al*), *a.* positive; magisterial.

**Dogmatios** (*dog-mat'iks*), *n. sing.* doctrinal theology.

**Dogmatism** (*dog-ma-tizm*), *n.* positiveness in opinion.

**Dogmatist** (*dog-ma-tist*), *n.* one who is a confident asserter.

**Dogmatize** (*dog-ma-tiz*), *v. i.* to assert positively without proof.

**Dog-star** (*dog'stär*), *n.* Sirius.

**Dog-tooth** (*dog'tooth*), *n.* a tooth like a dog's. [tile trot.]

**Dog-trot** (*dog'trot*), *n.* a gait.

**Dolly** (*dol'i*), *n.* a small napkin, generally colored.

**Doings** (*dō'ings*), *n. pl.* things done.

**Doit** (*doi*), *n.* a small piece of money; a trifle.

**Dole** (*döl*), *n.* a thing dealt out; — *v. t.* to deal out; to distribute.

**Doleful** (*döl'ful*), *a.* expressing or causing grief.

**Dolefulness** (*döl'ful-nes*), *n.* dismal state.

**Dolesome** (*döl'sum*), *a.* gloomy. [girl.]

**Doll** (*dol*), *n.* a puppet for a Dollar (*dölär*), *n.* a coin of the United States, worth 100 cents.

**Dolorific** (*dol-ér-if'ik*), *a.* causing pain or grief.

**Dolorous** (*dol'ér-us*), *a.* sorrowful; painful.

**Dolphin** (*dol'fin*), *n.* a cetaceous mammal or fish.

**Dolt** (*dölt*), *n.* a stupid fellow.

**Doltish** (*dölt'ish*), *a.* stupid; blockish.

**Domain** (*dō-män*), *n.* extent of territory or sway.

**Dome** (*döm*), *n.* the part of a roof in the form of an inverted cup or half globe.

**Domestic** (*dō-mes'tik*), *a.* belonging to home; — *n.* a house-servant.

**Domesticate** (*dō-mes'ti-kät*), *v. t.* to make domestic or tame.

**Domicile** (*dom'i-sil*), *n.* a permanent dwelling; — *v. t.* to establish a fixed residence.

**Domiciliary** (*dom-i-sil'i-a-ry*), *a.* pertaining to an abode.

**Domiciliate** (*dom-i-sil'i-ä*), *v. t.* to establish in a domicile or permanent residence.

**Dominant** (*dom'i-nant*), *a.* ruling; prevailing.

**Domination** (*dom-i-nä'shun*), *n.* rule; tyranny.

**Domineer** (*dom-i-nēr*), *v. i.* to rule with insolence.

**Dominecal** (*dō-min'ik-al*), *a.* noting the Lord's day.

**Dominican** (*dō-min'i-kan*), *n.* one of a certain order of monks.

**Dominion** (*dō-min'yun*), *n.* sovereign authority.

**Domino** (*dom'i-nō*), *n.* a hood or cloak; — *pl.* (*dom'i-nōz*), name of a game played with dotted pieces of wood.

**Don** (*dōn*), *n.* a Spanish title; — *v. t.* to put on. [stow.]

**Donate** (*dō'nät*), *v. t.* to be-  
**Donation** (*dō-nä'shun*), *n.* a gift; present. [a largess.]

**Donative** (*dōn'a-tiv*), *n.* a gift; Done (*dün*), *pp.* of *do*.

**Donee** (*dō-nēr*), *n.* one to whom a donation is made.

**Donkey** (*dong'ki*), *n.* an ass; — *pl.* Donkeys. [gives.]

**Donor** (*dō'nēr*), *n.* one who

**Doom** (*dōm*), *v. t.* to sentence; to destine; — *n.* sentence given. [of judgment.]

**Doomsday** (*dōoms'dä*), *n.* day

**Door** (*dör*), *n.* the gate of a house; entrance.

**Doric** (*dör'ik*), *a.* noting an order of architecture.

**Dormancy** (*dor'man-si*), *n.* quiescence; sleep.

**Dormant** (*dor'mant*), *a.* sleeping; private.

**Dormer** (*dor'mēr*), *n.* a window in the roof of a house.

**Dormitory** (*dor'mi-to-ri*), *n.* a place to sleep in.

**Dorsal** (*dör'sal*), *a.* relating to the back.

**Dose** (*dōs*), *n.* as much medicine as is taken at one time; — *v. t.* to give in doses.

**Dost** (*dust*), the second person of *do*.

**Dot** (*dot*), *n.* a point used in writing and printing; — *v. t.* to mark with dots.

**Dotage** (*döt'äz*), *n.* imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

**Dotal** (*döt'al*), *a.* pertaining to dower or to dowry.

**Dotard** (*döt'ard*), *n.* one whose mind is impaired by age. [endowment.]

**Dotation** (*dō-tä'shun*), *n.* an

**Dote** (*döt*), *v. i.* to be or become silly through age.

**Dotted** (*döt'ed*), *pp.* marked with dots.

**Double** (*dub'l*), *a.* twofold; — *v. t.* to make twofold; to pass round a headland; — *n.* twice the quantity.

**Double-dealing** (*dub'l-deal-ing*), *n.* dealing with duplicity.

**Double-entry** (*dub'l-en-tri*), *n.* a mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made



of every transaction, one on the Dr. side, the other on the Cr. side, in order that the one entry may check the other.

**Doubleness** (*dub'l-nes*), *n.* duplicity.

**Doublet** (*dub'let*), *n.* a pair; a waistcoat; — *pl.* the same number on both dice, etc.

**Doubling** (*dub'king*), *n.* act of inaking double; a fold.

**Doubloon** (*dub-loon'*), *n.* a Spanish and Portuguese coin worth about sixteen dollars.

**Doubly** (*dub'ly*), *ad.* with twice the quantity.

**Doubt** (*dout*), *v. t.* to hesitate; — *v. t.* to distrust; *n.* hesitation; distrust.

**Doubtful** (*dout'ful*), *a.* uncertain. [with doubt.

**Doubtfully** (*dout'ful-ly*), *ad.*

**Doubtless** (*dout'less*), *ad.* without doubt; unquestionably. [gift: bribe.

**Douceur** (*doo-sèr'*), *n.* [Fr.] a

**Douche** (*doosh*), *n.* [Fr.] a jet of water thrown on some part of the body.

**Dough** (*dō*), *n.* unbaked paste.

**Doughty** (*dow'ty*), *a.* brave; able; strong.

**Doughy** (*dō'y*), *a.* like dough.

**Down** (*doun*), *v. t.* or *i.* to plunge over head into water.

**Dove** (*dov*), *n.* a domestic pigeon.

**Dove-cot** (*dov'kot*), *n.* a place or house for pigeons.

**Dovetail** (*dov'tail*), *n.* a joint in form of a dove's tail.



**Dovew** (*dow'a-jēr*), *n.* a widow with a jointure.

**Dowdy** (*dow'di*), *n.* an awkward, ill-dressed woman.

**Dowdyish** (*dow'di-ish*), *a.* like a dowdy.

**Dowel** (*dow'el*), *v. t.* to fasten boards together by pins.

**Dower** (*dow'ēr*), *n.* the portion of a married woman or a widow. [tioned.

**Powered** (*dow'erd*), *a.* powdered (*doun*), *prep.* along a descent; — *ad.* below the

horizon; — *n.* bank of sand; soft feathers or tender hair.

**Downfall** (*doun'fawl*), *n.* a fall; ruin.

**Downhearted** (*doun'härt'ed*), *a.* dejected in spirits.

**Downright** (*doun'rikt*), *a.* open; plain; — *ad.* plainly; frankly.

**Downward** (*doun'ward*), }  
**Downwards** (*doun'wards*), }

*a.* descending; — *ad.* to a lower place. [down; soft.

**Downy** (*doun'y*), *a.* like

**Dowry** (*dow'ri*), *n.* a wife's portion. See **Dower**.

**Doxology** (*doks-ol'o-jy*), *n.* a hymn or form of giving praise to God.

**Doze** (*dōz*), *v. t.* to slumber; — *v.* imperfect sleep.

**Dozen** (*dūz'n*), *a.* or *n.* twelve things. [sleepy.

**Dozy** (*dōz'y*), *a.* drowsy;

**Drab** (*drab*), *n.* a low, sluttish woman; — *a.* of a dun color.

**Drabbie** (*drab'l*), *v. t.* or *i.* to drabble.

**Drachm** (*drām*), *n.* the eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries' weight. [refuse.

**Draff** (*drāf*), *n.* dregs; lees;

**Draft** (*drāft*), *n.* order for money; a sketch; a detachment; — *v. t.* to draw; to select.

**Drag** (*drag*), *v. t.* to pull with force; — *n.* a net; a harrow.

**Drabble** (*drag'b*), *v. t.* to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along.

**Drag-net** (*drag'net*), *n.* a net to be drawn.

**Dragoman** (*drag'o-man*), *n.* an interpreter.

**Dragon** (*drag'un*), *n.* a fabulous winged serpent.

**Dragoon** (*dra-goon'*), *n.* a horse soldier; — *v. t.* to persecute.

**Drain** (*drān*), *n.* a channel for water; — *v. t.* or *i.* to draw off gradually; to exhaust.

**Drainage** (*drān'āj*), *n.* a drawing off.

**Drake** (*drūk*), *n.* a male duck.

**Dram** (*drām*), *n.* a glass of spirits; one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; one eighth of an ounce apothecaries' weight.

**Drama** (*drā'mā* or *drā'mā*), *n.* a theatrical composition; a play.

**Dramatic** (*dra-mat'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the drama.

**Dramatist** (*dra-ma-tist*), *n.* a writer of plays.

**Dramatize** (*dra-m'a-tize*), *v. t.* to compose in the form of a play.

**Drank** (*drangk*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Drink*.

**Drape** (*drāp*), *v. t.* to cover with drapery.

**Draper** (*drāp'ēr*), *n.* one who deals in cloths.

**Drapery** (*drāp'ēr-y*), *n.* cloth goods; hangings of any kind.

**Drastic** (*drās'tik*), *a.* powerful; active.

**Draught** (*drāft*), *n.* act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; sketch.

**Draught-horse** (*drāft'hors*), *n.* a horse for drawing.

**Draughts** (*drāfts*), *n. pl.* a game.

**Draughtsman** (*drāfts'man*), *n.* one who draws writings or designs.

**Draw** (*draw*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. drew; pp. drawn] to pull; to allure.

**Drawback** (*draw'bak*), *n.* duty refunded on goods; any loss.

**Draw-bridge** (*draw'brj*), *n.* a bridge to be drawn up or aside.

**Drawee** (*draw'ēr*), *n.* one on whom a bill is drawn.

**Drawer** (*draw'ēr*), *n.* one who draws a bill; a sliding box; — *pl.* an under-garment for the legs.

**Drawing** (*draw'ing*), *n.* a delineation; sketch.

**Drawing-room** (*draw'ing-rōm*), *n.* a room for receiving company.

**Drawl** (*drawl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to lengthen in speaking.

**Drawn** (*drawn*), *pp.* of *Draw*.

**Drawn-butter** (*drawn'but-tēr*), *n.* melted butter.

**Dray** (*drā*), *n.* a low cart on wheels.

**Dray-horse** (*drā'hōrs*), *n.* a horse used in a dray.

**Drayman** (*drā'man*), *n.* a man that drives a dray.

**Dread** (*dred*), *n.* great and continuing fear; terror; — *v. t.* to be in great fear; — *a.* awful; terrible.

**Dreadful** (*dred'ful*), *a.* inspiring dread.

Dreadfully (*dred'fūl-lī*), *ad.* terribly.

Dreadless (*dred'les*), *a.* fearless: bold.

Dream (*drēm*), *n.* thoughts in sleep:—*v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* dreamed, dreamt] to think in sleep; to fancy.

Dreamer (*drēm'ēr*), *n.* one who dreams.

Dreamless (*drēm'les*), *a.* free from dreams.

Dreamt (*drēm't*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Dream*.

Dreamy (*drēm'tī*), *a.* full of dreams; visionary.

Dreariness (*drār'i-nes*), *n.* gloominess.

Dreary (*drēr'i*), *a.* sorrowful; dismal; gloomy.

Dredge (*dreg*), *n.* an oyster-net:—*v. t.* to sprinkle flour; to gather with a dredge.

Dredger (*dreg'ēr*), *n.* a man who fishes with a dredge.

Dredging-box (*dreg'ing-box*), *n.* a box for sprinkling with flour. [*use.*]

Dregs (*dregz*), *n. pl.* lees; ref-drench (*drench*), *v. t.* to wet thoroughly:—*n.* a dose for a beast.

Dress (*dres*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* dressed, drest] to clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound;—*n.* clothes worn.

Dresser (*dres'ēr*), *n.* one who dresses; a kitchen table.

Dressing-case (*dres'ing-kās*), *n.* a case of articles used in dressing one's self.

Dressing-room (*dres'ing-roōm*), *n.* a room to dress in.

Dressy (*dres'tī*), *a.* showy in dress.

Dribble (*drib'l*), *v. t.* to slaver.

Dribbled (*drib'let*), *n.* small quantity; a petty sum.

Drift (*driфт*), *n.* design; pile of snow or sand:—*v. t.* or *i.* to float; to form in heaps.

Drill (*dril*), *n.* a tool for boring holes:—*v. t.* to bore; to train soldiers by exercise.

Drilling (*dril'ing*), *n.* a coarse linen or cotton cloth used for trowers.

Drill-plow (*dril'plov*), *n.* a plow for sowing grain in drills.

Drink (*dringk*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* drank; *pp.* drunk] to swallow liquor.

Drinker (*dringk'ēr*), *n.* one who drinks.

Drinking (*dringk'ing*), *n.* act of swallowing liquors.

Drip (*drip*), *v. t.* to fall in drops.

Drippings (*drip'ingz*), *n. pl.* fat falling from roasting meat.

Dripping-pan (*drip'ing-pan*), *n.* a pan to catch the drippings of roast meat.

Drive (*driv*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* drove; *pp.* driven] to urge; to compel; to rush on.

Drivel (*driv'l*), *v. t.* to slaver;—*n.* slaver; spittle.

Driveler (*driv'l-ēr*), *n.* a simpleton.

Driven (*driv'n*), *pp.* of *Drive*.

Driver (*driv'ēr*), *n.* one who drives.

Drizzle (*dриз'l*), *v. t.* to fall in small drops.

Drizzly (*driz'li*), *a.* shedding small drops.

Droll (*drōl*), *a.* comical; odd.

Drollery (*drōl'ēr-i*), *n.* buffoonery; low sport.

Dromedary (*drum'ē-da-ri*), *n.* a camel with one hump.

Drone (*drēm*), *n.* the male bee; a slug-gard:—*v. i.* to live idly.

Droop (*drōop*), *v. t.* to pine; to languish; to be dispirited.

Drooping (*drōop'ing*), *a.* languishing.

Drop (*drōp*), *n.* a globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gal-low:—*v. i.* to fall in drops:—*v. t.* to let fall.

Droppings (*drōp'ingz*), *n. pl.* that which falls in drops.

Dropsical (*drōp'si-kal*), *a.* diseased with dropsy.

Dropsy (*drōp'sī*), *n.* unnatural collection of water in the body. [*metals.*]

Dross (*dros*), *n.* the scum of Drossy (*dros'tī*), *a.* full of dross.

Drought (*drowt*), *n.* dry weather; dryness; thirst.

Droguaty (*drow'tī*), *a.* dry; wanting rain.

Drove (*drōv*), *pret.* of *Drive*;—*n.* a number of animals driven.

Druck (*druck*), *n.* a number of animals driven.

Drover (*drōv'ēr*), *n.* one who drives cattle.

Drown (*drown*), *v. t.* to suffocate in water; to overflow.

Drowse (*drowse*), *v. t.* to grow heavy with sleep.

Drowsiness (*drow'zī-nes*), *n.* sleepiness. [*heavy.*]

Droway (*drow'zī*), *a.* sleepy; Drub (*drub*), *n.* a thump; a blow:—*v. t.* to beat heartily. [*beating.*]

Drubbing (*drub'ing*), *n.* a Drudge (*drug*), *v. t.* to labor in mean offices; to toil;—*n.* a slave to work.

Drudgery (*drug'ēr-i*), *n.* hard labor; toil.

Drug (*drug*), *n.* any substance used in medicine:—*v. t.* to administer drugs.

Drugget (*drug'et*), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth.

Druggist (*drug'ist*), *n.* one who deals in drugs.

Druid (*drōo'id*), *n.* an ancient Celtic priest. [*female* Druid.

Druideess (*drōo'id-es*), *n.* a Druidical (*drōo'id-ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the Druids.

Druidism (*drōo'id-izm*), *n.* religion of the Druids.

Drum (*drum*), *n.* a military instrument; part of the ear:—*v. i.* to beat a drum.

Drum-major (*drum-mā'jēr*), *n.* the chief drummer.

Drummer (*drum'ēr*), *n.* one who beats a drum.

Drum-stick (*drum'stik*), *n.* a stick for beating drums.

Drunk (*drungk*), *a.* intoxicated; inebriated.

Drunkard (*drungk'ard*), *n.* one addicted to drunkenness.

Drunken (*drungk'n*), *a.* intoxicated.

Drunkenness (*drungk'nes-nes*), *n.* intoxication; inebriation.

Drupe (*drōop*), *n.* a fruit without valves, as the plum.

Drupaceous (*drōo-pā'shus*), *a.* producing drupes.

Dry (*drī*), *a.* having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastic:—*v. t.* or *i.* to free from moisture.

Dryad (*drī'ad*), *n.* a wood-nymph.

Dry-goods (*drī'gōōdz*), *n. pl.* cloths, etc., in distinction from groceries.

Dryly (*drī'li*), *ad.* coldly; sarcastically.



**Dryness** (*drī'nes*), *n.* thirst; drought. [*of timber.*]  
**Dry-rot** (*drī'rot*), *n.* a decay  
**Dry-nurse** (*drī'nurs*), *n.* a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast.  
**Dry-salter** (*drī'savolt-ēr*), *n.* a dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, etc.  
**Dry-saltory** (*drī'savolt-er-i*), *n.* the articles or the business of a dry-salter.  
**Dry-shod** (*drī'shod*), *a.* having the feet dry.  
**Dual** (*dū'al*), *a.* expressing or consisting of the number 2.  
**Dualism** (*dū'al-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of two gods, one good and one evil.  
**Duality** (*dū'al-i-ti*), *n.* state of being two. [*title.*]  
**Dub** (*dūb*), *v. t.* to confer a  
**Dubious** (*dū'bi-us*), *a.* of uncertain issue; not clear or plain.  
**Dubiously** (*dū'bi-us-i*), *ad.*  
**Dubitation** (*dū-bi-tā'shun*), *n.* the act of doubting; doubt. [*to a duke.*]  
**Ducal** (*dū'kal*), *a.* pertaining  
**Ducat** (*dū'kat*), *n.* a coin of several countries of Europe.  
**Duchess** (*dū'ches*), *n.* the wife of a duke.  
**Duchy** (*dū'chi*), *n.* the territory of a duke.  
**Duck** (*dūk*), *n.* a water-fowl; a species of canvas;—*v. t.* to dive under water; to stoop or nod.  
**Ducking** (*dūk'ing*), *n.* immersion of the head in water.  
**Duckling** (*dūk'ling*), *n.* a young duck.  
**Duct** (*dūkt*), *n.* a tube; a canal; a passage.  
**Ductile** (*dūkt'il*), *a.* easily led; capable of being drawn out into wires or threads.  
**Ductility** (*dūkt-il-i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being easily extended.  
**Dudgeon** (*dū'jun*), *n.* a small dagger; anger; ill-will.  
**Duds** (*dūdz*), *n. pl.* old clothes.  
**Due** (*dū*), *a.* owed; owing; proper;—*n.* a debt; right; claim.  
**Duel** (*dū'el*), *n.* a fight between two.  
**Duelist** (*dū'el-ist*), *n.* a frequent fighter in duels.

**Duenna** (*dū-en'ā*), *n.* an old woman who acts as a guardian to a young one.  
**Duet** (*dū-et'*), *n.* a musical piece for two performers.  
**Dug** (*dug*), *n.* the teat or nipple of a beast;—*pret.* and *pp.* of *Dug*.  
**Dugong** (*dū-gong'*), *n.* a kind of herb-eating cetaceous animal, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas.  
**Duke** (*dūk*), *n.* the highest order of nobility.  
**Dukedom** (*dūk'dm*), *n.* estate of a duke.  
**Dulcet** (*dū'set*), *a.* sweet; harmonious.  
**Dulcifluous** (*dū-sif'lū-us*), *a.* sweetly flowing.  
**Dulcify** (*dū'si-fi*), *v. t.* to sweeten.  
**Dulcimer** (*dū'si-mēr*), *n.* a musical instrument played with sticks.  
**Dull** (*dūl*), *a.* stupid; slow; blunt;—*v. t.* to blunt; to stupefy;—*v. i.* to become blunt. [*person.*]  
**Dullard** (*dūl'ard*), *n.* a stupid  
**Dullness** (*dūl'nes*), *n.* state of being dull; bluntness.  
**Duly** (*dū'li*), *ad.* fitly; properly.  
**Dumb** (*dūm*), *a.* mute; incapable of speech.  
**Dumb-bells** (*dūm'belz*), *n.* weights used for exercise.  
**Dumbly** (*dūm'li*), *ad.* without using words.  
**Dumbness** (*dūm'nes*), *n.* inability to speak; muteness.  
**Dummy** (*dūm'i*), *n.* a dumb person; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand when only three persons play at whist.  
**Dumpish** (*dūmp'ish*), *a.* stupid; moping.  
**Dumpling** (*dūmp'ling*), *n.* a kind of small thick pudding or mass of paste.  
**Dumps** (*dūmps*), *n. pl.* a moping state. [*and thick.*]  
**Dumpy** (*dūmp'i*), *a.* short  
**Dun** (*dūn*), *a.* of a dark color; gloomy;—*n.* a dark color; a clamorous creditor;—*v. t.* to urge for payment.  
**Dunce** (*dūns*), *n.* a blockhead.  
**Dun-fish** (*dūn'fish*), *n.* a codfish

cured in a particular manner. [*animals; manure.*]  
**Dung** (*dung*), *n.* excrement of  
**Dungeon** (*dūn'jun*), *n.* a close, dark prison.  
**Duo** (*dū'ō*), *n.* a duet.  
**Duodecimal** (*dū-ō-des't-mal*), *a.* proceeding by twelves.  
**Duodecimo** (*dū-ō-des't-mō*), *n.* a book having twelve leaves to a sheet.  
**Duodenum** (*dū-ō-dē'num*), *n.* the first of the small intestines.  
**Dupe** (*dūp*), *n.* one easily deceived;—*v. t.* to impose on.  
**Duple** (*dū'pl*), *a.* double.  
**Duplicate** (*dū'pli-kāt*), *v. t.* to double;—*n.* an exact copy;—*a.* double; two-fold.  
**Duplication** (*dū'pli-kā'shun*), *n.* act of doubling.  
**Duplicature** (*dū'pli-kā-tūr*), *n.* a fold.  
**Duplicity** (*dū'plis'i-ti*), *n.* insincerity of heart or speech.  
**Durability** (*dū-ra-bil'i-ti*), *n.* power of lasting without perishing.  
**Durable** (*dū'rā-b'l*), *a.* lasting.  
**Durance** (*dū'rāns*), *n.* imprisonment.  
**Duration** (*dū-rā'shun*), *n.* length of time.  
**Duress** (*dū'res*), *n.* constraint.  
**During** (*dū'r'ing*), *ppr.* continuing. [*v. i.*]  
**Durst** (*durst*), *pret.* of *Dare*.  
**Dusk** (*dusk*), *a.* slightly dark;—*n.* a tending to darkness.  
**Dusky** (*dusk'i*), *a.* partially dark.  
**Dust** (*dust*), *n.* particles of dry earth; a low condition;—*v. t.* to brush dust from.  
**Dusty** (*dust'i*), *a.* covered with dust. [*ing duty.*]  
**Dutious** (*dū'tē-us*), *a.* fullfil-  
**Dutiable** (*dū'ti-a-b'l*), *a.* subject to duties.  
**Dutiful** (*dū'ti-ful*), *a.* obedient to parents; respectful.  
**Dutifully** (*dū'ti-ful-lī*), *ad.* obediently.  
**Dutiffulness** (*dū'ti-ful-nes*), *n.* obedience.  
**Duty** (*dū'ti*), *n.* what one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax or customs.  
**Duvmvirate** (*dū-um'vi-rā*), *n.* government by two men.  
**Dwarf** (*dwa'vrf*), *n.* a person or plant below the common



size; — *v. t.* to hinder from growing; — *a.* below the natural size.

**Dwarfish** (*dwa'vrf'ish*), *a.* below the usual size; little; low.

**Dwell** (*dwel*), *v. i.* [*pret.* dwelled, dwelt] to live in a place; to inhabit; to reside.

**Dweller** (*dwel'er*), *n.* an inhabitant.

**Dwelling** (*dwel'ing*), *n.* a mansion. [*of Dwelt.*]

**Dwelt** (*dwelt*), *pret.* and *pp.*

**Dwindle** (*dwin'dl*), *v. i.* to become less or feeble.

**Dye** (*dī*), *v. t.* to color; to stain; — *n.* coloring liquor; tinge.

**Dyeing** (*dī'ing*), *ppr.* staining; — *n.* art of coloring cloths.

**Dyer** (*dī'er*), *n.* one whose trade is to color cloths, etc.

**Dying** (*dī'ing*), *ppr.* expiring.

**Dynamics** (*dī-nam'iks*), *n. pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.

**Dynamometer** (*din-a-mom'e-ter*), *n.* an instrument for measuring the relative

strength of men, animals, etc.

**Dynasty** (*dī-nas-ti*), *n.* a race of kings of the same family; sovereignty.

**Dysenteric** (*dis-en-ter'ik*), *a.* pertaining to dysentery.

**Dysentery** (*dīs'en-ter-i*), *n.* a bloody flux.

**Dyspepsy** (*dis-pep'si*), *n.* indigestion or difficulty of digestion.

**Dyspeptic** (*dis-pep'tik*), *a.* afflicted with indigestion or pertaining to indigestion.

## E.

**EACH** (*ēch*), *a.* every; denoting every one separately.

**Eager** (*ē'gēr*), *a.* keenly desirous.

**Eagerly** (*ē'gēr-lī*), *ad.* with eagerness.

**Eagerness** (*ē'gēr-nes*), *n.* eagerness.

**Eagle** (*ē'gl*), *n.* a bird of prey.

**Eaglet** (*ē'glet*), *n.* a young eagle.

**Ear** (*ēr*), *n.* the organ of hearing; a spike of corn; — *v. i.* to shoot into ears.

**Eared** (*ērd*), *a.* having ears.

**Earl** (*ēr*), *n.* a title of nobility. [*vance in time.*]

**Earliness** (*ēr'li-nes*), *n.* ad-early.

**Early** (*ēr'ti*), *a.* being in good time or season; — *ad.* soon; in good time. [*labor.*]

**Earn** (*ēr'n*), *v. t.* to gain by

**Earnest** (*ēr'n'est*), *a.* eager; diligent; — *n.* money advanced. [*eagerly.*]

**Earnestly** (*ēr'n'est-lī*), *ad.*

**Earnestness** (*ēr'n'est-nes*), *n.* fixed desire; zeal.

**Earnings** (*ēr'n'ingz*), *n. pl.* the reward of services.

**Ear-ring** (*ēr'ring*), *n.* jewel for the ear.

**Earth** (*ērth*), *n.* mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; country; — *v. t.* to cover with mold.

**Earthen** (*ērth'n*), *a.* made of earth or clay.

**Earthling** (*ērth'ling*), *n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

**Earthly** (*ērth'lī*), *a.* pertaining to earth.

**Earthquake** (*ērth'kwāk*), *n.*

a shaking or trembling of the earth. [*of earth.*]

**Earthy** (*ērth'y*), *a.* consisting

**Ear-wax** (*ēr'waks*), *n.* a thick matter secreted in the ear.

**Ear-witness** (*ēr'wit-nes*), *n.* one who attests what he has heard.

**Ease** (*ēz*), *n.* freedom from pain; rest; facility; — *v. t.* to relieve from pain.

**Easel** (*ē'z*), *n.* a frame on which pictures

are placed while being painted.

**Easement** (*ēz'ment*), *n.* ease; relief.

**Easily** (*ē'zi-lī*), *ad.* with ease.

**East** (*ēst*), *n.* the quarter where the sun rises; — *a.* from or toward the sun.

**Easter** (*ēst'ēr*), *n.* the feast of Christ's resurrection.

**Easterly** (*ēst'ēr-lī*), *a.* pertaining to the east.

**Eastern** (*ēst'ēr'n*), *a.* being in or from the east.

**Eastward** (*ēst-ward*), *ad.* toward the east.

**Easy** (*ē'zi*), *a.* free from anxiety; not difficult.

**Eat** (*ēt*), *v. t.* [*pret.* ate; *pp.* eat, eaten] to take food; to corrode; — *v. i.* to take food.

**Eatable** (*ēt'a-b'l*), *a.* fit to be eaten; — *n.* any thing to be eaten. [*proof.*]

**Eaves** (*ēvz*), *n. pl.* edges of a

**Eaves-dropper** (*ēvz'drop-*

*ēr*), *n.* one who tries to overhear private conversation.

**Ebb** (*ēb*), *v. i.* to flow back; to decay; to decline; — *n.* a recess of the tide; decline.

**Ebb-tide** (*ēb'tīd*), *n.* reflux of a tide.

**Ebon** (*ē'bōn*), *a.* like ebony.

**Ebony** (*ē'bō-ni*), *n.* a species of hard, heavy wood.

**Ebriety** (*ē-brī'e-ti*), *n.* drunkenness.

**Ebullient** (*ē-bul'yent*), *a.* boiling over.

**Ebullition** (*ē-bul'ish'un*), *n.* act of boiling.

**Eccentric** (*ēk-sen'trik*), *n.* a wheel or disk having its

axis out from the center; — *a.* irregular; anomalous.

**Eccentricity** (*ēk-sen'tris-i-ti*), *n.* deviation from the center; irregularity.

**Ecclesiastic** (*ēk-klē-zī-as'tik*), *n.* a clergyman.

**Ecclesiastical** (*ēk-klē-zī-as'tik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the church.

**Echo** (*ēk'ō*), *n.* a sound reflected or reverberated; — *v. i.* or *t.* to reverberate or resound.

**Eclaircissement** (*ē-klē-ris-mang'*), *n.* act of explaining an affair.

**Eclat** (*ē-klat'*), *n.* striking effect; applause; renown.





**Eclectic** (ek-lek'tik), *a.* selecting.

**Eclecticism** (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* the practice of selecting from different systems.

**Eclipse** (ē-klips'), *n.* the obscuration of a heavenly body by some other body; — *v. t.* to darken.

**Ecliptic** (ē-klipt'ik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun.

**Eclogue** (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

**Economical** (ē-kon'om'ik-al), *a.* saving; frugal.

**Economist** (ē-kon'o-mist), *n.* one who is frugal.

**Economize** (ē-kon'o-mīz), *v. t. or i.* to use with economy.

**Economy** (ē-kon'o-mi), *n.* frugal use of money.

**Ectasy** (ek'tas-i), *n.* excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.

**Ecstatic** (ek-stat'ik), *a.* trans-  
porting.

**Ecumenical** (ek-u-men'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to the habitable world; general.

**Edacious** (ē-dā'shus), *a.* greedy.

**Edacity** (ē-das'ti-ti), *n.* greed.

**Eddy** (ed'i), *n.* circular motion of water; — *a.* whirling.

**Edematose** (ē-dem'a-tōz), *a.* swollen with watery humor; dropsical.

**Edematous** (ē-dem'a-tus), *a.* swollen with watery humor; dropsical.

**Eden** (ē-den), *n.* garden where Adam and Eve lived; paradise.

**Edge** (ej), *n.* sharp side; brink; — *v. t.* to sharpen.

**Edged** (ejd), *a.* sharp.

**Edging** (ej'ing), *n.* a narrow lace; a border.

**Edge-tool** (ej'tōd), *n.* a cutting instrument.

**Edgewise** (ej'wīz), *ad.* with the edge forward.

**Edible** (ed'i-bl), *a.* fit to be eaten.

**Edict** (ē'dikt), *n.* a law promulgated; a decree.

**Edification** (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up; instruction.

**Edifice** (ed'i-fis), *n.* a large structure.

**Edify** (ed'i-fī), *v. t.* to build up, or instruct; to improve.

**Edit** (ed'it), *v. t.* to prepare for publication.

**Edition** (ē-dish'un), *n.* the whole number of copies of a book printed at once.

**Editor** (ed'it-ēr), *n.* one who prepares for publication.

**Editorial** (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* pertaining to an editor.

**Editorship** (ed'it-ēr-ship), *n.* the business of an editor.

**Educate** (ed'ū-kāl), *v. t.* to bring up.

**Educator** (ed'ū-kā-tēr), *n.* one who educates.

**Education** (ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* instruction; formation of manners.

**Educational** (ed-ū-kā'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to education.

**Educationist** (ed-ū-kā'shun-ist), *n.* one who promotes education.

**Educe** (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* to draw out; to elicit; to extract.

**Educible** (ē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* that may be educed.

**Eduction** (ē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of drawing out.

**Eel** (ēd), *n.* a kind of snake-like fish.

[be uttered.]

**Effable** (ef'a-bl), *a.* that may be uttered.

**Efface** (ef-fās'), *v. t.* to deface; to blot out.

**Effacement** (ef-fās'ment), *n.* act of effacing.

**Effect** (ef-fekt'), *n.* that which is done; — *v. t.* to bring to pass; to accomplish.

**Effective** (ef-fekt'iv), *a.* able for service.

[with effect.]

**Effectively** (ef-fekt'iv-li), *ad.*

**Effects** (ef-fekts'), *n. pl.* goods.

**Effectual** (ef-fekt'ū-al), *a.* producing effect.

**Effectually** (ef-fekt'ū-al-li), *ad.* with effect.

**Effectuate** (ef-fekt'ū-āt), *v. t.* to bring to pass.

**Effeminacy** (ef-fem'i-na-si), *n.* womanish delicacy.

**Effeminate** (ef-fem'i-nāt), *a.* womanish; weak; voluptuous.

**Effervesce** (ef-fēr-ves'), *v. t.* to boil gently and throw out an elastic gas.

**Effervescence** (ef-fēr-ves'-ens), *n.* commotion; bubbling.

**Effervescent** (ef-fēr-ves'-ent), *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.

**Effete** (ef-fēt'), *a.* worn out.

**Efficacious** (ef-fi-kā'shus), *a.* productive of effects.

**Efficacy** (ef-fi-kā-si), *n.* power to produce.

**Efficiency** (ef-fish'en-si), *n.* power of producing effect.

**Efficient** (ef-fish'-ent), *a.* that produces effect; — *n.* an active cause.

[a person.]

**Effigy** (ef-fi-jī), *n.* an image of

**Effloresce** (ef-flo-res'), *v. t.* to form a mealy powder on the surface.

**Efflorescence** (ef-flo-res'-ens), *n.* production of flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.

**Efflorescent** (ef-flo-res'-ent), *a.* shooting out like flowers.

**Effluence** (ef-flū-ens), *n.* a flowing out.

**Effluent** (ef-flū-ent), *a.* flowing out.

**Effluvium** (ef-flū-vi-um), *n.* exhalations from putrefying substances; — *pl.* Effluvia.

**Efflux** (ef-fluks), *n.* a flowing out; that which flows out.

**Effluxion** (ef-fluk'shun), *n.* a flowing out.

**Effort** (ef'fort), *n.* exertion of strength.

[impudence.]

**Effrontery** (ef-frunt'ēr-i), *n.*

**Effulgence** (ef-ful-jens), *n.* a flood of light.

**Effulgent** (ef-ful-jent), *a.* shining with a flood of light.

**Effuse** (ef-fūz'), *v. t.* to pour out.

**Effusion** (ef-fū-zhun), *n.* a pouring out.

**Effusive** (ef-fū-siv), *a.* pouring out.

**Egg** (eg), *n.* a body formed in the females of birds, from which their young is produced.

[sweet brier.]

**Egplant** (eg'lan-tin), *n.* the

**Egoism** (ē-go-izm), *n.* a passionate love of self.

**Egotism** (ē-go-tizm), *n.* self-commendation; vanity.

**Egotist** (ē-go-tist), *n.* one always talking of himself.

**Egotistic** (ē-go-tist'ik), *a.* addicted to egotism; conceited; full of self.

**Egotize** (ē-go-tīz), *v. i.* to talk or write much of one's self.

**Egregious** (ē-grē-jus), *a.* remarkable; extraordinary.

**Egregiously** (ē-grē-jus-li), *ad.* enormously.

**Egress** (ē-gres), *n.* act of going out.

**Égrette** (*ē-gret'*), *n.* ornaments of feathers, ribbons, etc.

**Egyptian** (*ē-jip'shan*), *a.* pertaining to Egypt. [*duck.*]

**Eider** (*ē'dēr*), *n.* a species of **Eider-down** (*ē'dēr-down*), *n.* soft feathers of the eider duck.

**Eight** (*āt*), *a.* twice four.

**Eighth** (*āth*), *a.* noting eight. [eighth place.]

**Eighty** (*ātth'th*), *ad.* in the

**Eighteen** (*āt'en*), *a.* eight and ten united. [ten.]

**Eighty** (*āt'th*), *a.* eight times

**Either** (*ē'dēr* or *ē'dēr*), *a.* or *pron.* one or the other; one of two; each.

**Ejaculate** (*ē-jak'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to throw out.

**Ejaculation** (*ē-jak'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* a short exclamation or prayer.

**Ejaculatory** (*ē-jak'ū-lā-tō-rī*), *a.* suddenly darted out.

**Eject** (*ē-jekt'*), *v. t.* to cast out.

**Ejection** (*ē-jek'shun*), *n.* a casting out.

**Ejectionment** (*ē-jekt'ment*), *n.* ejection; a writ to gain possession.

**Eke** (*ēk*), *v. t.* to increase; to lengthen; — *ad.* also; moreover.

**Elaborate** (*ē-lab'ō-rāt*), *v. t.* to produce with labor; — *a.* finished with exactness.

**Elaborated** (*ē-lab'ō-rā-ted*), *pp.* or *a.* produced with labor or study. [away.]

**Eclipse** (*ē-laps*), *v. i.* to pass

**Elastic** (*ē-las'tik*), *a.* having elasticity.

**Elasticity** (*ē-las-tis'i-ti*), *n.* the property by which

bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

**Elate** (*ē-lāt'*), *a.* flushed with success; — *v. t.* to puff up.

**Elation** (*ē-lā'shun*), *n.* haughtiness; pride from success.

**Elbow** (*el'bō*), *n.* the bend of the arm; — *v. t.* or *i.* to push with the elbow.

**Elder** (*eld'ēr*), *a.* having lived longer; — *n.* an older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a genus of plants.

**Elderly** (*eld'ēr-lī*), *a.* somewhat old. [most aged.]

**Eldest** (*eld'est*), *a.* oldest;

**Elect** (*ē-ekt'*), *v. t.* to choose for office; to prefer; — *a.* chosen; — *n.* one chosen.

**Election** (*ē-lek'shun*), *n.* act or power of choosing; choice; preference.

**Electioneer** (*ē-lek-shun-ēr'*), *v. t.* to make interest for office.

**Electioneering** (*ē-lek-shun-ēr'ing*), *n.* use of efforts to gain an office.

**Elective** (*ē-lekt'iv*), *a.* relating to or regulated by choice.

**Elector** (*ē-lekt'ēr*), *n.* one who has the right of voting.

**Electoral** (*ē-lekt'or-al*), *a.* belonging to an elector or elections.

**Electric** (*ē-lek'trik*), *n.* a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc.

**Electrical** (*ē-lek'trik-al*), *a.* pertaining to electricity.

**Electrician** (*ē-lek-trish'an*), *n.* one versed in electricity.

**Electricity** (*ē-lek-tris'i-ti*), *n.* a highly subtle force, often called the electric fluid, identical with lightning and apparently pervading all bodies.

**Electrifiable** (*ē-lek'tri-fī-ā-bil*), *a.* capable of becoming electric.

**Electrify** (*ē-lek'tri-fī*), *v. t.* to communicate electricity to.

**Electrometer** (*ē-lek-trom'e-ter*), *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

**Electroplate** (*ē-lek'trō-plāt*), *v. t.* to plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.

**Electrotype** (*ē-lek'trō-tīp*), *n.* a facsimile taken in metal deposited by an electrochemical process.

**Eleemosynary** (*el-ē-mōs'i-nā-rī*), *a.* given in or living on, charity.

**Elegance** (*el'ē-gans*), *n.* polish in manners; beauty of diction. [polished.]

**Elegant** (*el'ē-gant*), *a.* polite; with elegance; richly; gracefully.

**Elegiac** (*ē-lē-jī-ak*), *a.* expressing sorrow; mournful.

**Elegiacal** (*el-ē-jī'ak-al*), *a.* used in elegy.

**Elegist** (*el'ē-jist*), *n.* a writer of elegies. [poem.]

**Elegy** (*el'ē-jī*), *n.* a funeral

**Element** (*el'ē-ment*), *n.* constituent part of a thing.

**Elemental** (*el-ē-ment'al*), *a.* pertaining to elements.

**Elementary** (*el-ē-ment'arī*), *a.* primary.

**Elephant** (*el'ē-fant*), *n.* the largest of quadrupeds.

**Elephantine** (*el-ē-fant'in*), *a.* like an elephant; very large.

**Elevate** (*el'ē-vāt*), *v. t.* to raise to a higher place.

**Elevation** (*el-ē-vā'shun*), *n.* act of raising; a high station.

**Elevator** (*el'ē-vā-ter*), *n.* a lifter up. [than ten.]

**Eleven** (*ē-lev'n*), *a.* one more

**Eleventh** (*ē-lev'nth*), *a.* next in order after the tenth.

**Elf** (*elf*), *n.* an imaginary spirit; — *pl.* Elves.

**Elicit** (*ē-lis'it*), *v. t.* to draw forth.

**Eligibility** (*el-i-jī-bil'i-ti*), *n.* fitness to be chosen to office.

**Eligible** (*el-i-jī-bil*), *a.* capable of being elected; desirable.

**Eliminate** (*ē-lim'i-nāt*), *v. t.* to get rid of; to reject; to cause to disappear.

**Elimination** (*ē-lim-i-nā'shun*), *n.* act of getting rid of.

**Elision** (*ē-lizh'un*), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel.

**Elite** (*ā-lē'*), *n.* the best part of any thing.

**Elixir** (*ē-lī-kēr*), *n.* a compound tincture.

**Elk** (*elk*), *n.* a species of deer.

**Ell** (*el*), *n.* 1½ yards

**Ellipse** (*el-lips*), *n.* an oval figure bounded by a regular curve.

**Ellipsis** (*el-lips'is*), *n.* in grammar, the omission of a word or phrase.

**Elliptical** (*el-lip'tik-al*), *a.* oval; having a part omitted.

**Elm** (*elm*), *n.* a tree.

**Elocution** (*el-ō-kū'shun*), *n.* pronunciation or delivery of words.

**Elocutionary** (*el-ō-kū'shun-arī*), *a.* pertaining to elocution.



**Elocutionist** (*el-ō-kū'shun-ist*), *n.* one versed in elocution.

**Elongate** (*ē-long'gāt*), *v. t.* to draw out in length.

**Elongation** (*ē-long-gā'shun*), *n.* a lengthening; distance.

**Elope** (*ē-lōp*), *v. i.* to run away without permission.

**Elopement** (*ē-lōp'ment*), *n.* a departure clandestinely.

**Eloquence** (*el'ō-kwens*), *n.* beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.

**Eloquent** (*el'ō-kwent*), *a.* speaking with eloquence or elegance.

**Else** (*els*), *pron.* other; beside; — *ad.* otherwise.

**Elsewhere** (*el's-hwēr*), *ad.* in some other place.

**Elucidate** (*ē-lū'si-dāt*), *v. t.* to explain.

**Elucidation** (*ē-lū-si-dā'shun*), *n.* illustration.

**Elude** (*ē-lūd*), *v. t.* to escape by stratagem.

**Eludible** (*ē-lūd'i-bl*), *a.* that may be eluded.

**Elusion** (*ē-lū'zhun*), *n.* escape; evasion.

**Elusive** (*ē-lū'siv*), *a.* practicing elusion.

**Elusory** (*ē-lū'sō-rī*), *a.* tending to elude; deceitful.

**Elysian** (*ē-līz'hī-an*), *a.* very delightful.

**Elysium** (*ē-līz'hī'um*), *n.* a place of unmixed happiness.

**Em** (*em*), *n.* the letter *m*, taken by printers as the measure of the amount of matter on a page.

**Emaciate** (*ē-mā'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to lose flesh.

**Emaciation** (*ē-mā-shi-ā'shun*), *n.* act of becoming lean. [issuing from.]

**Emanant** (*em'a-nant*), *a.* Emanate (*em'a-nāt*), *v. i.* to flow from.

**Emanation** (*em-a-nā'shun*), *n.* act of flowing from; that which flows.

**Emancipate** (*ē-man'si-pāt*), *v. t.* to free from servitude.

**Emancipation** (*ē-man-si-pā'shun*), *n.* act of emancipating.

**Emancipator** (*ē-man'si-pā-tēr*), *n.* one who frees from slavery.

**Embalm** (*em-bām*), *v. t.* to impregnate with aromatics.

**Embankment** (*em-bank'ment*), *n.* a mound or bank.

**Embargo** (*em-bār'gō*), *n.* prohibition of vessels from sailing.

**Embark** (*em-bār'k*), *v. t.* to enter on board; to engage in.

**Embarkation** (*em-bār-kū'shun*), *n.* a going on board.

**Embarrass** (*em-bar'as*), *v. t.* to perplex.

**Embarrassment** (*em-bar'as-ment*), *n.* perplexity; pecuniary distress.

**Embassy** (*em'bas-i*), *n.* message to a foreign nation.

**Embellish** (*em-bel'ish*), *v. t.* to make beautiful by adornment.

**Embellishment** (*em-bel'ish-ment*), *n.* act of adorning; decoration.

**Embers** (*em'bēr-z*), *n. pl.* hot

**Embezzle** (*em-bez'l*), *v. t.* to appropriate by breach of trust; to steal.

**Embezzlement** (*em-bez'l-ment*), *n.* unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.

**Embezzler** (*em-bez'lēr*), *n.* one who embezzles.

**Emblazon** (*em-blā'zn*), *v. t.* to adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.

**Emblazonry** (*em-blā'zn-rī*), *n.* display of figures on shields; heraldic decoration.

**Emblem** (*em'blem*), *n.* a picture or representation inag-

ing forth a truth; a type.

**Emblematic** (*em-blem-at'ik*), *a.* comprising an emblem.

**Embody** (*em-bod'i*), *v. t.* to form into a body.

**Embolden** (*em-bōld'n*), *v. t.* to give courage to.

**Emboutpoint** (*ong' hong-pwong*), *n.* plumpness of body.

**Emborder** (*em-hor'dēr*), *v. t.* to adorn with a border.

**Emboss** (*em-bos'*), *v. t.* to adorn with raised work.

**Embossment** (*em-bos'ment*), *n.* raised work.

**Embouchure** (*ong' hōd-shōr'*), *n.* mouth of a river, cannon, etc.; mouth-hole of a flute, etc.

**Embowel** (*em-bow'el*), *v. t.* to take out bowels.

**Embower** (*em-bow'ēr*), *v. t.* to place in a bower.

**Embrace** (*em-brās*), *v. t.* to clasp in the arms; to adopt; — *n.* clasp with the arms.

**Embrasure** (*em-brā'zhōr*), *n.* an opening through which

can not be pointed.

**Embrocate** (*em-brō-kāt*), *v. t.* to moisten and rub a diseased part.

**Embrocation** (*em-brō-ka'shun*), *n.* a moistening and rubbing with cloth, etc., a diseased part.

**Embroider** (*em-broid'ēr*), *v. t.* to ornament with figured needle-work.

**Embroidery** (*em-broid'ēr-i*), *n.* variegated needle-work.

**Embroil** (*em-broil*), *v. t.* to disturb; to confuse.

**Embroilment** (*em-broil-ment*), *n.* a state of contention; disturbance.

**Embryo** (*em'brī-ō*), *n.* the rudiments of an animal or plant; — *a.* noting anything in its first rudiments.

**Emendation** (*em-en-dā'shun*), *n.* correction.

**Emendator** (*em'en-dā-tēr*), *n.* one who corrects or improves.

**Emendatory** (*em-mend'ā-tō-rī*), *a.* amending.

**Emerald** (*em'ēr-ald*), *n.* a precious stone of a green color.

**Emerge** (*ē-mēr'j*), *v. i.* to rise out of a fluid.

**Emergency** (*ē-mēr'jen-si*), *n.* a rising out of.

**Emergent** (*ē-mēr'jent*), *a.* rising out of.

**Emersion** (*ē-mēr'shun*), *n.* a rising out of.

**Emery** (*em'ēr-i*), *n.* a mineral used in polishing.

**Emetic** (*ē-met'ik*), *a.* producing vomiting; — *n.* a medicine that causes vomiting.

**Emigrant** (*em'i-grant*), *a.* removing from one country to another for residence; — *n.* one who emigrates.

**Emigrate** (*em'i-grāt*), *v. i.* to remove from one country to another for residence.

**Emigration** (*em-i-grā'shun*), *n.* act of emigrating.



**Eminence** (*em'-mens*), *n.*  
height; distinction; title of  
cardinals.

**Eminent** (*em'-nent*), *a.*  
exalted in rank or public es-  
timation.

**Eminently** (*em'-nent-ly*), *ad.*  
conspicuously; in a high de-  
gree.

**Emir** (*ē'mir*), *n.* a Turkish  
title, given especially to de-  
scendants of Mohammed.

**Emissary** (*em'-is-sa-ri*), *n.* a  
secret agent.

**Emission** (*ē-mish'-un*), *n.* act of  
sending out. [out.]

**Emit** (*ē-mit'*), *v. t.* to send

**Emmet** (*em'-et*), *n.* an ant.

**Emollate** (*ē-mol'-tāt*), *v. t.*  
to soften.

**Emollient** (*ē-mol'-lent*), *a.*

**Emolument** (*ē-mol'-u-men-t*),  
*n.* profit; gain.

**Emotion** (*ē-mō'-shun*), *n.* ex-  
citement of the feelings; agi-  
tation.

**Emotional** (*ē-mō'-shun-al*), *a.*  
pertaining to emotion.

**Empale** (*em'-pāl*), *v. t.* to in-  
close with pickets; to fix on  
a stake.

**Empalement** (*em'-pāl'-ment*),  
*n.* a fortifying with stakes;  
an empaling.

**Emperor** (*em'-pēr-ēr*), *n.* the  
sovereign of an empire.

**Emphasis** (*em'-fa-sis*), *n.* force  
impressed by pronunciation;  
— *pl.* Emphases.

**Emphasize** (*em'-fa-siz*), *v. t.*  
to utter with a particular  
stress of voice.

**Emphatic** (*em-fat'-ik*), *a.* forc-  
ible; strong; uttered with  
emphasis.

**Emphatically** (*em-fat'-ik-al-ly*),  
*ad.* with emphasis or  
force.

**Empire** (*em'-pīr*), *n.* domini-  
ons of an emperor.

**Empiric** (*em-pīr'-ik*), *n.* a  
quack.

**Empirical** (*em-pīr'-ik-al*), *a.*  
used and applied without  
science.

**Empiricism** (*em-pīr'-i-sizm*),  
*n.* quackery.

**Employ** (*em-plot'*), *v. t.* to  
use; to exercise; — *n.* busi-  
ness; object of industry.

**Employe** (*em-plot'-ā*), *n.* one  
who is employed.

**Employer** (*em-plot'-ēr*), *n.*  
one who employs.

**Employment** (*em-plot'-ment*),  
*n.* business; office;  
vocation.

**Emporium** (*em-pō'-ri-um*), *n.*  
a place of merchandise; a  
mart. [to authorize.]

**Empower** (*em-pow'-ēr*), *v. t.*

**Empress** (*em'-pres*), *n.* a  
woman invested with impe-  
rial dignity.

**Emptiness** (*emp'ti-nes*), *n.*  
vanity; vacuity.

**Empty** (*emp'ti*), *a.* void; un-  
furnished; — *v. t.* or *i.* to ex-  
haust.

**Emptyings** (*emp'ti-ingz*), *n.*  
*pl.* lees of beer, cider, etc.

**Empurple** (*em-pur'-pl*), *v. t.* to  
dye purple.

**Empyreal** (*em-pīr'-ē-al*), *a.*  
formed of pure fire or light.

**Empyrean** (*em-pīr'-ē-an*), *n.*  
the highest and purest  
heaven.

**Emulate** (*em'-ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to  
vie with; to strive to equal.

**Emulation** (*em-ū-lā'-shun*),  
*n.* rivalry.

**Emulative** (*em'-ū-lā-tiv*), *a.*  
inclined to contend for supe-  
riority. [competitor.]

**Emulator** (*em'-ū-lā-tēr*), *n.* a

**Emulous** (*em'-ū-lus*), *a.* rival-  
ing. [softening medicine.]

**Emulsion** (*ē-mul'-shun*), *n.* a

**Emulsive** (*ē-mul'-siv*), *a.* mol-  
lifying.

**En** (*en*), a prefix, usually sig-  
nifies *in* or *on*. [able.]

**Enable** (*en-ā-b'l*), *v. t.* to make

**Enablement** (*en-ā-b'l-ment*),  
*n.* the act of enabling.

**Enact** (*en-akt'*), *v. t.* to estab-  
lish by law.

**Enactive** (*en-akt'-iv*), *a.* hav-  
ing power to establish, as  
law.

**Enactment** (*en-akt'-ment*), *n.*  
the passing of a bill into a  
law; a law.

**Enamel** (*en-am'-el*), *n.* a sub-  
stance imperfectly vitrified;  
the hard surface of the teeth;  
— *v. t.* to cover with enamel.

**Enameling** (*en-am'-el-ing*), *n.*  
the art of laying on en-  
amel.

**Enamor** (*en-am'-ēr*), *v. t.* to  
in flame with love; to make  
fond. [to pitch tents.]

**Encamp** (*en-kamp'*), *v. t.* or *i.*

**Encampment** (*en-kamp'-ment*), *n.* act of pitching  
tents; a camp,

**Encaustic** (*en-kaw's'tik*), *a.* or  
*n.* painting in heated or  
burnt wax.

**Enceinte** (*ong-saint'*), *a.*  
pregnant with child.

**Enchain** (*en-chān'*), *v. t.* to  
fasten with or hold in a  
chain. [charm.]

**Enchant** (*en-chānt'*), *v. t.* to  
enchantingly

**Enchanting** (*en-chānt'-ing-h*), *ad.* with the power of  
enchantment.

**Enchantment** (*en-chānt'-ment*), *n.* fascination; irresis-  
tible influence.

**Enchantress** (*en-chānt'-res*),  
*n.* a sorceress.

**Enchase** (*en-chās'*), *v. t.* to  
adorn with embossed work.

**Encircle** (*en-sēr'-ik*), *v. t.* to  
inclose by a circle.

**Enclitic** (*en-klit'-ik*), *a.* that  
inclines or leans upon; — *n.*  
a word or particle so united  
to another as to seem a part  
of it; a particle or word that  
throws the accent on the  
former syllable.

**Encomiast** (*en-kō'-mi-ast*), *n.*  
one who praises another.

**Encomiastic** (*en-kō'-mi-ast'-ik*),  
*a.* containing praise.

**Encomium** (*en-kō'-mi-um*), *n.*  
panegyric; praise.

**Encompass** (*en-kum'-pas*),  
*v. t.* to shut in; to inclose.

**Encore** (*ong-kōr'*), *ad.* a word  
used to call for a repetition  
of some performance.

**Encounter** (*en-koun'-tēr*), *n.* a  
sudden meeting; combat;  
engagement; — *v. t.* to meet  
face to face; to meet sud-  
denly.

**Encourage** (*en-kur'-āj*), *v. t.*  
to give courage to.

**Encouragement** (*en-kur'-āj'-ment*),  
*n.* incitement; hope.

**Encouraging** (*en-kur'-āj-ing*),  
*a.* favoring.

**Encroach** (*en-kroch'*), *v. i.* to  
intrude on another's rights.

**Encroachment** (*en-kroch'-ment*),  
*n.* unlawful intrusion;  
inroad.

**Enumber** (*en-kun'-bēr*), *v. t.*  
to impede action by a load or  
burden.

**Encumbrance** (*en-kum'-brans*),  
*n.* a load; clog; bur-  
den on an estate.

**Encyclical** (*en-sik'-lik-al*), *a.*  
sent to many persons or  
places, as a letter.



**Encyclopedia** (*en-si-klopē-dī-ā*), *n.* a work that embodies the whole circle of sciences; also written *Encyclopaedia*.

**Encyclopedist** (*en-si-klopē-dīst*), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopedia.

**Encysted** (*en-sist'ed*), *a.* inclosed in a vesicle or bag.

**End** (*end*), *n.* extreme point; ultimate object; close; death; — *v. t.* or *i.* to finish.

**Endanger** (*en-dān'jēr*), *v. t.* to bring into peril.

**Endear** (*en-dēr'*), *v. t.* to render dear.

**Endearment** (*en-dēr'ment*), *n.* that which excites tender affection.

**Endeavor** (*en-dev'ēr*), *n.* effort; attempt; — *v. i.* to try.

**Endemic** (*en-den'ik*), *a.* peculiar to a district.

**Ending** (*end'ing*), *n.* termination. [no end.]

**Endless** (*end'les*), *a.* having

**Endogen** (*en-dō-jen*), *n.* a plant that grows by additions to the inside of the stem.

**Endogenous** (*en-dō'je-nus*), *a.* increasing by internal growth.

**Endow** (*en-dow'*), *v. t.* to furnish with dower, or with a fund.

**Endowment** (*en-dow'ment*), *n.* act of settling a fund; dower.

**Endurable** (*en-dūr-ā-bl*), *a.* that can be borne.

**Endurance** (*en-dūr-āns*), *n.* sufferance.

**Endure** (*en-dūr'*), *v. i.* to last; to continue; — *v. t.* to bear or undergo. [the end.]

**Endwise** (*end'wīz*), *ad.*

**Enemy** (*en'ē-ni*), *n.* a foe; adversary.

**Energetic** (*en-ēr-jet'ik*), *a.* operating with vigor.

**Energize** (*en'ēr-jīz*), *v. i.* to act with energy; — *v. t.* to employ with energy.

**Energy** (*en'ēr-jī*), *n.* internal strength; force of expression.

**Enervation** (*en-ēr-vā'shun*), *n.* act of weakening.

**Enervate** (*en-ēr-vāt*), *v. t.* to deprive of nerve.

**Enfeeble** (*en-fē-ūl*), *v. t.* to weaken.

**Enfeeblement** (*en-fē-ūl'ment*), *n.* a weakening; enervation.

**Enfeoff** (*en-fēf'*), *v. t.* to invest with a fee; to surrender.

**Enfeoffment** (*en-fēf'ment*), *n.* the act of enfeoffing.

**Enfilade** (*en-fī-lād'*), *n.* a straight line; — *v. t.* to rake with shot in the direction of a line. [in execution.]

**Enforce** (*en-fōrs'*), *v. t.* to put

**Enforcement** (*en-fōrs'ment*), *n.* act of enforcing; compulsion.

**Enfranchise** (*en-fran'chīz*), *v. t.* to set free; to admit to civil and political privileges.

**Enfranchisement** (*en-fran'chīz'ment*), *n.* act of setting free; admission to civil and political rights.

**Engage** (*en-gāj'*), *v. t.* to encounter; to bind by contract.

**Engaged** (*en-gāj'd*), *a.* promised; pledged to marriage.

**Engagement** (*en-gāj'ment*), *n.* a battle; obligation; promise. [fractive; winning.]

**Engaging** (*en-gāj'ing*), *a.* at-

**Engender** (*en-jen'dēr*), *v. t.* to beget; to produce.

**Engine** (*en'jin*), *n.* an instrument of action; machine.

**Engineer** (*en-jī-nēr'*), *n.* one skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who super-

intends works for military or civil objects; one who runs an engine.

**Engineering** (*en-jī-nēr'ing*), *n.* the art of an engineer.

**Enginery** (*en'jin-ri*), *n.* a combination of engines.

**English** (*ing'lish*), *a.* pertaining to England; — *n.* the people of England.

**Engrain** (*en-grān'*), *v. t.* to dye in grain.

**Engrave** (*en-grāv'*), *v. t.* [pret. engraved; pp. engraved or engraven] to cut with a chisel or graver.

**Engraver** (*en-grāv'ēr*), *n.* one who engraves.

**Engraving** (*en-grāv'ing*), *n.* the art of engraving; that which is engraved.

**Engross** (*en-grōs'*), *v. t.* to seize or buy the whole; to write in a large, fair hand.

**Engrosser** (*en-grōs'ēr*), *n.* a monopolizer; one who writes a large hand.

**Engrossment** (*en-grōs'ment*), *n.* act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.

**Engulf** (*en-gulf'*), *v. t.* to throw or absorb in a gulf.

**Enhance** (*en-hāns'*), *v. t.* to heighten in price; to aggravate.

**Enhancement** (*en-hāns'ment*), *n.* increase. [de.]

**Enigma** (*en-ig'mā*), *n.* a riddle.

**Enigmatical** (*en-ig-mat'ik*), *a.* containing a riddle; obscure.

**Enjoin** (*en-join'*), *v. t.* to command; to order; to forbid judicially.

**Enjoinment** (*en-join'ment*), *n.* direction; command.

**Enjoy** (*en-joy'*), *v. t.* to perceive with pleasure; to possess.

**Enjoyment** (*en-joy'ment*), *n.* possession with pleasure; fruition. [set on fire.]

**Enkindle** (*en-kīn'dl*), *v. t.* to

**Enlarge** (*en-lūrj'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to swell; to increase; to amplify.

**Enlargement** (*en-lūrj'ment*), *n.* increase of bulk; release.

**Enlighten** (*en-līt'n*), *v. t.* to illuminate; to instruct.

**Enlist** (*en-līst'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to enter a name on a list; to enroll. [act of enlisting.]

**Enlistment** (*en-līst'ment*), *n.*

**Enliven** (*en-līv'n*), *v. t.* to animate; to cheer.

**Enlivener** (*en-līv'n-ēr*), *n.* one who animates.

**Enmity** (*en'mī-ti*), *n.* ill-will; hatred.

**Ennoble** (*en-nō-bl*), *v. t.* to make noble.

**Ennoblement** (*en-nō-bl'ment*), *n.* act of ennobling; dignity.

**Ennu** (*ong-we'*), *n.* lassitude; languor; dullness of spirit.

**Enormity** (*en-ōr'mī-ti*), *n.* atrociousness.

**Enormous** (*en-ōr'mus*), *a.* beyond natural limits; excessive.

**Enormously** (*en-ōr'mus-lī*), *ad.* beyond measure; atrociously.

**Enough** (*ē-nūf'*), *a.* sufficient; — *n.* sufficiency; — *ad.* sufficiently.

**Enrage** (*en-rāj'*), *v. t.* to irritate; to provoke to fury.

**Enrapture** (*en-rap'tūr*), *v. t.* to throw into rapture.

**Enravisish** (*en-rav'ish*), *v. t.* to throw into ecstasy.  
**Enravisment** (*en-rav'ish-ment*), *n.* rapture.  
**Enrich** (*en-rich'*), *v. t.* to make rich.  
**Enrichment** (*en-rich'ment*), *n.* the state of being enriched. [fire.]  
**Enrobe** (*en-rōb'*), *v. t.* to attire.  
**Enrol** (*en-rōl'*), *v. t.* to register. [a registering.]  
**Enrolment** (*en-rōl'ment*), *n.*  
**Ensample** (*en-sam'pl*), *n.* an example.  
**Ensangvine** (*en-sang'vein*), *v. t.* to suffuse with blood.  
**Enseance** (*en-skons'*), *v. t.* to shelter; to hide safely.  
**Enseal** (*en-sēl'*), *v. t.* to fix a seal on. [shield.]  
**Enshield** (*en-shēld'*), *v. t.* to enclose.  
**Enshrine** (*en-shrin'*), *v. t.* to inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely. [sword-shaped.]  
**Ensiform** (*en-si'form*), *a.*  
**Ensign** (*en'sin*), *n.* an officer who formerly carried the standard or flag; a flag of a company, regiment, etc.  
**Ensigny** (*en'sin-si*), *n.* rank or commission of an ensign.  
**Enslave** (*en-slāv'*), *v. t.* to deprive of liberty; to subject.  
**Enslavement** (*en-slāv'ment*), *n.* state of servitude; slavery.  
**Enstamp** (*en-stamp'*), *v. t.* to impress with a stamp.  
**Ensure** (*en-sū'*), *v. t.* to follow as a consequence; to succeed.  
**Ensuing** (*en-sū'ing*), *ppr.* next following.  
**Entablature** (*en-tab-lā-tūr*), *n.* part of a column over the capital.  
**Entail** (*en-tā'l'*), *n.* an estate entailed; — *v. t.* to settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.  
**Entailment** (*en-tā'l'ment*), *n.* act of limiting an estate to a particular heir.  
**Entangle** (*en-tang'gl*), *v. t.* to make intricate; to perplex; to involve.  
**Entanglement** (*en-tang'gl-ment*), *n.* intricacy.  
**Enter** (*en'tēr*), *v. t.* or *t.* to go or come in; to embark in.  
**Enterprise** (*en'tēr-priz*), *n.* an undertaking; a bold attempt.  
**Enterprising** (*en'tēr-priz-*

*ing*), *a.* bold or resolute to undertake.  
**Entertain** (*en-tēr-tān'*), *v. t.* to treat with hospitality; to amuse.  
**Entertaining** (*en-tēr-tān'ing*), *a.* amusing.  
**Entertainment** (*en-tēr-tān'ment*), *n.* amusement; hospitality. [place on a throne.]  
**Enthrone** (*en-thrōn'*), *v. t.* to enthronement.  
**Enthronement** (*en-thrōn'ment*), *n.* act of enthroning.  
**Enthusiasm** (*en-thū'zi-azm*), *n.* ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.  
**Enthusiast** (*en-thū'zi-ast*), *n.* one whose imagination is heated.  
**Enthusiastic** (*en-thū'zi-ast-ic*), *a.* full of enthusiasm.  
**Entice** (*en-tis'*), *v. t.* to incite to evil; to allure.  
**Enticement** (*en-tis'ment*), *n.* that which entices; allurement.  
**Enticingly** (*en-tis'ing-ly*), *ad.* in an enticing manner; attractively.  
**Entire** (*en-tīr'*), *a.* forming an unbroken whole.  
**Entirely** (*en-tīr-ly*), *ad.* wholly; fully.  
**Entireness** (*en-tīr-nes*), *n.* fullness; completeness.  
**Entitle** (*en-tī-tl'*), *v. t.* to give a right to. [hence.]  
**Entity** (*en-ti-ti*), *n.* real existence.  
**Entomb** (*en-tōm'*), *v. t.* to deposit in a tomb.  
**Entomologist** (*en-to-mol'o-jist*), *n.* one versed in entomology.  
**Entomology** (*en-to-mol'o-jī*), *n.* description of insects.  
**Entails** (*en-trā'ls*), *n. pl.* the bowels; intestines.  
**Entrance** (*en'trans*), *n.* a going or coming in.  
**Entrance** (*en-trāns'*), *v. t.* to put into a trance, or into ecstasy. [catch in a trap.]  
**Entrap** (*en-trāp'*), *v. t.* to entreat (*en-trēd'*), *v. t.* to supplicate; to importune.  
**Entreaty** (*en-trē'ti*), *n.* urgent prayer or petition.  
**Entrée** (*mg-trā'*), *n.* freedom of access; a course of dishes.  
**Entry** (*en'tri*), *n.* entrance; passage.  
**Entwine** (*en-twīn'*), *v. t.* to twine or wreath round.

**Entwist** (*en-twist'*), *v. t.* to twist or wreath round.  
**Enumerate** (*ē-nū'mēr-āt*), *v. t.* to number.  
**Enumeration** (*ē-nū'mēr-ā-tshun*), *n.* act of numbering.  
**Enumerative** (*ē-nū'mēr-ā-tiv*), *a.* reckoning up.  
**Enunciate** (*ē-nūn'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to declare; to utter.  
**Enunciation** (*ē-nūn'shi-ū-tshun*), *n.* utterance of words.  
**Enunciative** (*ē-nūn'shi-ā-tiv*), *a.* Enunciatory (*ē-nūn'shi-ā-to-ri*), *a.* containing enunciation; declarative.  
**Envelop** (*en-vel'up*), *v. t.* to cover on all sides by wrapping or folding; to hide.  
**Envelope** (*en-vel'ōp*), *n.* a wrapper; a cover for a letter.  
**Envelopement** (*en-vel'ōp-ment*), *n.* a wrapping.  
**Envenom** (*en-ven'un*), *v. t.* to poison.  
**Enviably** (*en'v-i-ā-bl*), *a.* that may excite envy; desirable.  
**Envious** (*en'v-i-us*), *a.* feeling envy. [with envy.]  
**Enviously** (*en'v-i-us-ly*), *ad.*  
**Environ** (*en-vī-run*), *v. t.* to surround.  
**Environment** (*en-vī-run-ment*), *n.* act of surrounding.  
**Environs** (*en-vī-runz*), *n. pl.* places that lie around a town.  
**Envoy** (*en'voy*), *n.* a public minister to a foreign court.  
**Envy** (*en'vi*), *v. t.* to grieve at another's good; to grudge; — *n.* pain excited by another's prosperity.  
**Eocene** (*ē-o-sen*), *n.* in geology, first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formation.  
**Eolian** (*ē-ō-li-an*), *a.* pertaining to Æolus, or the winds.  
**Epact** (*ē-pakt*), *n.* the excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.  
**Epaulement** (*ē-pau'l'ment*), *n.* a side-work in fortification.  
**Epaulet**, *ep'au-lēt*, *n.*  
**Epaulette**, *a.* a shoulder-knot worn by naval and military officers to denote rank.  
**Epergne** (*ē-pārn'*), *n.* an ornamental stand for a large dish in the center of a table.





**Ephemera** (*ē-fem'br-ā*), *n.* an insect that lives one day only; a short-lived insect.  
**Ephemeral** (*ē-fem'e-ral*), *a.* lasting one day.  
**Epic** (*ep'ik*), *a.* containing heroic narration; — *n.* an epic poem.  
**Epiciene** (*ep'i-sēn*), *a.* and *n.* of either gender; common to both sexes.  
**Epicure** (*ep'i-kūr*), *n.* a luxurious and dainty eater.  
**Epicurean** (*ep-i-kūr'e-an* or *ep-i-kūr'e-an*), *a.* luxurious; sensual; — *n.* an epicure.  
**Epicurism** (*ep'i-kūr-riz-m*), *n.* devotion to luxurious living. [a prevailing disease].  
**Epidemic** (*ep-i-dem'ik*), *n.* epidemic.  
**Epidemical** (*ep-i-dem'ik-al*), *a.* common; generally prevailing.  
**Epidermis** (*ep-i-dēr'mis*), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin.  
**Epiglottis** (*ep-i-glōt'is*), *n.* a cartilage that prevents food from entering the windpipe.  
**Epigram** (*ep'i-gram*), *n.* a short poem with point.  
**Epigrammatic** (*ep-i-gram-mat'ik*), *a.* concise and pointed; poignant.  
**Epigrammatist** (*ep-i-gram-mat-ist*), *n.* a dealer in epigrams.  
**Epigraph** (*ep'i-graf*), *n.* an inscription on a building, etc.; a motto.  
**Epilepsy** (*ep'i-lep-si*), *n.* a disease of the brain attended by convulsions.  
**Epileptic** (*ep-i-lep'tik*), *a.* diseased with epilepsy.  
**Epilogue** (*ep'i-log*), *n.* a concluding speech.  
**Epiphany** (*ē-pi'f-a-ni*), *n.* a festival held the 12th day after Christmas.  
**Episcopacy** (*ē-pis'kō-pa-si*), *n.* government by bishops.  
**Episcopal** (*ē-pis'kō-pal*), *a.* pertaining to bishops.  
**Episcopalian** (*ē-pis'kō-pā-li-an*), *n.* one of the Episcopal church.  
**Episcopate** (*ē-pis'kō-pāt*), *n.* a bishopric.  
**Episode** (*ep'i-sōd*), *n.* an incidental narrative or digression.  
**Epistle** (*ē-pis'l*), *n.* a letter.  
**Epistolary** (*ē-pis'tō-lar-i*), *a.* contained in letters.

**Epitaph** (*ep'i-taf*), *n.* a monumental inscription.  
**Epithet** (*ep'i-thet*), *n.* a title or name.  
**Epitome** (*ē-pit'ō-me*), *n.* an abridgment. [to abridge].  
**Epitomize** (*ē-pit'ō-miz*), *v. t.*  
**Epoch** (*ep'ok*), *n.* a remarkable period of time.  
**Epode** (*ep'od*), *n.* the third or last part of an ode.  
**Equability** (*ē-kwa-bil'i-ti*), *n.* uniformity.  
**Equable** (*ē'kwa-bil*), *a.* not variable; uniform; smooth.  
**Equably** (*ē'kwa-bil*), *ad.* with uniformity.  
**Equal** (*ē'kwāl*), *a.* like in amount or degree; uniform; — *n.* one of the same age; — *v. t.* or *i.* to make equal.  
**Equality** (*ē'kwāl-i-ti*), *n.* likeness; uniformity.  
**Equalization** (*ē'kwāl-i-zā-shun*), *n.* act of equalizing; state of equality.  
**Equalize** (*ē'kwāl-iz*), *v. t.* to make equal.  
**Equally** (*ē'kwāl*), *ad.* in the same degree.  
**Equanimity** (*ē-kwa-nim'i-ti*), *n.* evenness of mind.  
**Equation** (*ē-kwa-nim'i-ti*), *n.* a proposition stating the equality of two quantities.  
**Equator** (*ē-kwā'tēr*), *n.* a great circle dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.  
**Equatorial** (*ē-kwa-tō'ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to the equator.  
**Equerry** (*ē-kwēr'i*), *n.* one who has the care of horses.  
**Equestrian** (*ē-kwēs'tri-an*), *a.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship.  
**Equiangular** (*ē-kwi-ang'gū-lār*), *a.* of equal angles.  
**Equidistant** (*ē-kwi-dis'tant*), *a.* being at the same distance.  
**Equipform** (*ē'kwi-form*), *a.* having the same form.  
**Equipformity** (*ē'kwi-form-i-ti*), *n.* uniform equality.  
**Equilateral** (*ē-kwi-lat'ēr-al*), *a.* having the sides equal, as an equilateral triangle.  
**Equilibration** (*ē-kwi-lī-brā'shun*), *n.* equipoise.



**Equilibrium** (*ē-kwi-tō'ri-um*), *n.* equipoise.  
**Equine** (*ē'kwīn*), *a.* pertaining to a horse or horses.  
**Equinoctial** (*ē-kwi-nok'shal*), *n.* the great circle which the sun describes when the days and nights are equal; — *a.* pertaining to the equinox.  
**Equinox** (*ē'kwī-noks*), *n.* the time when the days and nights are of equal length.  
**Equip** (*ē-kwīp*), *v. t.* to dress; to arm.  
**Equipage** (*ē'kwī-pāj*), *n.* attendance; retinue, as horses, carriages, etc.  
**Equipment** (*ē-kwīp'ment*), *n.* act of equipping; any apparatus furnished.  
**Equipoise** (*ē'kwī-poiz*), *n.* equality of weight or force.  
**Equipollent** (*ē-kwi-pol'lent*), *a.* having equal force.  
**Equiponderant** (*ē-kwi-pon-dēr-ant*), *a.* of the same weight.  
**Equiponderate** (*ē-kwi-pon-dēr-āt*), *v. i.* to balance.  
**Equitable** (*ē'kwī-ta-bil*), *a.* giving or disposed to give each his due.  
**Equitably** (*ē'kwī-ta-bil*), *ad.* impartially. [impartiality].  
**Equity** (*ē'kwī-ti*), *n.* justice; Equivalence (*ē-kwī-a-lens*), *n.* equality of worth.  
**Equivalent** (*ē-kwīv'a-lent*), *a.* equal in worth; — *n.* that which is equal in value or worth.  
**Equivocal** (*ē-kwiv'ō-kal*), *a.* ambiguous.  
**Equivoically** (*ē-kwiv'ō-kal-i*), *ad.* doubtfully.  
**Equivoicate** (*ē-kwiv'ō-kāl*), *v. t.* to use words of double meaning.  
**Equivocation** (*ē-kwiv'ō-kā-shun*), *n.* ambiguity of speech.  
**Equivocator** (*ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tēr*), *n.* one who equivicates.  
**Equivoque** (*ē'kwī-vōk*), *n.* an ambiguous term; a quibble.  
**Era** (*ē'rā*), *n.* a point or period of time from which to compute; an epoch.  
**Eradiate** (*ē-rā-di-āt*), *v. i.* to shoot rays.  
**Radiation** (*ē-rā-di-ā'shun*), *n.* emission of rays or beams of light.  
**Eradicate** (*ē-rad'i-kāt*), *v. t.* to extirpate.

**Eradication** (*ē-rad-i-kā-shun*), *n.* act of rooting out.  
**Erasable** (*ē-rās-a-ble*), *a.* that may be erased.  
**Erase** (*ē-rās'*), *v. t.* to blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out.  
**Erasement** (*ē-rās'ment*), *n.* obliteration. [*erasing*].  
**Erasion** (*ē-rā'shun*), *n.* act of erasing or rubbing out.  
**Erase** (*ē-rā'shūr*), *n.* act of erasing or rubbing out.  
**Ere** (*ār*), *ad.* before; sooner than; — *prep.* before.  
**Erebus** (*er'e-bus*), *n.* darkness; the region of the dead.  
**Erect** (*ē-rect'*), *a.* upright; perpendicular; bold; — *v. t.* to set upright; to build.  
**Erection** (*ē-rect'shun*), *n.* a setting upright; act of building.  
**Erectly** (*ē-rect'ly*), *ad.* in an erect position.  
**Erelong** (*ār'long*), *ad.* before a long time.  
**Ergot** (*ēr'got*), *n.* a protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.  
**Ermine** (*ēr'nim*), *n.* a species of animal of the weasel tribe and its fur. [*away*].  
**Erode** (*ē-rōd'*), *v. t.* to eat.  
**Erosion** (*ē-rō'shun*), *n.* an eating away; canker.  
**Erosive** (*ē-rō'siv*), *a.* eating away.  
**Erotic** (*ē-rōt'ik*), *a.* pertaining to love; amatory.  
**Erpetology** (*ēr-pe-to'lō-jī*), *n.* natural history of reptiles.  
**Err** (*ēr*), *v. i.* [*pret. erred* (*ēr'd*)] to wander; to mistake.  
**Errand** (*er'and*), *n.* a message. [*ing*]; roving.  
**Errant** (*er'ant*), *a.* wanderer.  
**Errantry** (*er'ant-ri*), *n.* an errant state. [*ing*].  
**Erratic** (*er-at'ik*), *a.* wandering.  
**Erratum** (*er-at'um*), *n.* error or mistake in printing or writing; — *pl.* Errata.  
**Erroneous** (*er-rō'nē-us*), *a.* wrong; false.  
**Error** (*er'ēr*), *n.* a mistake; blunder; sin. [*ago*].  
**Erst** (*ēr'st*), *ad.* at first; long.  
**Erubescence** (*er-ōo-bēs'ens*), *n.* a blushing.  
**Eru-bescent** (*er-ōo-bēs'ent*), *a.* red; blushing. [*a. belching*].  
**Eru-cation** (*er-uk-tā'shun*), *n.* Erudite (*er-ōo-dīt*), *a.* learned.  
**Erudition** (*er-ōo-dish'un*), *n.* knowledge; learning.

**Eruginous** (*ē-rū'jin-us*), *a.* partaking of copper and its rust.  
**Eruption** (*ē-rup'shun*), *n.* a breaking forth; pustules on the skin.  
**Eruptive** (*ē-rup'tiv*), *a.* bursting out; having eruption.  
**Erysipelas** (*er-i-sip'e-las*), *n.* a kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.  
**Erysipelatous** (*er-i-sip'e-lat-us*), *a.* resembling erysipelas.  
**Escalade** (*es-ka-lād'*), *n.* a scaling of walls; — *v. t.* to mount by ladders.  
**Escape** (*es-kāp'*), *v. t.* to avoid; to shun by flight; — *v. t.* to become free; — *n.* act of avoiding; flight; a getting free.  
**Escapement** (*es-kāp'ment*), *n.* that part of a watch which regulates its movements.   
**Escarp** (*es-kārp'*), *v. t.* to make into a scarp or sudden slope; — *n.* a scarp or steep slope; the side of the ditch next the rampart.  
**Escarpment** (*es-kārp'ment*), *n.* the precipitous side of any hill or rock.  
**Escheat** (*es-chēt'*), *n.* a falling of lands to the lord of the manor for want of heirs.  
**Eschew** (*es-chōo'*), *v. t.* to shun or avoid.  
**Escort** (*es-kōrt*), *n.* a guard.  
**Escort** (*es-kōrt'*), *v. t.* to attend and guard.  
**Escritoire** (*es-kri-tuor'*), *n.* a writing-desk.  
**Esculapian** (*es-kū-lā'pi-an*), *a.* pertaining to Esculapius, and hence to the art of healing. [*for food*].  
**Esculent** (*es-kū-lent*), *a.* good to eat.  
**Escutcheon** (*es-kuch'un*), *n.* a shield or coat of arms.  
**Esophagus** (*ē-sōf'a-gus*), *n.* the gullet.   
**Esoteric** (*es-ō-ter'ik*), *a.* secret.  
**Espalier** (*es-pāl'yēr*), *n.* a frame or trellis for fruit-trees.  
**Especial** (*es-pesh'al*), *a.* principal; chief; particular.

**Especially** (*es-pesh'al'ly*), *ad.* chiefly. [*espensing*].  
**Espial** (*es-pī'al*), *n.* act of espionage.  
**Espionage** (*es-pi-onāj*), *n.* practice of employing spies.  
**Esplanade** (*es-pla-nād'*), *n.* an open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plot.  
**Espousal** (*es-pow'sal*), *a.* relating to espousals; — *n.* adoption; protection; — *n. pl.* a contracting of marriage.  
**Espouse** (*es-pow's*), *v. t.* to betroth; to marry; to embrace. [*spy*].  
**Espy** (*es-pī'*), *v. t.* to see; to spy.  
**Esquire** (*es-kwī'r*), *n.* a title of magistrates and gentlemen.  
**Essay** (*es-sā'*), *v. t.* to attempt.  
**Essay** (*es-sā'*), *n.* a trial; short treatise.  
**Essayist** (*es-sā'ist*), *n.* a writer of essays.  
**Essence** (*es-sens*), *n.* the nature of a thing; solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil; scent; perfume; — *v. f.* to perfume.  
**Essential** (*es-sen'shal*), *a.* necessary to existence; — *n.* chief point.  
**Essentially** (*es-sen'shal'ly*), *ad.* necessarily.  
**Establish** (*es-tāb'lish*), *v. t.* to fix; to settle firmly.  
**Establishment** (*es-tāb'lish-ment*), *n.* settlement; confirmation; place of residence; income.  
**Estate** (*es-tāt'*), *n.* condition; property, especially land.  
**Esteem** (*es-tēm'*), *v. t.* to value; to regard; to think; — *n.* high value in opinion.  
**Esthetic** (*es-thet'ik*), *a.* relating to sentiment or feeling or taste.  
**Estimable** (*es-ti-mā-ble*), *a.* worthy of esteem; valuable.  
**Estimate** (*es-ti-māt*), *v. t.* to set a value on; — *n.* calculation; value set.  
**Estimation** (*es-ti-mā'shun*), *n.* a valuing; esteem; honor; opinion. [*ing* to summer].  
**Estival** (*es-ti-val*), *a.* pertaining to summer.  
**Estop** (*es-top'*), *v. i.* to bar; to impede. [*in bar*].  
**Estoppel** (*es-top'el*), *n.* a plea.  
**Estovers** (*es-tō'vers*), *n. pl.* necessities; supplies; allowance.  
**Estrange** (*es-trānj'*), *v. t.* to



- keep at a distance; to alienate. [*ment*], *n.* alienation.
- Estrangement** (*es-trānj'-*), *n.* alienation.
- Estray** (*es-trā'*), *n.* a beast wandering or lost.
- Estuary** (*est-ū-a-ri*), *n.* a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current.
- Estuation** (*est-ū-ā'shun*), *n.* a boiling; agitation of water.
- Etch** (*ech*), *v. t.* to engrave by eating out the lines with a strong acid.
- Etching** (*ech'ing*), *n.* impression from etched copper-plate.
- Eternal** (*ē-tēr'nal*), *a.* having no beginning or end; — *n.* an appellation of God.
- Eternally** (*ē-tēr'nal-li*), *ad.* perpetually.
- Eternity** (*ē-tēr'ni-ti*), *n.* duration without beginning or end.
- Eternize** (*ē-tēr'nize*), *v. t.* to immortalize; to make endless.
- Ether** (*ē'thēr*), *n.* the subtle fluid supposed to fill space; a volatile fluid.
- Ethereal** (*ē-thē're-al*), *a.* consisting of ether; heavenly.
- Etherealize** (*ē-thē're-al-iz*), *v. t.* to convert into ether.
- Ethical** (*eth'ik-al*), *a.* relating to morals.
- Ethically** (*eth'ik-al-li*), *ad.* according to ethics.
- Ethics** (*eth'iks*), *n. sing.* science of moral philosophy.
- Ethnical** (*eth'nik-al*), *a.* heathen; pagan.
- Ethnology** (*eth-nol'o-jī*), *n.* a science that treats of the races of men. [*ence* of ethics.]
- Ethology** (*eth-ol'o-jī*), *n.* science of the causes of disease. [*of* ceremony.]
- Etiquette** (*et-i-ke't*), *n.* forms
- Etymological** (*et-i-mol'o-jik-al*), *a.* relating to etymology.
- Etymologist** (*et-i-mol'o-jist*), *n.* one versed in etymology.
- Etymology** (*et-i-mol'o-jī*), *n.* derivation of words from their originals.
- Etymon** (*et-i-mon*), *n.* a primitive word. [*Lord's* superlative.]
- Eucharist** (*ū-ka-rist*), *n.* the Eucharistic (*ū-ka-rist'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the eucharist.
- Eulogist** (*ū'lo-jist*), *n.* one who praises or commends.
- Eulogize** (*ū'lo-jiz*), *v. t.* to praise by eulogy; to commend.
- Eulogium** (*ū-lō'ji-um*), *n.* commendation; praise.
- Eulogy** (*ū'lo-jī*), *n.* marked or studied praise.
- Eunuch** (*ū'nuk*), *n.* a castrated man.
- Eupespy** (*ū-pej'si*), *n.* good digestion.
- Euphemism** (*ū-fe-mizm*), *n.* a delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.
- Euphonic** (*ū-son'ik*), *a.* having a sound agreeable to the ear.
- Euphony** (*ū'fō-ni*), *n.* an agreeably sounding enunciation.
- Euphuism** (*ū'fū-izm*), *n.* fastidious delicacy in the choice of words.
- European** (*ū-rō-pē'an*), *a.* pertaining to Europe; — *n.* a native of Europe.
- Euthanasia** (*ū-than'a-si*), *n.* an easy death.
- Evacuant** (*ē-vak'ū-ant*), *n.* a medicine that evacuates.
- Evacuate** (*ē-vak'ū-āt*), *v. t.* to make empty; to quit.
- Evacuation** (*ē-vak'ū-ā'shun*), *n.* act of ejecting; a withdrawing from.
- Evide** (*ē-vad'*), *v. t.* to avoid; to elude; to slip away.
- Evanescent** (*ev-an-es'ens*), *a.* a gradual vanishing.
- Evanescence** (*ev-an-es'ent*), *a.* vanishing; fleeting; passing away.
- Evangelical** (*ē-van-jel'ik-al*), *a.* according to, or contained in, the gospel.
- Evangelism** (*ē-van'jel-izm*), *n.* promulgation of the gospel.
- Evangelist** (*ē-van-jel-ist*), *n.* one who preaches the gospel.
- Evangelize** (*ē-van-jel-iz*), *v. t.* to convert to a belief of the gospel of Christ.
- Evaporate** (*ē-vap'o-rāt*), *v. i.* to pass off in vapor; to waste insensibly.
- Evaporation** (*ē-vap-o-rā'shun*), *n.* conversion of a fluid into vapor.
- Evasion** (*ē-vā'shun*), *n.* artifice; equivocation.
- Evasive** (*ē-vā'siv*), *a.* using evasion.
- Evasively** (*ē-vā'siv-li*), *ad.* by means of evasion.
- Evasiveness** (*ē-vā'siv-nes*), *n.* the quality or state of being evasive.
- Even** (*ēv*), *n.* evening.
- Even** (*ēvn*), *a.* level; smooth; — *v. t.* to make level or smooth; — *ad.* likewise; in like manner.
- Evening** (*ēvn-ing*), *n.* the close of the day.
- Evenness** (*ēvn-nes*), *n.* the state of being even.
- Eventide** (*ēvn-tid*), *n.* time of evening.
- Event** (*ē-vent'*), *n.* that which happens.
- Eventful** (*ē-vent'ful*), *a.* full of incidents.
- Eventual** (*ē-vent'ū-al*), *a.* happening as a consequence, ultimate or final.
- Ever** (*ev'ēr*), *ad.* at any time; always.
- Evergreen** (*ev'ēr-grēn*), *n.* a plant or shrub always green.
- Everlasting** (*ev-ēr-lāst'ing*), *a.* continuing without end; eternal. [*eternally*.]
- Evermore** (*ev-ēr-mōr'*), *ad.*
- Every** (*ev'ēr-i*), *a.* each one of a whole.
- Everywhere** (*ev'ēr-i-hwār*), *ad.* in every place.
- Evict** (*ē-rikt'*), *v. t.* to dispossess by judicial process.
- Eviction** (*ē-vik'shun*), *n.* dispossession.
- Evidence** (*ev'i-dens*), *n.* that which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness; — *v. t.* to show; to prove. [*plain*.]
- Evident** (*ev'i-dent*), *a.* clear;
- Evidential** (*ev-i-den'shal*), *a.* affording evidence.
- Evidently** (*ev'i-dent-li*), *ad.* clearly.
- Evil** (*ēvil*), *a.* ill; wicked; — *n.* calamity; wickedness; — *ad.* injuriously.
- Evince** (*ē-vins'*), *v. t.* to prove to show in a clear manner.
- Evincible** (*ē-vin'si-bil*), *a.* capable of proof. [*ing* to prove.]
- Evincive** (*ē-vin'siv*), *a.* tending to evince.
- Eviscerate** (*ē-vi'sē-rāt*), *v. t.* to take out the bowels of.
- Evitable** (*ē-vi-tā-bl*), *a.* that may be avoided.

**Evoke** (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* to call forth.

**Evolution** (ē-vūl'ūshun), *n.* change of position; act of unfolding.

**Evolutionary** (ē-vūl'ūshun-ā-rī), *a.* pertaining to evolution.

**Evolutionist** (ē-vūl'ūshun-ist), *n.* one skilled in military movements.

**Evolve** (ē-volv'), *v. t.* to unfold; to expand; to emit.

**Evisceration** (ē-vul'shun), *n.* act of plucking or tearing out.

**Ewe** (ū), *n.* a female sheep.

**Ewer** (ū'ēr), *n.* a large pitcher with a wide spout used for carrying water.

**Ex** (eks), a prefix, signifies out of or from.

**Exacerbate** (ēgz-ās'ēr-bāt), *v. t.* to irritate.

**Exacerbation** (ēgz-ās'ēr-bāshun), *n.*

periodical increase of violence in a disease.

**Exact** (ēgz-akt'), *a.* closely correct or regular; punctual; — *v. t.* to demand; to require; to extort.

**Exaction** (ēgz-akt'shun), *n.* act of extorting.

**Exactly** (ēgz-akt'li), *ad.* accurately; nicely.

**Exactness** (ēgz-akt'nes), *n.* accuracy; nicety.

**Exaggerate** (ēgz-āj'ēr-āt), *v. t.* to heighten in representation.

**Exaggeration** (ēgz-āj'ēr-āt'shun), *n.* a representation beyond the truth. [high]

**Exalt** (ēgz-awlt'), *v. t.* to lift

exaltation (ēgz-awlt-tā'shun), *n.* a raising; elevation.

**Exalted** (ēgz-awlt'ed), *a.* dignified; sublime.

**Examination** (ēgz-am'i-nā'shun), *n.* inquiry.

**Examine** (ēgz-am'in), *v. t.* to inspect; to search into; to question.

**Examiner** (ēgz-am'i-nēr), *n.* one who examines.

**Example** (ēgz-am'pl), *n.* pattern; a precedent.

**Exasperate** (ēgz-ās'pēr-āt), *v. t.* to make very angry.

**Exasperation** (ēgz-ās'pēr-āt'shun), *n.* irritation.



**Excavate** (ēks'ka-vāt), *v. t.* to make hollow.

**Excavation** (ēks-ka-vāt'shun), *n.* a making hollow.

**Exceed** (ēk-sēd'), *v. t. or i.* to surpass; to excel.

**Exceeding** (ēk-sēd'ing), *ppr.* going beyond; — *a.* very great.

**Exceedingly** (ēk-sēd'ing-li), *ad.* to a great degree.

**Excel** (ēk-sel'), *v. t. or i.* to surpass; to exceed.

**Excellence** (ēk'sel-lens), *n.* superior goodness.

**Excellency** (ēk'sel-len-si), *n.* a title of honor.

**Excellent** (ēk'sel-lent), *a.* of great value; eminent.

**Excellently** (ēk'sel-lent-li), *ad.* in an excellent degree.

**Except** (ēk-sept'), *v. t.* to take out; — *pp. or prep.* not included.

**Excepting** (ēk-sept'ing), *ppr.* taking or leaving out.

**Exception** (ēk-sept'shun), *n.* exclusion; objection.

**Exceptionable** (ēk-sept'shun-ā-bl), *a.* liable to objections.

**Exceptional** (ēk-sept'shun-āl), *a.* forming an exception.

**Excess** (ēk-ses'), *n.* more than enough; intemperance.

**Excessive** (ēk-ses'iv), *a.* exceeding just limits; extreme.

**Exchange** (ēks-chānj'), *v. t.* to give one thing for another; — *n.* act of bartering; balance of money; place where merchants meet.

**Exchangeable** (ēks-chānj'ā-bl), *a.* that may be exchanged.

**Exchequer** (ēks-chek'ēr), *n.* a superior court in England.

**Excisable** (ēk-siz'ā-bl), *a.* subject to excise.

**Excise** (ēk-siz'), *n.* a duty on goods; — *v. t.* to lay a duty on goods.

**Exciseman** (ēk-siz'man), *n.* one who inspects excised goods.

**Excision** (ēk-siz'ūn), *n.* act of

excitability (ēk-sit-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity of being easily excited.

**Excitable** (ēk-sit'ā-bl), *a.* that can be roused into action.

**Excitant** (ēk-sit'ant), *n.* that which excites; a stimulant.

**Excitation** (ēk-sit'ant'shun), *n.* act of rousing.

**Excitatory** (ēk-sit'at-iv), *a.* tending to excite.

**Excite** (ēk-sit'), *v. t.* to stir; to rouse. [flamed]

**Excited** (ēk-sit'ed), *a.* inflamed

**Exciting** (ēk-sit'ing), *ppr. or a.* producing excitement.

**Excitement** (ēk-sit'ment), *n.* act of rousing. [cry out]

**Exclaim** (ēks-klam'), *v. t.* to

exclamation (ēks-klam-mā'shun), *n.* a loud outcry; the mark (!), noting some emotion.

**Exclamatory** (ēks-klam'ā-to-rī), *a.* using exclamation.

**Exclude** (ēks-klūd'), *v. t.* to shut out; to debar.

**Exclusion** (ēks-klū'shun), *n.* rejection.

**Exclusive** (ēks-klū'siv), *a.* shutting out; not including.

**Exclusively** (ēks-klū'siv-li), *ad.* to the exclusion of others.

**Exclusiveness** (ēks-klū'siv-nes), *n.* state of being exclusive.

**Excogitate** (ēks-kōj'it-tāt), *v. t.* to discover by thinking.

**Excogitation** (ēks-kōj'it-tāt'shun), *n.* act of thinking out.

**Excommunicate** (ēks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v. t.* to exclude from communion.

**Excommunication** (ēks-kom-mū-ni-kāt'shun), *n.* act of excluding from the ordinances of the church.

**Excoriate** (ēks-kō'ri-āt), *v. t.* to flay; to strip off skin.

**Excoriation** (ēks-kō'ri-āt'shun), *n.* act of stripping off skin.

**Excrement** (ēks'krē-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body.

**Excremental** (ēks'krē-ment'āl), *a.* pertaining to excrement.

**Excrecence** (ēks-kres'ens), *n.* preternatural growth or protuberance.

**Exorescent** (ēks-kres'ent), *a.* growing out.

**Exorete** (ēks-kret'), *v. t.* to discharge through the pores.

**Excretion** (ēks-kret'shun), *n.* separation of animal matters.

**Excretive** (ēks-kret'iv), *a.* tending to excrete.

**Excretory** (ēks-kret'ō-rī), *a.* a little duct for secreting a fluid.

- Excruciate** (eks-kroō'shi-āt), *v. t.* to torture.
- Excruciating** (eks-kroō'shi-āt-ing), *a.* distressing; very painful.
- Excruciation** (eks-kroō'shi-āt'shun), *n.* torture.
- Excusable** (eks-kul'pa-bl), *a.* that may be cleared of blame.
- Exculpate** (eks-kul'pāt), *v. t.* to clear from fault or guilt.
- Exculpation** (eks-kul'pā'-shun), *n.* act of clearing from blame.
- Exculpatory** (eks-kul'pā-to-ri), *a.* clearing from blame.
- Excursion** (eks-kur'shun), *n.* an expedition; a tour.
- Excursive** (eks-kur'siv), *a.* wandering; rambling.
- Excusable** (eks-kūz'ab-l), *a.* that may be excused.
- Excuse** (eks-kūz'), *v. t.* to pardon; to judge leniently.
- Excuse** (eks-kūz'), *n.* apology; that which excuses.
- Execrable** (eks-ē-kra-bl), *a.* detestable; abominable.
- Execrate** (eks-ē-kra-t), *v. t.* to curse; to abominate.
- Execration** (eks-ē-kra-t'shun), *n.* imprecation of evil.
- Execute** (eks-ē-kūt), *v. t.* to carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete.
- Executioner** (eks-ē-kūt'shun-ēr), *n.* one who puts to death by law.
- Executive** (egz-ēk'ū-tiv), *a.* carrying into effect; — *n.* the person or power that executes the law.
- Executor** (egz-ēk'ū-ēr), *n.* one who settles the estate of a testator.
- Executorship** (egz-ēk'ū-ēr-ship), *n.* office of executor.
- Exeutory** (egz-ēk'ū-to-ri), *a.* performing official duties.
- Executrix** (egz-ēk'ū-triks), *n.* a female executor.
- Exegesis** (eks-ē-jē'sis), *n.* science of interpretation.
- Exegetical** (eks-ē-jet'ik-al), *a.* explanatory.
- Exemplar** (egz-em'plar), *n.* copy; pattern.
- Exemplarily** (egz-em'plā-ri-ly), *ad.* by way of example.
- Exemplary** (egz-em'plā-ri), *a.* worthy of imitation; serving as a pattern.
- Exemplification** (egz-em-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* illustration by example; a copy.
- Exemplifier** (egz-em-pli-fī-ēr), *n.* one who exemplifies.
- Exemplify** (egz-em'plī-fī), *v. t.* to illustrate by example.
- Exempt** (egz-ent'), *a.* free; — *v. t.* to free from; — *n.* one who is not subject.
- Exemption** (egz-emp'shun), *n.* freedom; immunity.
- Exequies** (eks-ē-kwiz), *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
- Exercise** (eks-ēr-siz), *n.* use; practice; — *v. t.* to use; to practice; to keep busy.
- Exert** (egz-ert'), *v. t.* to use, as strength or effort.
- Exertion** (egz-ēr'shun), *n.* act of exerting; effort.
- Exfoliate** (eks-fō-li-āt), *v. i.* to scale off.
- Exfoliation** (eks-fō-li-ā'-shun), *n.* act of scaling off.
- Exhalation** (eks-hā-lā'shun), *n.* vapors; fume or steam.
- Exhale** (egz-hāl'), *v. t.* to send out, as vapor; — *v. i.* to emit.
- Exhaust** (egz-haust'), *v. t.* to drain to emptiness; to expend entirely.
- Exhaustible** (egz-haust'i-bl), *a.* that may be exhausted.
- Exhaustion** (egz-haust'yun), *n.* act of exhausting or state of being exhausted.
- Exhibit** (egz-hib'it), *v. t.* to display; to show.
- Exhibition** (eks-hi-bish'ion), *n.* a setting forth; public show.
- Exhibitory** (egz-hib'it-o-ri), *a.* showing.
- Exhilarate** (egz-hil'a-rāt), *v. t.* to make cheerful.
- Exhilarant** (egz-hil'a-rant), *a.* exciting joy or mirth.
- Exhilaration** (egz-hil-a-rā'-shun), *n.* act of exhilarating.
- Exhort** (egz-hort'), *v. t.* to advise, warn, or caution.
- Exhortation** (eks-hor-tā'-shun), *n.* good advice.
- Exhortatory** (egz-hor'ta-to-ri), *a.* tending to exhort.
- Exhumation** (eks-hū-mā'-shun), *n.* a digging from the grave.
- Exhume** (eks-hūm'), *v. t.* to disinter.
- Exigency** (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* necessity; want.
- Exigent** (eks'i-jent'), *a.* pressing.
- Exile** (eks-il'), *n.* banishment; a person banished; — *v. t.* to banish.
- Exist** (egz-ist'), *v. i.* to be; to live; to derive support.
- Existence** (egz-ist'ens), *n.* being; life.
- Existent** (egz-ist'ent), *a.* having.
- Existing** (egz-ist'ing), *ppr. or a.* having being or life.
- Exit** (eks'it), *n.* a going out; departure; death.
- Exodus** (eks'ō-dus), *n.* departure from a place; the second book in the Bible.
- Exonerate** (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v. t.* to unload; to free from a charge.
- Exoneration** (egz-on-ēr-āt'-shun), *n.* act of exonerating.
- Exorable** (eks'ō-ra-bl), *a.* that may be moved by entreaty.
- Exorbitance** (egz-or'bi-tans), *n.* extravagance; enormity.
- Exorbitant** (egz-or'bi-tant), *a.* excessive.
- Exorbitantly** (egz-or'bi-tant-ly), *ad.* excessively; enormously.
- Exorcise** (eks'or-siz), *v. t.* to expel, as evil spirits by conjuration.
- Exorcism** (eks'or-sizn), *n.* act of exorcising.
- Exorcist** (eks'or-sist), *n.* one who casts out evil spirits.
- Exordial** (egz-or'di-al), *a.* beginning; introductory.
- Exordium** (egz-or'di-un), *n.* introduction, preface, or preamble.
- Exoteric** (eks-ō-ter'ik), *a.* fit to be communicated to the public; not secret.
- Exotic** (egz-ō'tik), *a.* foreign; — *n.* a foreign plant.
- Exoticism** (egz-ō'ti-sizm), *n.* the state of being exotic.
- Expand** (eks-pand'), *v. t. or i.* to open; to spread; to dilate.
- Expanse** (eks-pans'), *n.* wide extent of space or body.
- Expansibility** (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity of being expanded.
- Expansible** (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* capable of being expanded.
- Expansion** (eks-pan'shun), *n.* act of expanding; extent.
- Expansive** (eks-pan'siv), *a.* spreading.
- Expatiate** (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v. i.* to rove; to wander; to enlarge upon.

- Expatriate** (*eks-pā'tri-āt*), *v. t.* to banish from one's country.
- Expatriation** (*eks-pā'tri-ū-shun*), *n.* banishment; emigration.
- Expect** (*eks-pekt'*), *v. t.* to look for or anticipate.
- Expectancy** (*eks-pekt'an-si*), *n.* a state of waiting.
- Expectant** (*eks-pekt'ant*), *a.* waiting; looking for; — *n.* one who is expecting.
- Expectation** (*eks-pek-tā'-shun*), *n.* a waiting for.
- Expectorant** (*eks-pek'tō-rant*), *n.* a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs.
- Expectorate** (*eks-pek'tō-rāt*), *v. t.* to discharge from the lungs.
- Expectoration** (*eks-pek-tō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of discharging from the lungs.
- Expediency** (*eks-pē'di-en-si*), *n.* desirableness; fitness; propriety.
- Expedient** (*eks-pē'di-ent*), *a.* fit; proper; desirable; — *n.* means to an end; device.
- Expeditiously** (*eks-pē'dish-ū-ly*), *ad.* suitably; with advantage.
- Expedite** (*eks-pē'dit*), *v. t.* to hasten forward; to quicken; to render easy.
- Expedition** (*eks-pē'dish'un*), *n.* haste; dispatch; a voyage; an enterprise.
- Expeditious** (*eks-pē'dish'us*), *a.* done with dispatch.
- Expeditiously** (*eks-pē'dish-ū-ly*), *ad.* with expedition or dispatch.
- Expel** (*eks-pel'*), *v. t.* to drive or force out; to banish.
- Expend** (*eks-pen'l'*), *v. t.* to spend; to lay out.
- Expenditure** (*eks-pend'i-tūr*), *n.* act of spending; sum expended.
- Expense** (*eks-pens'*), *n.* cost; charge; outlay.
- Expensive** (*eks-pen'siv*), *a.* costly; dear.
- Experience** (*eks-pē'ri-ens*), *n.* trial or series of trials, or the instruction thus gained; — *v. t.* to try; to know by practice.
- Experienced** (*eks-pē'ri-ent*), *a.* taught by experience; skillful.
- Experiment** (*eks-per'i-ment*), *n.* trial; essay; — *v. t.* to make trial.
- Experimental** (*eks-per'i-ment'al*), *a.* founded on experiment.
- Expert** (*eks-pērt'*), *a.* skillful; dexterous.
- Expertly** (*eks-pērt'li*), *ad.* with skill.
- Expiable** (*eks'pi-a-bl*), *a.* that may be expiated.
- Expiate** (*eks'pi-āt*), *v. t.* to atone for, as a crime.
- Expiation** (*eks-pi-ā'shun*), *n.* atonement; satisfaction.
- Expiatory** (*eks'pi-a-tō-ri*), *a.* that makes expiation.
- Expiration** (*eks-pi-rā'shun*), *n.* act of breaking out; end.
- Expire** (*eks-pi-r'*), *v. t.* to breathe out; — *v. i.* to die.
- Expiring** (*eks-pi-r'ing*), *a.* dying; pertaining to or uttered at death.
- Explain** (*eks-plān'*), *v. t.* to illustrate; — *v. i.* to give explanations.
- Explainable** (*eks-plān'a-bl*), *a.* that may be explained.
- Explanation** (*eks-plā-nā'shun*), *n.* act of making plain.
- Explanatory** (*eks-plān'a-tō-ri*), *a.* serving to explain.
- Explicative** (*eks'plie-tiv*), *a.* added for ornament or merely to fill up.
- Explicable** (*eks'pli-ka-bl*), *a.* that can be explained.
- Explicate** (*eks'pli-kūt*), *v. t.* to unfold; to explain.
- Explanation** (*eks'pli-kā'shun*), *n.* an explanation.
- Explicative** (*eks'pli-kā-tiv*), *a.* tending to explain.
- Explicit** (*eks-plis'it*), *a.* plain; express; not obscure.
- Explicitly** (*eks-plis'it-ly*), *ad.* clearly.
- Explicitness** (*eks-plis'it-nes*), *n.* plainness of language.
- Explode** (*eks-plōd'*), *v. t.* to burst with noise; — *v. i.* to cause to explode.
- Exploit** (*eks-ploit'*), *n.* a heroic deed.
- Exploration** (*eks-plō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of exploring.
- Exploratory** (*eks-plō-r'a-tō-ri*), *a.* searching.
- Explore** (*eks-plōr'*), *v. t.* to search; to examine.
- Exploring** (*eks-plōr'ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* searching; examining.
- Explosion** (*eks-plō'shun*), *n.* a sudden bursting with noise.
- Explosive** (*eks-plō'siv*), *a.* bursting with force.
- Exponent** (*eks-pō'nent*), *n.* the index of a power; he who or that which points out or represents.
- Export** (*eks-pōrt'*), *v. t.* to transport from one country to another.
- Export** (*eks-pōrt*), *n.* a commodity sent abroad.
- Exportable** (*eks-pōrt'a-bl*), *a.* that can be exported.
- Exportation** (*eks-pōr-tā'shun*), *n.* the carrying of goods out of a country.
- Exporter** (*eks-pōrt'ēr*), *n.* one who exports.
- Expose** (*eks-pōz'*), *v. t.* to lay open or bare; to put in danger. [*n.* explanation.]
- Exposition** (*eks-pō-zish'un*), *n.* a discourse; — *n.* a public interpreter; expounder.
- Expository** (*eks-pōz'i-tō-ri*), *a.* explaining.
- Expostulate** (*eks-post'ū-lūt*), *v. i.* to remonstrate earnestly.
- Expostulation** (*eks-post'ū-lū'shun*), *n.* act of expostulating.
- Expostulatory** (*eks-post'ū-lū-tō-ri*), *a.* containing expostulation.
- Exposure** (*eks-pōzh'ūr*), *n.* a state of being exposed.
- Expound** (*eks-pōund'*), *v. t.* to explain.
- Expounder** (*eks-pōund'ēr*), *n.* one who interprets or explains.
- Express** (*eks-pres'*), *v. t.* to press out; to utter in language; to make known; — *a.* plain; explicit; — *n.* a special messenger.
- Expressed** (*eks-pres't*), *pp.* or *a.* dispatched by express.
- Expressible** (*eks-pres'i-bl*), *a.* that may be uttered.
- Expression** (*eks-pres'h'un*), *n.* a pressing out; speech.
- Expressive** (*eks-pres'iv*), *a.* adapted to express.
- Expressively** (*eks-pres'iv-ly*), *ad.* with force.
- Expressly** (*eks-pres'li*), *ad.* in direct terms.
- Expugn** (*eks-pūn'*), *v. t.* to take by assault.



**Expugnable** (eks-pug'na-bl), *a.* that may be conquered.  
**Expulsion** (eks-pul'shun), *n.* act of expelling.  
**Expulsive** (eks-pul'siv), *a.* having power to expel.  
**Expunge** (eks-punf'), *v. t.* to blot out; to efface.  
**Expurgate** (eks-pur-gāt or eks-pur'gāt), *v. t.* to cleanse; to purify; to expunge.  
**Expurgation** (eks-pur-ga'shun), *n.* act of purifying.  
**Expurgatory** (eks-pur'ga-to-ri), *a.* purifying.  
**Exquisite** (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* very fine; excellent; keenly felt. [*ad.* nicely].  
**Exquisitely** (eks'kwi-zit-lī), *ad.*  
**Exsanguine** (eks-sang'wi-ve), *a.* without blood.  
**Excise** (eks-sind'), *v. t.* to cut off. [*being*].  
**Extant** (eks'tant), *a.* now in existence.  
**Extempore** (eks-tem-pō-pā'nē-us), *a.* uttered without previous study.  
**Extemporary** (eks-tem-pō-rē), *a.* done without preparation; off-hand.  
**Extempore** (eks-tem-pō-rē), *ad.* without previous study.  
**Extemporize** (eks-tem-pō-riz), *v. i.* to utter without study.  
**Extend** (eks-tend'), *v. t.* to stretch out; to spread.  
**Extendible** (eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* that can be extended.  
**Extensibility** (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being extensible.  
**Extension** (eks-ten'shun), *n.* act of extending; enlargement.  
**Extensive** (eks-ten'siv), *a.* large; of great extent.  
**Extensively** (eks-ten'siv-lī), *ad.* widely; largely.  
**Extensiveness** (eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* extent; largeness; wideness.  
**Extent** (eks-ten'), *n.* space; compass; size.  
**Extenuate** (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v. t.* to palliate; to diminish.  
**Extenuation** (eks-ten'ū-ā'shun), *n.* act of extenuating; palliation.  
**Extenuator** (eks-ten'ū-ā-ter), *n.* one who extenuates.  
**Exterior** (eks-tē'ri-ēr), *a.* outward; foreign; — *n.* the outside; surface.

**Exterminate** (eks-tēr'mi-nāt), *v. t.* to root out.  
**Extermination** (eks-tēr'mi-nā'shun), *n.* destruction.  
**Exterminator** (eks-tēr'mi-nā-ter), *n.* one who or that which exterminates. [*ward*].  
**External** (eks-tēr'nal), *a.* outward.  
**Externally** (eks-tēr'nal-lī), *ad.* outwardly.  
**Externals** (eks-tēr'nalz), *n. pl.* outward rites; exterior form.  
**Extinct** (eks-tingkt'), *a.* extinguished; dead.  
**Extinction** (eks-tingkt'shun), *n.* destruction.  
**Extinguished** (eks-ting-gvōkt'), *v. t.* to quench; to destroy.  
**Extinguishable** (eks-ting-gvōsh-a-bl), *a.* that may be quenched or put out.  
**Extinguisher** (eks-ting-gvōsh-ēr), *n.* a utensil to put out a candle to extinguish it.  
**Extinguishment** (eks-ting-gvōsh-ment), *n.* putting out or quenching; abolition.  
**Extirpate** (eks-tēr-pāt or eks-tēr'pāt), *v. t.* to root out.  
**Extirpation** (eks-tēr-pā'shun), *n.* the act of rooting out.  
**Extirpator** (eks-tēr-pā-ter), *n.* one that extirpates.  
**Exult** (eks-ult'), *v. t.* to praise greatly.  
**Exult** (eks-ult'), *v. t.* to exact; to wrest.  
**Exaction** (eks-tor'shun), *n.* unlawful exaction.  
**Extortionate** (eks-tor'shun-āt), *a.* oppressive.  
**Extortioner** (eks-tor'shun-ēr), *n.* one who practices extortion.  
**Extra** (eks-trā), *over and above; beyond*.  
**Extract** (eks-trakt), *n.* a substance drawn from another; a passage from a book.  
**Extract** (eks-trakt'), *v. t.* to draw out; to take.  
**Extraction** (eks-trakt'shun), *n.* a drawing out; lineage.  
**Extractive** (eks-trakt'iv), *a.* that may be extracted.  
**Extractor** (eks-trakt'ēr), *n.* he who or that which extracts.

**Extradition** (eks-tra-dish'ūn), *n.* delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.  
**Extrajudicial** (eks-tra-jū-dish'al), *a.* out of the regular course of law.  
**Extramundane** (eks-trā-mūn'dān), *a.* beyond the boundaries of the material world.  
**Extramural** (eks-trā-mū'al), *a.* without, or beyond, the walls.  
**Extraneous** (eks-trā'nē-us), *a.* foreign; not intrinsic.  
**Extraordinary** (eks-tror'di-nā-ri), *a.* uncommon.  
**Extravagance** (eks-trav-a-gans), *n.* lavish expense; excess.  
**Extravagant** (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses.  
**Extravasate** (eks-trav-a-sāt), *v. t.* to let out of the proper vessels, as blood.  
**Extravassation** (eks-trav-a-sā'shun), *n.* a letting out of the proper vessels.  
**Extreme** (eks-trēm'), *a.* outermost; utmost; greatest; — *n.* utmost limit; extremity.  
**Extremely** (eks-trēm-lī), *ad.* in the utmost degree.  
**Extremity** (eks-trēm'i-ti), *n.* utmost point or degree; necessity.  
**Extricable** (eks-tri-ka-bl), *a.* that may be extricated.  
**Extricate** (eks-tri-kāt), *v. t.* to disentangle; to set free.  
**Extrication** (eks-tri-kā'shun), *n.* act of disentangling.  
**Extrinsic** (eks-trim'ik), *a.* outward; external.  
**Extrude** (eks-troo'd'), *v. t.* to thrust out; to force out.  
**Extrusion** (eks-troo'zhun), *n.* act of thrusting out.  
**Exuberance** (eks-ū'bēr-ans), *n.* abundance. [*a.* abundant].  
**Exuberant** (eks-ū'bēr-ant), *a.* abundantly.  
**Exudation** (eks-ū-dū'shun), *n.* discharge of moisture; what has been exuded.  
**Exude** (eks-ūd'), *v. t.* to discharge through the pores; — *v. i.* to flow; to issue forth.  
**Exult** (egz-ult'), *v. i.* to rejoice greatly.  
**Exultant** (eks-ult'ant), *a.* ex-



pressing exultation; triumphant.  
**Exultation** (*egz-ul-tā'shun*), *n.* great joy.  
**Exustion** (*egz-ust'yun*), *n.* act of burning up.  
**Exuvise** (*egs-ū-vi-ē*), *n. pl.* cast skins, shells, etc.  
**Eye** (*ī*), *n.* the organ of sight; — *v. t.* to watch; to observe.  
**Eyeball** (*ī'bau*), *n.* the ball of the eye.

**Eyebrow** (*ī'brow*), *n.* hairy arch over the eyes.  
**Eyelash** (*ī'lash*), *n.* hair on the eyelid.  
**Eyelet-hole** (*ī'let-hōl*), *n.* a hole for lace or cord.  
**Eye-servant** (*ī'sēr-vant*), *n.* a servant that requires watching.  
**Eye-service** (*ī'sēr-vūs*), *n.* service done under the employer's eye.

**Eyesight** (*ī'sīt*), *n.* sight of the eye.  
**Eye-sore** (*ī'sōr*), *n.* something offensive to the sight.  
**Eye-tooth** (*ī'tōoth*), *n.* an upper tooth next the grinders.  
**Eye-witness** (*ī'wit-nes*), *n.* one who saw what he testifies.  
**Eyrie** (*ī'ri*), *n.* a place where Eyrý birds of prey build their nests and hatch their eggs.

## F.

**FABLE** (*fā'bl*), *n.* a fiction enforcing a useful truth; — *v. t.* to feign; to lie.  
**Fabled** (*fā'blid*), *a.* told in fables.  
**Fabric** (*fāb'rik*), *n.* a building; a manufactured article, as cloth.  
**Fabricate** (*fāb'ri-kāt*), *v. t.* to devise falsely; to construct.  
**Fabrication** (*fāb-ri-kā'shun*), *n.* act of building; construction.  
**Fabricator** (*fāb'ri-kā-tēr*), *n.* one who constructs.  
**Fabulist** (*fāb'ū-list*), *n.* one who writes or invents fables.  
**Fabulous** (*fāb'ū-lūs*), *a.* feigned; invented; unreal; false.  
**Façade** (*fā-sād' or fa-sād'*), *n.* a front view or elevation of a building.  
**Face** (*fās*), *n.* the visage; front; — *v. t.* to meet in front.  
**Facet** (*fās'et*), *n.* a little face.  
**Facetious** (*fā-sē'shus*), *a.* humorous; witty.  
**Facetiously** (*fā-sē'shus-ī*), *ad.* with humor.  
**Facial** (*fā'shal*), *a.* pertaining to the face.  
**Facile** (*fās'il*), *a.* easy to be done, or to yield.  
**Facilitate** (*fā-sil'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to make easy.  
**Facility** (*fā-sil'i-ti*), *n.* ease; easiness; — *pl.* means to render easy. [*Ing* in front.  
**Facing** (*fās'ing*), *n.* a cover.  
**Fac-simile** (*fāk-sim'i-lē*), *n.* exact likeness.  
**Fact** (*fakt*), *n.* an act; deed; reality; circumstance.

**Faction** (*fāk'shun*), *n.* a small political party; dissension.  
**Factionist** (*fāk'shun-ist*), *n.* one who promotes faction.  
**Factious** (*fāk'shus*), *a.* given to faction.  
**Factiously** (*fāk'shus-ī*), *ad.* in a factious manner.  
**Factitious** (*fāk-tish'us*), *a.* made by art; artificial.  
**Factor** (*fāk'tēr*), *n.* an agent.  
**Factorage** (*fāk'tēr-āj*), *n.* fees allowed to a factor.  
**Factory** (*fāk'tō-ri*), *n.* house of a factor; a manufactory; body of factors.  
**Factotum** (*fāk-tō'tum*), *n.* a person employed in all sorts of work.  
**Faculty** (*fāk'ul-ti*), *n.* power of the mind; ability; officers of a college.  
**Fade** (*fād*), *v. t.* to wither or decay; to lose color.  
**Fading** (*fād'ing*), *a.* subject to decay.  
**Fæces**: See **Feces**.  
**Fag** (*fag*), *n.* a laborious drudge; — *v. t.* to become weary; to drudge.  
**Fag-end** (*fag'end*), *n.* untwisted end of a rope; refuse.  
**Fagot** (*fag'ut*), *n.* a bundle of twigs.  
**Fail** (*fāl*), *v. t.* to decay; to perish; to miss; to become insolvent; — *v. t.* to desert; to disappoint; to omit; — *n.* omission.  
**Failure** (*fāl'ūr*), *n.* defect; act of becoming insolvent.  
**Fain** (*fān*), *a.* glad; — *ad.* gladly.  
**Faint** (*fānt*), *a.* weak; lan-

guid; — *v. i.* to swoon; to sink with fatigue. [*swoon*.  
**Fainting** (*fānt'ing*), *n.* a faintish (*fānt'ish*), a slightly faint. [*weakly*.  
**Faintly** (*fānt'ī*), *ad.* feebly.  
**Faintness** (*fānt'nes*), *n.* loss of color and respiration; feebleness.  
**Fair** (*fār*), *a.* free from blemish, perversion, etc.; — *ad.* openly; frankly; civilly; — *n.* a stated market.  
**The fair**, the female sex.  
**Fairly** (*fār'ī*), *ad.* openly; honestly.  
**Fairness** (*fār'nes*), *n.* just conduct; state of being fair.  
**Fairy** (*fār'i*), *n.* a fabled spirit; — *a.* belonging to the fairies.  
**Faith** (*fāth*), *n.* object of belief; fidelity; revealed truth.  
**Faithful** (*fāth'fūl*), *a.* firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true. [*honestly*.  
**Faithfully** (*fāth'fūl-ī*), *ad.*  
**Faithfulness** (*fāth'fūl-nes*), *n.* firm adherence to truth or trust.  
**Faithless** (*fāth'les*), *a.* without faith.  
**Faithlessness** (*fāth'les-nes*), *n.* want of faith; treachery.  
**Falcate** (*fāl'kāt*), *a.* bent like a sickle.  
**Falchion** (*fāl'chun*), *n.* a short, broad, crooked sword.  
**Falcon** (*fāl'kən*), *n.* a hawk trained for sport.



**Falconer** (*faw'kn-ēr*), *n.* one who trains hawks.

**Falconry** (*faw'kn-ēri*), *n.* the art of training hawks.

**Fall** (*faw'l*), *v. i.* (*pret. fell*; — *pp. fallen*) to drop; to decline; to apostatize; — *n.* descent; degradation.

**Fallacious** (*fal-lā'shūs*), *a.* producing mistake; deceitful. [fulness.]

**Fallacy** (*fal'a-si*), *n.* deceit.

**Fallibility** (*fal-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* liability to err. [err.]

**Fallible** (*fal'i-bi*), *a.* liable to err.

**Fallow** (*fal'ō*), *a.* pale red or pale yellow; plowed but not sown; — *n.* land left untilled.

**False** (*fawls*), *a.* not true; not faithful.

**Falsely** (*fawls'li*), *ad.* erroneously.

**Falsehood** (*fawls'hōōd*), *n.* want of truth or veracity.

**Falseness** (*fawls'nes*), *n.* want of integrity; deceit.

**Falsetto** (*fawl-set'tō*), *n.* a feigned voice.

**Falsification** (*fawl-si-f-i-kā'shun*), *n.* falsehood. [liar.]

**Falsify** (*fawls-i-f-i-ēr*), *n.* a falsifier

**Falsify** (*fawls-i-f-i-ē*), *v. t.* to counterfeit; to prove to be false; — *v. i.* to break one's word.

**Falsity** (*fawls'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being false; false assertion.

**Falter** (*fawl'tēr*), *v. i.* to hesitate in speech; to waver.

**Fame** (*fām*), *n.* reputation; renown.

**Famed** (*fāmd*), *a.* celebrated.

**Familiar** (*fā-mil'yar*), *n.* intimate; well-known; knowing intimately; common; — *n.* an intimate acquaintance; a demon.

**Familiarity** (*fā-mil'yar-i-ti*), *n.* intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse.

**Familiarize** (*fā-mil'yar-iz*), *v. t.* to accustom.

**Familiarly** (*fā-mil'yar-li*), *ad.* intimately.

**Family** (*fā-m'i-l-i*), *n.* household; lineage; class.

**Famine** (*fā-m'in*), *n.* want of sufficient food.

**Famish** (*fā-m'ish*), *v. i.* to die of hunger; — *v. t.* to starve.

**Famous** (*fā'mus*), *a.* noted; renowned.

**Famously** (*fā'mus-li*), *ad.* with great renown.

**Fan** (*fān*), *n.* an instrument to blow

and cool the face, also one to winnow grain; — *v. t.* to blow with a fan; to winnow.

**Fanatical** (*fā-nat'ik-al*), *a.* wild and enthusiastic in opinions.

**Fanatic** (*fā-nat'ik*), *n.* an enthusiast; a bigot.

**Fanaticism** (*fā-nat'i-sizm*), *n.* extravagant notions; religious frenzy.

**Fancied** (*fān'sid*), *a.* conceived; liked.

**Fanciful** (*fān'si-ful*), *a.* dictated by fancy; whimsical.

**Fancy** (*fān'si*), *n.* notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste; — *v. t.* or *i.* to imagine; — *a.* pleasing the fancy; fine. [church.]

**Fane** (*fān*), *n.* a temple; a

**Fanfaronade** (*fān-far-on-ād'*), *n.* a vain boasting; bluster. [imal; claw; talon.]

**Fang** (*fāng*), *n.* tusk of an animal.

**Fantasia** (*fān-tā'zi-ā*), *n.* a fanciful piece of music.

**Fantastical** (*fān-tas'tik-al*), *a.* fanciful; whimsical.

**Fantastically** (*fān-tas'tik-al-li*), *ad.* in a fantastic manner.

**Fantasy** (*fān'tā-si*), *n.* a

**Far** (*fār*), *a.* distant; remote; — *ad.* at a great distance.

**Farce** (*fārs*), *n.* a ludicrous play; anything absurdly exaggerated.

**Farical** (*fār'si-kal*), *a.* belonging to a farce.

**Fare** (*fār*), *v. i.* to be in any state, good or bad; — *n.* price of passage; food.

**Farewell** (*fār-wel'*), *n.* wish of welfare at parting

**Far-fetched** (*fār'fēcht*), *a.* brought from afar; forced; elaborately strained.

**Farina** (*fār'ē-nā* or *fā-rē-nā*), *n.* pollen of plants; the flour of grain; starch, etc.

**Farinaceous** (*fār-i-nā'shūs*), *a.* consisting of meal; mealy.



**Farm** (*fārm*), *n.* land occupied by a farmer; — *v. t.* to cultivate as a farmer.

**Farmer** (*fārm-ēr*), *n.* one who cultivates a farm.

**Farrago** (*fār-rā'gō*), *n.* a medley.

**Farrier** (*fār'ri-ēr*), *n.* one who cures the diseases of horses; a smith who shoes horses.

**Farriery** (*fār'ri-ēr-i*), *n.* the business of a farrier.

**Farrow** (*fār'rō*), *n.* a litter of pigs; — *a.* not producing a calf in the year.

**Farther** (*fār'tēr*), *a.* being at a greater distance. See Further.

**Farthing** (*fār'thing*), *n.* the fourth of a penny.

**Farthingale** (*fār'thing-gāl*), *n.* a hoop petticoat.

**Fascicle** (*fās'si-kī*), *n.* a close cluster.

**Fascicular** (*fās-sik'ū-lar*), *a.* growing in bunches or tufts.

**Fascinate** (*fās'ti-nāt*), *v. t.* to charm; to captivate.

**Fascination** (*fās'ti-nā'shun*), *n.* the power of charming.

**Fashion** (*fāsh'ūn*), *n.* form; custom; mode; — *v. t.* to form; to mold.

**Fashionable** (*fāsh'un-a-bl*), *a.* according to the prevailing mode.

**Fashionably** (*fāsh'un-a-bl-i*), *ad.* in a fashionable manner.

**Fashioner** (*fāsh'un-ēr*), *n.* one who fashions.

**Fast** (*fāst*), *v. t.* to abstain from food; — *n.* abstinence from food; — *a.* rapid; swift; firm; — *ad.* with speed.

**Fast-day** (*fāst-dā*), *n.* a day set apart for fasting and prayer.

**Fasten** (*fāst'n*), *v. t.* to make firm; to hold together.

**Fastening** (*fāst'n-ing*), *ppr.* making firm; — *n.* that which makes fast.

**Fastidious** (*fās-ti'd-i-us*), *a.* difficult to please; squeamish.

**Fastidiously** (*fās-ti'd-i-us-ly*), *ad.* with squeamishness.

**Fastness** (*fāst'nes*), *n.* state of being fast; a strong fort.

**Fat** (*fāt*), *n.* oily part of animal bodies; — *a.* plump; gross; greasy; — *v. t.* to make or to grow fat.

**Fatal** (*fā'tal*), *a.* deadly; destructive; necessary.  
**Fatalism** (*fā'tal-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.  
**Fatalist** (*fā'tal-ist*), *n.* one who holds to fatalism.  
**Fatality** (*fā'tal-i-ti*), *n.* inevitable necessity; mortality.  
**Fatally** (*fā'tal-i*), *ad.* mortally; necessarily.  
**Fate** (*fāt*), *n.* inevitable necessity. [*fate*.]  
**Fated** (*fāt'ed*), *a.* decreed by Fates (*fāts*), *n. pl.* the destinies supposed to preside over men.  
**Father** (*fā'thēr*), *n.* a male parent; — *v. t.* to adopt as one's own.  
**Father-in-law** (*fā'thēr-in-law*), *n.* the father of one's husband or wife.  
**Fatherless** (*fā'thēr-less*), *a.* having no father.  
**Fatherliness** (*fā'thēr-lī-ness*), *n.* tenderness of a father. [*a father*.]  
**Fatherly** (*fā'thēr-lī*), *a.* like father.  
**Fathom** (*fā'thūm*), *n.* a measure = six feet; — *v. t.* to try the depth of; to get to the bottom of.  
**Fathomable** (*fā'thūm-a-bil*), *a.* that may be fathomed.  
**Fathomless** (*fā'thūm-less*), *a.* bottomless.  
**Fatigue** (*fā'tīg*), *n.* great weariness; toil; — *v. t.* to weary to excess; to tire.  
**Fatness** (*fāt'nes*), *n.* fleshiness; fertility. [*fat*.]  
**Fatten** (*fāt'n*), *v. t.* to make fatty (*fāt'i*), *a.* consisting of fat; greasy. [*ness of mind*.]  
**Fatuity** (*fā'tū'i-ti*), *n.* weakness; silly.  
**Fatuous** (*fāt'ū-us*), *a.* foolish; weak; silly.  
**Fauces** (*faw'sēs*), *n. pl.* back part of the mouth.  
**Faucet** (*faw'set*), *n.* a pipe for drawing liquors.  
**Fault** (*fawlt*), *n.* a defect; offense. [*from fault*.]  
**Faultless** (*fawlt-less*), *a.* free from fault.  
**Faulty** (*fawlt'i*), *a.* guilty of a fault; defective.  
**Faun** (*fawn*), *n.* a rural deity.  
**Fauna** (*faw'nā*), *n.* the entire group of animals belonging to a country.  
**Favor** (*fā'vər*), *n.* kind regard; a gift; — *v. t.* to countenance.

**Favorable** (*fā'vər-a-bil*), *a.* propitious to success; kind; conducive to.  
**Favorably** (*fā'vər-a-bil*), *ad.* with favor or affection.  
**Favorite** (*fā'vər-ēt*), *n.* a particular friend; — *a.* preferred.  
**Favoritism** (*fā'vər-ēt-izm*), *n.* disposition to favor a friend.  
**Fawn** (*fawn*), *n.* a young deer; — *v. i.* to flatter servilely.  
**Fay** (*fā*), *n.* a fairy; an elf.  
**Faith** (*fā'th*), *n.* homage; loyalty.  
**Fear** (*fēr*), *n.* apprehension of evil; — *v. i.* or *t.* to apprehend evil; to be afraid.  
**Fearful** (*fēr'ful*), *a.* afraid; terrible.  
**Fearfulness** (*fēr'ful-nes*), *n.* fear; alarm.  
**Fearless** (*fēr'less*), *a.* free from fear; undaunted.  
**Fearlessly** (*fēr'less-lī*), *ad.* without fear.  
**Fearlessness** (*fēr'less-nes*), *n.* freedom from fear; courage.  
**Feasibility** (*fē-zī-bil'i-ti*), *n.* practicability. [*be done*.]  
**Feasible** (*fē-zī-bl*), *a.* that can be done.  
**Feast** (*fēst*), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment; a festival; — *v. i.* and *t.* to eat sumptuously; to entertain sumptuously. [*nary action*; to exploit].  
**Feat** (*fē*), *n.* an extraordinary deed.  
**Feather** (*fēth'ēr*), *n.* a plume; that which forms the covering of birds; — *v. t.* to cover with plumage; to adorn.  
**Feathery** (*fēth'ēr-i*), *a.* covered with, or like, feathers.  
**Feature** (*fēch'ūr*), *n.* form of the face; lineament.  
**Febrifuge** (*fēb'rī-fūj*), *n.* a medicine to cure fever.  
**Febrile** (*fēb'rīl* or *fēb'rīl*), *a.* partaking of fever.  
**February** (*fēb'rō-ār-i*), *n.* the second month of the year.  
**Fecal** (*fē'kal*), *a.* containing dregs.  
**Feces** (*fē'sēs*), *n. pl.* excrement. Also written *Fæces*.  
**Feculence** (*fē'lū-lens*), *n.* foul matter in liquors; lees.  
**Feculent** (*fē'lū-lent*), *a.* foul; full of dregs.  
**Fecund** (*fē'und*), *a.* fruitful.  
**Fecundate** (*fē'kū-dat*), *v. t.* to make prolific.

**Fecundation** (*fēk-ūn-dā'shun*), *n.* act of making fruitful. [*fruitfulness*.]  
**Fecundity** (*fē'kūn-dī-ti*), *n.* fertility.  
**Fed** (*fēd*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Feed*.  
**Federal** (*fēd'ēr-əl*), *a.* pertaining to a league or contract. [*league*.]  
**Federate** (*fēd'ēr-āt*), *v.* to join in a league.  
**Federation** (*fēd'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* act of uniting in a league.  
**Federative** (*fēd'ēr-ā-tiv*), *a.* joining in league.  
**Fee** (*fē*), *n.* a reward; recompense; perpetual right; — *v. t.* to retain by a fee.  
**Feeble** (*fē'bil*), *a.* wanting in strength or activity.  
**Feebleness** (*fē'bil-nes*), *n.* infirmity. [*faintly*.]  
**Feebly** (*fē'bil*), *ad.* weakly.  
**Feed** (*fēd*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *fed*] to supply with food; to eat; to supply; — *n.* food; meat; pasture.  
**Feel** (*fēl*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *felt*] to perceive by the touch; to be affected; — *n.* act of perception; touch.  
**Feeling** (*fēl'ing*), *n.* touch; sensibility. [*feel*.]  
**Feelingly** (*fēl'ing-lī*), *ad.* tenderly.  
**Feign** (*fēin*), *v. t.* to pretend.  
**Feignedly** (*fēin-ed-lī*), *ad.* with dissimulation.  
**Feint** (*fānt*), *n.* a false show.  
**Feldspar** (*fēld'spār*), *n.* a crystalline mineral found in granite, etc.  
**Felicitate** (*fē-lis'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to make happy; to congratulate. [*shin*, *n.* kind wish].  
**Felicitation** (*fē-lis-i-tā'-tion*), *n.* happiness. [*ad. happily*.]  
**Felicitously** (*fē-lis'i-tus-lī*), *ad.* happily.  
**Felicity** (*fē-lis-i-ti*), *n.* great happiness. [*to cats*.]  
**Feline** (*fē-līn*), *a.* pertaining to cats.  
**Fell** (*fēl*), *a.* fierce; savage; cruel; — *v. t.* to knock down; to cause to fall.  
**Fellow** (*fēl'ō*), *n.* an associate or equal; — *v. t.* to match.  
**Fellowship** (*fēl'ō-ship*), *n.* society; companionship; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar. [*wheel*.]  
**Felly** (*fē'lī*), *n.* the rim of a wheel.  
**Felon** (*fē-lōn*), *n.* one guilty of felony; a painful tumor.  
**Felonious** (*fē-lō-ni-us*), *a.*



containing felony; villainous.

**Feloniously** (*fe-lō-ni-us-ly*), *ad.* in a felonious manner.

**Felony** (*fel'ō-ni*), *n.* a heinous or capital crime.

**Felt** (*felt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Feel*; — *n.* cloth or stuff of wool.

**Female** (*fēmāl*), *n.* the sex that bears young; — *a.* feminine.

**Feminality** (*fem-i-nal'i-ty*), *n.* the female nature.

**Feminine** (*fem'i-nin*), *a.* pertaining to females of the human race; womanish; tender; effeminate.

**Femoral** (*fem'or-al*), *a.* belonging to the thigh.

**Fen** (*fen*), *n.* a marsh; a bog.

**Fence** (*fen*), *n.* a wall or other structure to inclose land; — *v. t.* to inclose with a fence; — *v. t.* to practice fencing.

**Fencing** (*fen'sing*), *n.* art of self-defense by the sword.

**Fend** (*fend*), *v. t.* or *i.* to repel; to keep off.

**Fenestral** (*fe-nes'tral*), *a.* pertaining to a window.

**Fennel** (*fen'el*), *n.* an aromatic plant.

**Fenny** (*fen'i*), *a.* marshy; boggy.

**Feeff** (*fee*), *v. t.* to invest with the fee of land.

**Feeffment** (*fee'fment*), *n.* act of granting possession.

**Ferine** (*fer'in*), *a.* savage.

**Ferment** (*fer'ment*), *n.* tumult; agitation.

**Ferment** (*fer'ment*), *v. t.* to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; — *v. i.* to undergo fermentation; to effervesce.

**Fermentation** (*fer-men-tā-shun*), *n.* act of fermenting.

**Fermentative** (*fer'men-tā-tiv*), *a.* causing fermentation.

**Fern** (*fern*), *n.* a kind of plants which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

**Ferocious** (*fer'ō-shus*), *a.* savage; fierce.



**Ferociousness** (*fer'ō-shus-nes*), *n.* savage fierceness.

**Ferocity** (*fer'ō-si-ty*), *n.* savage fierceness; cruelty.

**Ferocious** (*fer'ō-us*), *a.* made of or pertaining to iron.

**Ferret** (*fer'et*), *v. t.* to search out carefully; — *n.* an animal of the weasel kind.

**Ferruginous** (*fer-rō'ji-nus*), *a.* partaking of or containing iron.

**Ferrule** (*fer'ril* or *fer'rōl*), *n.* a ring round the end of a stick to strengthen it.

**Ferry** (*fer'i*), *n.* a place for passing a river or lake; a boat; — *v. t.* to convey over water in a boat.

**Ferryman** (*fer'i-man*), *n.* one who attends a ferry.

**Fertile** (*fer'til*), *a.* fruitful; producing much.

**Fertilize** (*fer'til-iz*), *v. t.* to enrich, as land.

**Fertility** (*fer'til-i-ty*), *n.* richness of soil.

**Ferule** (*fer'ril* or *fer'rōl*), *n.* a wooden slapper.

**Fervency** (*fer'ven-si*), *n.* heat of mind.

**Fervent** (*fer'vent*), *a.* warm; fervently (*fer'vent-ly*), *ad.* with fervor.

**Fervid** (*fer'vid*), *a.* warm; vehement.

**Fervidly** (*fer'vid-ly*), *ad.* with glowing warmth.

**Fervor** (*fer'vōr*), *n.* heat; warmth of mind; ardor.

**Festal** (*fes'tal*), *a.* relating to a feast.

**Fester** (*fes'ter*), *v. i.* to rot.

**Festival** (*fes'ti-val*), *a.* pertaining to a feast; — *n.* a feast; a solemn day.

**Festive** (*fes'tiv*), *a.* relating to or like a feast; mirthful.

**Festivity** (*fes-tiv-i-ty*), *n.* social joy or mirth.

**Festoon** (*fes-tōon*), *n.* a kind of wreath.

**Fetch** (*fech*), *v. t.* to go and bring; — *n.* a stratagem; artifice; trick.

**Fete** (*fāt*), *n.* a festival.

**Fetid** (*fēt'id*), *a.* having a strong, offensive odor.

**Fetich** (*fēt'ish*), *n.* anything to which a magical power is ascribed and which is;



superstitiously worshipped, as among certain African tribes.

**Fetlock** (*fel'lok*), *n.* hair behind the pastern joints of a horse.

**Fetter** (*fel'ter*), *n.* a chain for the feet; — *v. t.* to chain; to shackles; to bind.

**Fetus** (*fē'tus*), *n.* an animal in the womb; — *pl.* Fetuses.

**Feud** (*fūd*), *n.* quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure.

**Feudal** (*fūd'al*), *a.* held of a Feudalism (*fūd'al-izm*), *n.* the system of feudal tenures.

**Fever** (*fē'ver*), *n.* a disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.

**Feverish** (*fē'ver-ish*), *a.* affected with slight fever.

**Few** (*fē*), *a.* a small number.

**Fewness** (*fē'nes*), *n.* smallness of number.

**Fiat** (*fī'at*), *n.* a decree; an edict.

**Fib** (*fīb*), *n.* a falsehood; — *v. i.* to tell what is false.

**Fibber** (*fīb'ēr*), *n.* one that fibs.

**Fiber** (*fīb'ēr*), *n.* a slender fibre; thread-like substance.

**Fibril** (*fīb'ril*), *n.* a small fiber.

**Fibrine** (*fīb'rin*), *n.* an organic compound, composed of thready fibers, found in animals and plants.

**Fibrous** (*fīb'rus*), *a.* consisting of fibers.

**Fickle** (*fik'l*), *a.* changeable.

**Fickleness** (*fik'lnes*), *n.* inconstancy.

**Fictile** (*fik'til*), *a.* molded into form by art.

**Fiction** (*fik'shun*), *n.* an invented story; a lie.

**Fictitious** (*fik'tish-us*), *a.* feigned; counterfeit.

**Fiddle** (*fī'dl*), *n.* a stringed instrument of music; a violin; — *v. i.* to play on a violin.

**Fiddler** (*fī'dl'ēr*), *n.* one who plays on a fiddle.

**Fidelity** (*fī-dell'i-ty*), *n.* faithfulness; loyalty; honesty.

**Fidget** (*fī'et*), *v. i.* to move by fits and starts; — *n.* an easy motion of the body.



**Fidgety** (*fij'et-i*), *a.* restless; uneasy.

**Fiducial** (*fi-dü'shal*), *a.* confident; held in trust.

**Fiduciary** (*fi-dü'shi-a-ri*), *n.* one who holds in trust.

**Fie** (*fi*), *an* exclam. denoting reproach.

**Fief** (*fef*), *n.* land held of a superior.

**Field** (*feld*), *n.* a piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent.

**Field-book** (*feld'book*), *n.* a book used in surveying.

**Field-marshal** (*feld'mär-shal*), *n.* an officer who marshals an army in the field.

**Field-officer** (*feld'of-fi-sēr*), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

**Field-piece** (*feld'pēs*), *n.* a small cannon.

**Fiend** (*fend*), *n.* an implacable enemy; the Devil.

**Fierce** (*fēr*), *a.* violent; eager in attack; furious.

**Fiercely** (*fēr'li*), *ad.* furiously; [hence: rage.]

**Fierceness** (*fēr'nes*), *n.* violence.

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shape; image;—*v. t.* or *t.* to form into any shape; to make figure.

**Figure-head** (*fig'ūr-hed*), *n.* the figure or bust on the prow of a ship.

**Filaceous** (*fil'ā'shus*), *a.* composed of threads.

**Filament** (*fil'a-ment*), *n.* a slender thread; a fiber.

**Filamentous** (*fil'a-ment'us*), *a.* consisting of filaments; like a thread.

**Filature** (*fil'a-tūr*), *n.* the reeling of silk from cocoons.

**Filbert** (*fil'bért*), *n.* a nut of the hazel kind.

**Finch** (*finch*), *v. t.* to pilfer.

**File** (*fil*), *n.* a tool for reducing, smoothing, etc., any metal; a series; a wire on which papers are strung; a line of soldiers;—*v. t.* to smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers;—*v. i.* to march in file.

**Filial** (*fil'yal*), *a.* pertaining to a child.

**Filiation** (*fil-i-ā'shun*), *n.* the relation of a son to a parent.

**Filibuster** (*fil'i-bus-tēr*), *n.* a piratical adventurer.

**Filigree** (*fil'i-gre*), *n.* ornamental work in gold or silver like threads.

**Fill** (*fil*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become full;—*n.* fullness.

**Fillet** (*fil'et*), *n.* a little band; fleshy part of the thigh in veal;—*v. t.* to bind with a fillet.

**Fillip** (*fil'ip*), *v. t.* to strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk;—*n.* a stroke with the finger.

**Filly** (*fil'i*), *n.* a young mare.

**Film** (*film*), *n.* a thin skin.

**Filmy** (*fil'm'i*), *a.* composed of film.

**Filose** (*fil'ōs*), *a.* thread-like.

**Filter** (*fil'tēr*), *n.* a liquor-strainer;—*v. t.* to purify by passing through a strainer.

**Filth** (*filth*), *n.* foul matter.

**Filthiness** (*filth'i-nes*), *n.* dirtiness. [in filth; foul.]

**Filthy** (*filth'i*), *a.* abounding in filth.

**Filtrate** (*fil'trat*), *v. t.* or *i.* to filter; to percolate.

**Filtration** (*fil'tri-ā'shun*), *n.* the act of filtering.

**Fin** (*fin*), *n.* an organ of a fish.

**Fin** (*fin*), *n.* an organ of a fish.

**Final** (*fin'al*), *a.* ending;

**Finale** (*fō-nāl'*), *n.* last piece in music; termination.

**Finally** (*fin'al-ly*), *ad.* in finance.

**Finance** (*fin'ans*), *n.* the science of raising and investing money;—*pl.* funds in the treasury; income.

**Financial** (*fin'an'shal*), *a.* pertaining to finance.

**Financier** (*fin-an'sēr*), *n.* one skilled in financial matters.

**Finch** (*finch*), *n.* the name of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers.

**Find** (*find*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. found] to discover; to gain; to furnish.

**Fine** (*fin*), *a.* showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp;—*n.* penalty; forfeiture;—*v. t.* to inflict a penalty; to purify; to refine. [dexterously.]

**Finely** (*fin'ly*), *ad.* gayly; finely.

**Fineness** (*fin'nes*), *n.* sleekness; showiness; purity.

**Finery** (*fin'ēr-i*), *n.* fine dress, jewels, trinkets, etc.; splendor.

**Finesse** (*fin'es*), *n.* art; artifice; stratagem;—*v. i.* to use stratagem.

**Finger** (*fin'gēr*), *n.* an extremity of the hand;—*v. t.* to handle; to touch.

**Fingering** (*fin'gēr-ing*), *n.* act or manner of touching with the fingers.

**Fingered** (*fin'gērd*), *a.* having fingers.

**Finial** (*fin'al*), *n.* the bunch of foliage, etc., at the top of a pinnacle; the pinnacle itself.

**Finical** (*fin'ik-al*), *a.* gay; foppish. [conclusion.]

**Finis** (*fin'is*), *n.* the end; the end;—*v. t.* to bring to an end; to perfect.

**Finite** (*fin'it*), *a.* bounded; limited. [in limits.]

**Finetely** (*fin'it-ly*), *ad.* with fin.

**Finn** (*fin'*), *a.* furnished with fins.

**Fin-toed** (*fin'tōd*), *a.* having toes connected. [wood.]

**Fir** (*fēr*), *n.* a tree or its wood.

**Fire** (*fēr*), *n.* heat and light; anything burning; passion;—*v. t.* to set on fire; to discharge;—*v. i.* to take fire.

**Fire-arms** (*fēr'ārmz*), *n.* pl. guns, pistols, etc.

**Fire-brigade** (*fīr'brig-ād*), *n.* a body of men for extinguishing fires.

**Fire-engine** (*fīr'en-jin*), *n.* an engine to extinguish fires.

**Fireman** (*fīr'man*), *n.* a man who extinguishes fires.

**Fire-plug** (*fīr'plug*), *n.* a plug for drawing water at fires.

**Fire-ship** (*fīr'ship*), *n.* a ship to set others on fire.

**Fireside** (*fīr'sid*), *n.* the family hearth; home.

**Fire-works** (*fīr'wurks*), *n.* *pl.* preparations of powder for exploding in the air.

**Firing** (*fīr'ing*), *n.* act of discharging fire-arms; fuel.

**Firkin** (*fēr'kin*), *n.* a vessel of eight or nine gallons.

**Firm** (*fērm*), *a.* strong; compact, — *n.* a partnership.

**Firmament** (*fēr'ma-ment*), *n.* the region of the air; the sky.

**Firmamental** (*fēr-ma-ment'al*), *a.* belonging to the firmament; celestial.

**Firmly** (*fēr'mlī*), *ad.* strongly; steadily; with fixedness.

**Firmness** (*fēr'mnes*), *n.* compactness; solidity; constancy.

**First** (*fērst*), *a.* earliest; chief; — *ad.* in the first place.

**First-born** (*fērst'born*), *n.* the eldest child.

**Firstling** (*fērst'ling*), *n.* offspring of cattle first produced.

**First-rate** (*fērst'rāt*), *a.* of the highest excellence.

**Firth** (*fērth*), *n.* a narrow

**Frith** (*friθ*) *n.* arm of the sea.

**Fiscal** (*fīsk'al*), *a.* pertaining to a treasury; — *n.* revenue; a treasurer.

**Fish** (*fiʃ*), *n.* an animal living in water, especially one breathing by gills; — *v. t.* to search, as for fish; — *v. i.* to try to catch fish.

**Fisherman** (*fiʃ'er-man*), *n.* one employed in fishing.

**Fishery** (*fiʃ'er-ī*), *n.* the business or place of fishing.

**Fish-hook** (*fiʃ'hōk*), *n.* a hook for catching fish.

**Fishing** (*fiʃ'ing*), *n.* the practice of catching fish.

**Fish-monger** (*fiʃ'mung-gēr*), *n.* a dealer in fish.

**Fishy** (*fiʃ'i*), *a.* tasting like a fish; fish-like. [*clef.*]

**Fissile** (*fī'sil*), *a.* that can be fission (*fiʃ'ion*), *n.* a cleaving.

**Fissirostral** (*fī-si-rostr'al*), *a.* having a deeply cleft or gaping beak, as swallows.

**Fissure** (*fiʃ'ūr*), *n.* a cleft; a narrow chasm.

**Fist** (*fist*), *n.* the closed hand.

**Fisticuffs** (*fīst'i-kufs*), *n. pl.* blows with the fist.

**Fistula** (*fīst'ū-lā*), *n.* a deep pipe-like chronic abscess; a pipe or reed.

**Fistulous** (*fīst'ū-lus*), *a.* hollow like a pipe.

**Fit** (*fīt*), *n.* attack of spasms; — *a.* suitable; convenient; — *v. t.* to suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify.

**Fitful** (*fīt'ful*), *a.* varied by fits; marked by sudden impulses.

**Fitly** (*fīt'hlī*), *ad.* suitably.

**Fitness** (*fīt'nes*), *n.* state of being fit.

**Five** (*fīv*), *n.* four and one.

**Fivefold** (*fīv'fōld*), *a.* taken five times.

**Fix** (*fiks*), *v. t.* to set firmly; to fasten; — *v. i.* to settle.

**Fixation** (*fiks-a'shun*), *n.* act of fixing; firm state.

**Fixedness** (*fiks'ed-nes*), *n.* state of being fast.

**Fixity** (*fiks'i-tī*), *n.* coherence; fixedness.

**Fixture** (*fīkst'ūr*), *n.* fixed furniture or appendage.

**Fizz** (*fiz*), *n.* Fizzle (*fīz'ī*), *v. t.* to make a hissing noise.

**Flabbiness** (*flab'i-nes*), *n.* a flabby state.

**Flabby** (*flab'i*), *a.* soft; yielding; loose; easily shaking.

**Flaccid** (*flak'sid*), *a.* weak and limber.

**Flaccidity** (*flak-sid'i-tī*), *n.* laxness; want of tension.

**Flag** (*flap*), *v. i.* to become weak; to droop; — *v. t.* to lay with flags or flat stones; — *n.* a plant; a flat stone; colors or an ensign.

**Flagellate** (*flaj-el-āt*), *v. t.* to scourge.

**Flagellation** (*flaj-el-āt'shun*), *n.* a whipping.

**Flageolet** (*flaj'o-let*), *n.* a kind of flute.

**Flagitious** (*fla-jū'sus*), *a.* extremely wicked.

**Flagon** (*flag'un*), *n.* a vessel with a narrow mouth.

**Flag-raney** (*fla-gran-ē*), *n.* burning heat; enormity.

**Flagrant** (*fla-grant*), *a.* ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.

**Flagrantly** (*fla-grant-lī*), *ad.* notoriously.

**Flag-ship** (*flap'ship*), *n.* the ship which bears the commander of a squadron.

**Flag-staff** (*flap'staf*), *n.* a staff to support a flag.

**Flag-stone** (*flap'stōn*), *n.* a flat stone for a pavement.

**Flail** (*flāl*), *n.* an instrument for threshing grain.

**Flake** (*flak*), *n.* a flock of snow; a stratum; a scaffold; — *v. t.* to form into flakes; — *v. i.* to break into laminae.

**Flaky** (*flak'i*), *a.* consisting of flakes.

**Flam** (*flam*), *n.* a pretense; a lie; — *v. t.* to deceive.

**Flambeau** (*flam'bō*), *n.* a lighted torch.

**Flame** (*flām*), *n.* light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor; — *v. i.* to burn with a blaze; to shine, as fire.

**Flaming** (*flām'ing*), *a.* burning with a blaze; bright; violent.

**Flamingo** (*fla-ming'gō*), *n.* a tropical bird of a bright red color, with long legs and long neck.

**Flammiferous** (*flam-mif'er-us*), *a.* producing flame.

**Flange** (*flanj*), *n.* a raised edge on the rim of a wheel of a railway carriage.

**Flank** (*flampk*), *n.* side of the body of an army or fleet; — *v. t.* to attack or turn the flank; to border.

**Flannel** (*flan'el*), *n.* a soft woolen cloth.


**Flap** (*flap*), *n.* a piece of cloth that flaps; noise or motion of a flap; — *v. i.* to move, as wings; — *v. t.* to make a motion as with wings.




- Flapjack** (*flap'jak*), *n.* a griddle-cake.
- Flare** (*flār*), *v. i.* to burn with an unsteady light.
- Flash** (*flash*), *n.* a sudden burst of light; — *v. i.* to burst suddenly; as light.
- Flashily** (*flash'i-lī*), *ad.* with empty show.
- Flashy** (*flash'i*), *a.* gay; showy; insipid.
- Flask** (*flask*), *n.* a bottle; a powder-horn.
- Flat** (*flat*), *a.* level; insipid; positive; in music, depressed; — *n.* a level piece of land; a shoal; mark of depression in music; — *v. t.* to make flat; — *v. i.* to become flat.
- Flatness** (*flat'nes*), *n.* evenness; rapidness.
- Flatten** (*flat'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or to grow flat.
- Flatter** (*flat'er*), *v. t.* to praise falsely. [that flatters.]
- Flatterer** (*flat'er-ēr*), *n.* one
- Flattering** (*flat'er-ing*), *a.* exciting hopes; favorable.
- Flattery** (*flat'er-i*), *n.* false praise; adulation.
- Flatulence** (*flat'ū-lens*), *n.* wind in the stomach.
- Flatulent** (*flat'ū-lent*), *a.* windy; puffy.
- Flatus** (*flū'tus*), *n.* a puff of air; a breath.
- Flaunt** (*flānt*), *v. i.* to display ostentatiously
- Flavor** (*fla'vēr*), *n.* a peculiar taste or smell; — relish; — *v. t.* to give a pleasant taste or smell to.
- Flaw** (*flaw*), *n.* a break; defect; sudden gust; — *v. t.* to break; to injure.
- Flax** (*flaks*), *n.* plant of which linen is made.
- Flaxen** (*flaks'n*), *a.* like flax.
- Flay** (*flā*), *v. t.* to strip off the skin of.
- Flea** (*flē*), *n.* a small insect.
- Fleam** (*flēm*), *n.* an instrument for opening veins.
- Flecker** (*flēk'ēr*), *v. t.* to spot; to streak or stripe.
- Flection** (*flēk'shun*), *n.* act of bending. [Flee.]
- Fled** (*flēd*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Fledge.
- Fledge** (*flēd*), *v. t.* to furnish with wings or feathers.
- Fledgeling** (*flēd'ling*), *n.* a young bird just fledged.
- Flee** (*flē*), *v. i.* [pret. and *pp.* fled] to run with rapidity.
- Fleece** (*flēs*), *n.* coat of wool from a sheep; — *v. t.* to deprive of a fleece; to strip by severe exactions.
- Fleecy** (*flēs'i*), *a.* covered with wool.
- Fleer** (*flēr*), *v. i.* to grin with scorn; — *n.* a scornful grin.
- Fleet** (*flēt*), *a.* moving with velocity; quick in motion; — *n.* a number of ships in company; a navy; — *v. i.* to pass swiftly; to flit.
- Fleeting** (*flēt'ing*), *a.* not durable; transitory.
- Fleetness** (*flēt'nes*), *n.* swift-ness; speed.
- Flesh** (*flesh*), *n.* the softer solids of animals; animal nature; human family; — *v. t.* to feed with flesh; to glut.
- Flesh-brush** (*flesh'brush*), *n.* a brush to excite action of the skin.
- Flesh-color** (*flesh'kul-ēr*), *n.* the color of the flesh.
- Fleshiness** (*flesh'i-nes*), *n.* corpulence. [corporeal.]
- Fleshly** (*flesh'li*), *a.* carnal;
- Fleshy** (*flesh'i*), *a.* corpulent; fat.
- Flaw** (*flū*), *pret.* of Fly.
- Flexibility** (*fleks-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* pliancy.
- Flexible** (*fleks'i-bl*), *a.* capable of being bent.
- Flexile** (*fleks'li*), *a.* pliable; easily bent.
- Flexion** (*flek'shun*), *n.* act of bending; a fold; a turn.
- Flexuous** (*fleks'ū-us*), *a.* bending; winding.
- Flexure** (*flek'shūr*), *n.* bending or winding.
- Flicker** (*flīk'ēr*), *v. i.* to flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.
- Flickering** (*flīk'ēr-ing*), *a.* wavering; — *n.* a fluttering.
- Flier** (*flī'ēr*), *n.* one that flies.
- Flight** (*flīt*), *n.* act of flying; flock of birds.
- Flightiness** (*flīt'i-nes*), *n.* capricious feeling; delirium.
- Flighty** (*flīt'i*), *a.* wild; fanciful; flecting.
- Flimsy** (*flīm'zī*), *a.* thin; slight; weak.
- Pinch** (*flīnch*), *v. i.* to shrink back.
- Fling** (*flīng*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* flung] to cast from the hand; — *n.* a gibe; a sneer.
- Flint** (*flīnt*), *n.* a hard stone.
- Flinty** (*flīnt'i*), *a.* made of flint; hard.
- Flip** (*flīp*), *n.* a drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
- Flippancy** (*flīp'an-sī*), *n.* volubility of tongue.
- Flippant** (*flīp'ant*), *a.* rapid in speech; pert; thoughtless.
- Flirt** (*flērt*), *v. t.* to throw with a jerk; — *v. i.* to coquet; — *n.* a jerk; a coquette.
- Flirtation** (*flēr-tā'shun*), *n.* desire of attracting notice, coquetry.
- Flit** (*flīt*), *v. i.* to flutter; to dart along; to remove.
- Flitch** (*flitch*), *n.* a side of pork cured. [the wings.]
- Flitter** (*flīt'er*), *v. i.* to flap
- Flitting** (*flīt'ing*), *a.* variable; flying; — *n.* a fluttering.
- Floater** (*flōt*), *n.* something that swims; a raft; — *v. i.* or *i.* to swim on the surface.
- Floatage** (*flō'tāj*), *n.* anything that floats.
- Flocculence** (*flok'ū-lens*), *n.* adhesion in small locks.
- Flocculent** (*flok'ū-lent*), *a.* adhering in small locks.
- Flock** (*flok*), *n.* a collection of small animals; a lock of wool; — *v. t.* to gather in a crowd; to assemble.
- Flock-bed** (*flok'bed*), *n.* a bed filled with locks of wool.
- Floe** (*flō*), *n.* a mass of floating ice.
- Flog** (*flog*), *v. t.* to whip.
- Flogging** (*flog'ing*), *n.* chastisement; a whipping.
- Flood** (*flūd*), *n.* flow of tide; the sea; inundation; — *v. t.* to overflow; to inundate
- Flood-gate** (*flūd'gāt*), *n.* a gate to stop or let out water.
- Floor** (*flōr*), *n.* the bottom of a room; a story; platform; — *v. t.* to lay with a floor.
- Flora** (*flōrā*), *n.* the whole of the plants of a country.
- Floral** (*flō'rāl*), *a.* pertaining to flowers.
- Florescence** (*flō-res'tens*), *n.* a bursting into flower; blossoming. [flower.]
- Floret** (*flō'ret*), *n.* a small
- Floriculture** (*flō'rī-kul'tūr*), *n.* the culture of flowers or plants. [with red.]
- Florid** (*flōr'id*), *a.* flushed
- Floridness** (*flōr'id-nes*), *n.* freshness of color.



**Floriferous** (*flo-rif'er-us*), *a.* producing flowers.  
**Florin** (*flor'in*), *n.* a coin of different values.  
**Florist** (*flo'rist*), *n.* one who cultivates flowers.  
**Flotage** (*flot'aj*), *n.* something that floats.  
**Flotilla** (*flot'il-la*), *n.* a little  
**Flotsam** (*flot'sam*), *n.* goods found floating on the sea.  
**Flounce** (*floun's*), *v. t.* to deck with flourishes; — *v. t.* to struggle violently; — *n.* strip sewed to the skirt of a dress; a sudden jerk or dash.  
**Flounder** (*floun'dér*), *v. t.* to flounce; to struggle violently; — *n.* a flat-fish.  
**Flour** (*flour*), *n.* fine part of ground grain; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with flour.  
**Flourish** (*flur'ish*), *v. i. or t.* to thrive; to embellish; to brandish; — *n.* parade of words; musical embellishment.  
**Flout** (*flout*), *v. t.* to treat with contempt; — *v. t.* to sneer at; — *n.* contemptuous fling.  
**Flow** (*fló*), *v. t.* to move as a liquid; to rise as the tide; to hang loose and waving; — *n.* a stream; current.  
**Flower** (*flou'ér*), *n.* the blossom of a plant; — *v. t.* to blossom forth; — *v. t.* to embellish with figures.  
**Flowery** (*flou'ér-i*), *a.* full of flowers; highly ornamented.  
**Flown** (*floo*), *pp.* of *fly* or *fly*.  
**Fluctuate** (*flukt'ü-ät*), *v. t.* to waver; to rise and fall.  
**Fluctuation** (*flukt'ü-ä'shun*), *n.* unsteadiness. [smoke]  
**Flue** (*flü*), *n.* a passage for fluency (*flü'en-si*), *n.* facility of utterance.  
**Fluent** (*flü'ent*), *a.* uttering words with ease.  
**Fluently** (*flü'ent-ly*), *ad.* with flow of utterance; volubly.  
**Fluid** (*flü'id*), *a.* having parts which easily move, as water; liquid; — *n.* a liquid substance.  
**Fluidity** (*flü'id-i-té*), *n.* the quality of being fluid.  
**Fluke** (*flük*), *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [for water]  
**Flume** (*flüm*), *n.* a channel

**Flummery** (*flun'er-i*), *n.* mere flattery.  
**Flung** (*flung*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *fling*.  
**Flurry** (*flur'ri*), *n.* a hasty blast; sudden commotion; — *v. t.* to agitate.  
**Flush** (*flush*), *a.* fresh; full of vigor; affluent; — *n.* a flow of blood to the face; — *v. t.* to redden suddenly; — *v. t.* to start; to cause to flush.  
**Fluster** (*flus'tér*), *v. t.* to confuse; — *v. t.* to be agitated.  
**Flute** (*flüt*), *n.* a musical pipe;  

*v. i.* to play on a flute; — *v. t.* to furrow or channel.  
**Fluting** (*flüt'ing*), *n.* fluted work.  
**Flutist** (*flüt'ist*), *n.* a performer on the flute.  
**Flutter** (*flut'tér*), *v. i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; — *v. t.* to agitate; to hurry the mind; — *n.* rapid motion; hurry; confusion.  
**Fluvial** (*flü-vi-äl*), *a.* of or pertaining to a river.  
**Flux** (*fluks*), *n.* a flowing; — *v. t.* to melt or fuse.  
**Fluxible** (*flukt'ib-lé*), *a.* capable of being melted.  
**Fluxion** (*fluk'shun*), *n.* a flowing; matter that flows.  
**Fly** (*flü*), *v. i.* [pret. flew; pp. flown] to move with the wings; to move rapidly; — *n.* a winged insect.  
**Fly-leaf** (*flü'lef*), *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.  
**Fly-wheel** (*flü'hwél*), *n.* a heavy wheel applied to machinery to equalize the effect of the moving power.  
**Foal** (*fó*), *n.* the young of a mare; — *v. t.* or *i.* to bring forth, as a colt.  
**Foam** (*fóm*), *v. i.* to froth; to be in a rage; — *n.* froth; rage.  
**Foamy** (*fóm'í*), *a.* covered with froth; frothy.  
**Fob** (*fób*), *n.* a small watch-pocket; — *v. t.* to trick; to defraud.  
**Focal** (*fók'al*), *a.* belonging to a focus.  
**Focus** (*fók'us*), *n.* the point in which rays of light meet

when reflected, or refracted; — *pl.* Focusses, Foci.  
**Fodder** (*fó'dér*), *n.* food for cattle; — *v. t.* to feed as cattle.  
**Foe** (*fó*), *n.* an enemy.  
**Foeman** (*fó'man*), *n.* an enemy in war.  
**Fog** (*fóg*), *n.* a thick vapor from the earth or water.  
**Fog-bank** (*fóg'bank*), *n.* a dense mass of fog appearing like a bank of land.  
**Foggy** (*fóg'í*), *a.* dark with a fog; filled with fog.  
**Fogy** (*fó'gí*), *n.* a stickler for old things; one opposed to progress.  
**Foible** (*fó'bl*), *n.* a moral weakness.  
**Foil** (*fóil*), *v. t.* to frustrate; *n.* defeat; a blunt sword;  

*n.* a thin leaf of metal.  
**Foist** (*fóist*), *v. t.* to insert wrongfully or secretly.  
**Fold** (*fóld*), *n.* a doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep; — *v. t.* to double over.  
**Foliaceous** (*fó-li-ä'shus*), *a.* leafy or with scales.  
**Foliage** (*fó-li-áj*), *n.* leaves of trees. [into a thin plate]  
**Foliate** (*fó-li-ät*), *v. t.* to beat  
**Foliation** (*fó-li-ä'shun*), *n.* the beating into plates.  
**Folio** (*fó-li-ó* or *fó'lyó*), *n.* a book of two leaves to a sheet; a page; — *pl.* Folios.  
**Folk** (*fók*), *n.* people in general; — *pl.* Folks.  
**Follicle** (*fó'li-kí*), *n.* in anatomy, a gland; in botany, a pod.  
**Follow** (*fó'ló*), *v. t.* to go after; — *v. t.* to be consequent on.  
**Follower** (*fó'ló-ér*), *n.* one who follows; a disciple.  
**Following** (*fó'ló-ing*), *a.* being the next after; subsequent.  
**Folly** (*fó'li*), *n.* absurd action; criminal weakness.  
**Foment** (*fó'ment*), *v. t.* to apply lotions to; to encourage or abet.  
**Fomentation** (*fó'men-ti't-shun*), *n.* a bathing with warm lotions.

**Fond** (*fond*), *a. loving.*

**Fondle** (*fond'le*), *v. t. or i. to caress.*

**Fondling** (*fond'ling*), *n. one fondled or caressed much.*

**Fondly** (*fond'ly*), *ad. lovingly; affection; love.*

**Fondness** (*fond'nes*), *n. af-*

**Font** (*font*), *n. a baptismal basin; an assortment of type.*

**Fontal** (*font'al*), *a. pertaining to a fountain source.*

**Food** (*food*), *n. that which supplies nutriment.*

**Fool** (*fool*), *n. one destitute of reason; — v. t. to impose on.*

**Foolery** (*fool'ë-ri*), *n. acts of folly.*

**Fool-hardy** (*fool'här-di*), *a. madly rash. [discreet.]*

**Foolish** (*fool'ish*), *a. silly; in-*

**Foolishly** (*fool'ish-ly*), *ad. weakly; absurdly.*

**Foolishness** (*fool'ish-nes*), *n. want of understanding.*

**Foolscap** (*fool'skap*), *n. a long folio writing paper.*

**Foot** (*foot*), *n. that on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry; — pl. Feet; — v. i. to dance; to walk; — v. t. to tread.*

**Foot-boy** (*foot'boy*), *n. a boy in livery [attendant].*

**Footman** (*foot'man*), *n. an*

**Foot-pad** (*foot'pad*), *n. a highwayman, or robber on foot.*

**Foot-path** (*foot'pät'h*), *n. a way for foot passengers.*

**Footstep** (*foot'step*), *n. mark of a foot.*

**Fop** (*fop*), *n. a vain, trifling man; a coxcomb.*

**Foppery** (*fop'ë-ri*), *n. foolish vanity in dress or manners.*

**Foppish** (*fop'ish*), *a. vain; gaudy; foolish.*

**Foppishness** (*fop'ish-nes*), *n. foppish dress.*

**Forage** (*for'ä*), *n. food for horses or cattle; provisions; — v. i. to go in search of provision for horses.*

**Foramen** (*for-ä'men*), *n. a small hole or opening.*

**Foray** (*fö-rä'* or *for'ä*), *n. a pillaging excursion.*

**Forbade** (*for-bad'*), *pret. of Forbid.*

**Forbear** (*for-bär'*), *v. t. or i. [pret. forbore; pp. forbore]*

**Forbearance** (*for-bär'ans*), *n. long-suffering.*

**Forbid** (*for-bid'*), *v. t. [pret. forbid; pp. forbidden]*

**Forbidding** (*for-bid'ing*), *a. repulsive.*

**Force** (*förs*), *n. strength; ac-*

**Force-meat** (*förs'mät*), *n. spiced meat chopped fine.*

**Forceps** (*for'seps*), *n. a pair of pincers or pliers for hold-*

**Forcible** (*för'st-bli*), *a. man-*

**Forcibly** (*för'st-bli*), *ad. [with violence.]*

**Ford** (*förd*), *n. a shallow place where water is passed on foot; — v. t. to pass by wading.*

**Fore** (*för*), *a. coming or going first; — ad. before; in the fore part.*

**Fore-arm** (*för'ärm*), *n. the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.*

**Forearm** (*för'ärm'*), *v. t. to arm beforehand.*

**Forebode** (*för-böd'*), *v. t. to prognosticate; to predict.*

**Foreboding** (*för-böd'ing*), *n. prognostication.*

**Forecast** (*för-käst'*), *v. t. or i. to plan beforehand.*

**Forecast** (*för-käst*), *n. contrivance beforehand; fore-*

**Forecastle** (*för-kas-l*), *n. the fore part of a ship.*

**Foreclose** (*för-kläs'*), *v. t. to shut up; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.*

**Foreclosure** (*för-kläs'h'ür*), *n. act of precluding.*

**Foredoom** (*för-döom'*), *v. t. to doom beforehand.*

**Forefather** (*för-fäthër*), *n. an ancestor.*

**Forefinger** (*för'fing-gör*), *n. the finger next the thumb.*

**Forego** (*för-gö'*), *v. t. [pp. foregone]*

**Foregoing** (*för-gö'ing*), *a. preceding.*

**Foregone** (*för-gon'*), *a. formed beforehand.*

**Foreground** (*för'ground*), *n. the front part of a picture.*

**Forehanded** (*för'händ-ed*), *a. early; timely; easy in property.*

**Forehead** (*för'ed*), *n. upper part of the face; the brow.*

**Foreign** (*för'm*), *a. belonging to another country; not to the purpose.*

**Foreigner** (*för'än-ër*), *n. a native of another country.*

**Forejudge** (*för-jü'*), *v. i. to judge beforehand.*

**Foreknow** (*för-nö'*), *v. t. to know beforehand.*

**Foreknowledge** (*för-nöl'-g*), *n. knowledge of future events.*

**Foreland** (*för'land*), *n. a promontory or cape.*

**Forelock** (*för'lok*), *n. a lock of hair on the forehead.*

**Foreman** (*för'man*), *n. the chief man of a jury or in a shop.*

**Foremast** (*för'mäst*), *n. the mast next the bow of a ship.*

**Foremost** (*för'nöet*), *a. first in order.*

**Forenoon** (*för'nöon*), *n. first half of the day.*

**Forensic** (*för-ensik*), *a. relating to courts of law.*

**Fore-ordain** (*för-ör-däm'*), *v. t. to ordain beforehand.*

**Fore-ordination** (*för-ör-di-nä'shun*), *n. previous ordination or appointment.*

**Forepart** (*för'pärt*), *n. the part before.*

**Forerank** (*för'rangk*), *n. the first or front rank.*

**Forerun** (*för-run'*), *v. t. to precede.*

**Forerunner** (*för'rün-ër*), *n. one sent before.*

**Foresee** (*för-së'*), *v. t. [pp. foreseen]*

**Foreshorten** (*för-short'n*), *v. t. to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely.*

**Foreshow** (*för-shö'*), *v. t. [pp. foreshown]*

**Foresight** (*för'sit*), *n. a seeing beforehand. [wood.]*

**Forest** (*for'est*), *n. an extensive*

**Forestall** (*för-stävl'*), *v. t.*



- to anticipate; to preoccupy; to buy goods before they reach the market.
- ForeSTALLER** (*fōr-staw'l'ēr*), *n.* one who buys things before they reach the market, with a view to raise the price.
- Forester** (*fōr'est-ēr*), *n.* one who guards or lives in a forest.
- Foretaste** (*fōr'tāst*), *n.* anticipation; — *v. t.* to anticipate.
- Foretell** (*fōr-tel'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* foretold] to predict.
- Forethought** (*fōr'thawt*), *n.* previous thought; provident care. [*to fōreshow.*]
- Foretoken** (*fōr-tō'ken*), *v. t.*
- Foretop** (*fōr'top*), *n.* hair on the fore part of the head; platform at the head of a mast.
- Foretopmast** (*fōr-top'-māst*), *n.* the mast erected at the top of the foremast, and at the top of which is the *foretop-gallant-mast*.
- Forever** (*fōr-ev'ēr*), *ad.* through endless ages.
- Forewarn** (*fōr-waw'n*), *v. t.* to admonish beforehand.
- Forewarning** (*fōr-waw'n-ing*), *n.* previous admonition.
- Forfeit** (*fōr'fit*), *v. t.* to lose by an offense; — *a.* liable to seizure; — *n.* what is lost by an offense.
- Forfeiture** (*fōr-fit'ūr*), *n.* act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
- Forgave** (*fōr-gāv*), *pret.* of *Forgive*.
- Forge** (*fōrj*), *n.* a place where iron is beaten into form; — *v. t.* to form by hammering; to counterfeit. [*forges.*]
- Forger** (*fōrj'ēr*), *n.* one who forges.
- Forgery** (*fōrj'ēr-i*), *n.* act of counterfeiting or falsifying.
- Forget** (*fōr-get'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* forgot; *pp.* forgotten] to lose the remembrance of.
- Forgetful** (*fōr-get'fūl*), *a.* apt to forget.
- Forgetfulness** (*fōr-get'fūl-nes*), *n.* aptness to forget; neglect.
- Forget-me-not** (*fōr-get'mē-not'*), *n.* a small plant with blue flowers.
- Forgive** (*fōr-giv'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* forgave; *pp.* forgiven] to pardon. [*pardon.*]
- Forgiveness** (*fōr-giv'nes*), *n.*
- Fork** (*fōrk*), *v. t.* or *t.* to shoot into branches; to divide; — *n.* an instrument with prongs.
- Forked** (*fōrkt*), *a.* divided into branches or prongs.
- Forky** (*fōrk'i*), *a.* divided into shoots; forked.
- Forlorn** (*fōr-lorn'*), *a.* forsaken and wretched.
- Form** (*form*), *n.* shape; manner; model; order; show; a long bench; — *v. t.* to model; to plan; to make.
- Formal** (*form'al*), *a.* according to form; stiff; exact.
- Formalist** (*form'al-ist*), *n.* an observer of forms.
- Formality** (*form'al-i-ti*), *n.* observance of ceremony.
- Formally** (*form'al-ly*), *ad.* according to forms.
- Formation** (*fōr-mā'shun*), *n.* act of forming; creation; production.
- Formative** (*form'ā-tiv*), *a.* that forms; tending to form; *n.* a word formed agreeably to some analogy.
- Former** (*fōrm'ēr*), *n.* one who makes; — *a.* first of two; preceding; previous.
- Formerly** (*fōr'mēr-ly*), *ad.* in time past.
- Formic** (*fōr'mik*), *a.* pertaining to ants.
- Formidable** (*fōr'mi-da-bl*), *a.* adapted to excite fear; tremendous.
- Formidably** (*fōr'mi-da-bl-ly*), *ad.* in a manner to excite fear.
- Formless** (*form'les*), *a.* having no regular form.
- Formula** (*fōr'mū-lā*), *n.* prescribed form; — *pl.* Formulas, Formulae.
- Formulary** (*fōr'mū-lār-i*), *n.* a book of stated forms; — *a.* stated.
- Fornication** (*fōr-ni-kā'shun*), *n.* incontinence of unmarried persons.
- Forsake** (*fōr-sāk'*), *v. t.* [*pret.* forsook; *pp.* forsaken] to quit entirely.
- Forsaken** (*fōr-sāk'n*), *a.* abandoned.
- Forsooth** (*fōr-sooth'*), *ad.* in truth; verily.
- Forswear** (*fōr-swā'r'*) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* forswore; *pp.* forsworn] to renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
- Fort** (*fōrt*), *n.* a fortress; a fortified place.
- Forté** (*fōr'té*), *ad.* in music, to play or sing with force.
- Forté** (*fōrt*), *n.* that in which one excels. [*fabroad.*]
- Forth** (*fōrth*), *ad.* forward;
- Forth-coming** (*fōrth'kum-ing*), *a.* ready to appear.
- Forthwith** (*fōrth-with'*), *ad.* immediately.
- Fortieth** (*fōr'ti-eth*), *a.* next in order after the thirtieth.
- Fortification** (*fōr-ti-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* military architecture; a work for defense.
- Fortify** (*fōr'ti-fā*), *v. t.* to erect works for defense; to confirm.
- Fortissimo** (*fōr-tis-si-mō*), *ad.* in music, very strong or loud.
- Fortitude** (*fōr'ti-tūd*), *n.* firmness of mind to endure.
- Fortnight** (*fōr'nait*), *n.* the space of two weeks.
- Fortress** (*fōr'tres*), *n.* a fortified place.
- Fortuitous** (*fōr-tū-i-tus*), *a.* accidental.
- Fortuity** (*fōr-tū-i-ti*), *n.* anything occurring by chance.
- Fortunate** (*fōr'tū-nāt*), *a.* lucky; successful.
- Fortunately** (*fōr'tū-nāt-ly*), *ad.* successfully.
- Fortune** (*fōrtūn*), *n.* the good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches; — *v. t.* to happen; to befall. [*ladd.*]
- Forty** (*fōrti*), *a.* four tens.
- Forum** (*fōr'm*), *n.* a public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal.
- Forward** (*fōr-wārd*), *a.* being before; prompt; bold; — *v. t.* to advance; to promote; — *ad.* in front; onward.
- Forwardness** (*fōr-wārd-nes*), *n.* eagerness; promptness; boldness. [*moat.*]
- Fosse** (*fōs*), *n.* a ditch; a Fossil (*fōs'il*), *n.* petrified form of a plant or an animal dug from the earth.
- Fossilist** (*fōs'il-ist*), *n.* one versed in fossils.
- Foster** (*fōs'tēr*), *v. t.* to nurse; to feed; to cherish.
- Foster-child** (*fōs'tēr-child*), *n.* a child nursed by another than its parent.
- Fought** (*fawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Fight*.

Foul (*foul*), *a.* turbid; impure; — *v. t.* to make foul.

Foully (*foul'ly*), *ad.* filthily.

Foulness (*foul'ness*), *n.* filthiness.

Found (*found*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Find; — *v. t.* to lay a basis; to cast of metal.

Foundation (*found-dū'shun*), *n.* bottom; support.

Founder (*found'er*), *n.* one who founds or builds; a carrier of wares; — *v. t.* to fill and sink; — *v. t.* to make lame.

Founding (*found'ing*), *n.* a deserted or exposed child.

Foundry (*found'ri*), *n.*

Foundry (*found'ri*), *n.*

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Foundry (*found'ri*), *n.*



broken part; part of a unit or whole number.

Fractional (*frak'shun-al*), *a.* consisting in fractions.

Fraction (*frak'shun*), *n.* a part to quarrel; cross; fretful.

Fracture (*frak'tūr*), *n.* a breach of a solid; — *v. t.* to break or crack, as a bone.

Fractured (*frak'tūrd*), *a.* broken; cracked.

Fragile (*fray'el*), *a.* easily broken; brittle; weak.

Fragility (*fray-il-i-ti*), *n.* brittleness; weakness.

Fragment (*frag'ment*), *n.* a piece broken off; a small portion.

Fragmentary (*frag'ment-a-ri*), *a.* composed of fragments; broken.

Fragrance (*frā'grans*), *n.* sweetness of smell.

Fragrant (*frā'grant*), *a.* sweet-smelling.

Fragrantly (*frā'grant-ly*), *ad.* with a pleasant smell.

Frail (*frāl*), *a.* weak; liable to error; of easy virtue.

Frailty (*frāl'ti*), *n.* weakness; infirmity; foible.

Frame (*frām*), *v. t.* to fit to something else; to form; — *n.* fabric; order; timbers of an edifice.

Frame-work (*frām'wurk*), *n.* the frame; outline.

Franc (*frangk*), *n.* a French coin, value about twenty cents.

Franchise (*fran'chis*), *n.* a privilege; immunity; — *v. t.* to make free.

Franciscan (*fran-sis'kan*), *n.* one of an order of monks.

Frangibility (*fran-ji-bil-i-ti*), *n.* state of being fragile.

Frangible (*fran-ji-bil*), *a.* liable to break.

Frank (*frangk*), *a.* free in uttering sentiments; without disguise; — *n.* a free letter; — *v. t.* to exempt from postage.

Frankincense (*frangk-in-sens*), *n.* a resinous substance.

Frankly (*frangk-ly*), *ad.* freely.

Frankness (*frangk'ness*), *n.* ingenuousness; openness.

Frantic (*fran'tik*), *a.* transported with passion; wild.

Fraternal (*fra-tēr'nal*), *a.* brotherly.

Fraternity (*fra-tēr'ni-ti*), *n.* a brotherhood.

Fraternalize (*frā-tēr'ni-z*), *v. i.* to associate as brothers.

Fratricide (*frat'r-sid*), *n.* murder, or the murderer, of a brother.

Fraud (*fraud*), *n.* injury by cheating; deceptive trick.

Fraudulence (*fraud'ū-lens*), *n.* fraud.

Fraudulent (*fraud'ū-lent*), *a.* deceitful.

Fraught (*fraut*), *a.* loaded.

Fray (*frā*), *n.* a quarrel; a riot; a brawl; a contest.

Freak (*frāk*), *n.* a whim.

Freakish (*frāk'ish*), *a.* whimsical; odd.

Freckle (*frēk'l*), *n.* a spot on

freckled (*frēk'ld*), *a.* full of freckles.

Freckles (*frēk'les*), *n.* spots on the face.

Freckly (*frēk'ly*), *a.* marked with spots.

Free (*frē*), *a.* being at liberty; candid; licentious; — *v. t.* to deliver from restraint.

Freebooter (*frē'bōt-ēr*), *n.* a robber; a pillager.

Freedman (*frēd'man*), *n.* a man freed from slavery.

Freedom (*frēd'm*), *n.* exemption from the control of another; familiarity.

Freehold (*frē'hōld*), *n.* a property which a man holds in his own right.

Freeholder (*frē'hōld-ēr*), *n.* the owner of a freehold.

Freely (*frē'ly*), *ad.* liberally.

Freeman (*frē'man*), *n.* one who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

Freemason (*frē'mā-sōn*), *n.* a member of a certain society.

Freeness (*frē'ness*), *n.* the quality of being free.

Free-thinker (*frē'think-ēr*), *n.* one who disbelieves revelation.

Free-will (*frē-will*), *n.* power of acting at pleasure.

Freeze (*frēz*), *v. t.* or *i.* (*pret.* froze; *pp.* frozen) to congeal; to die by cold.

Freight (*frā*), *n.* lading of a ship; — *v. t.* to load, as a vessel.

French (*frēnch*), *a.* belonging to France; — *n.* the language of France.

Frenzy (*frēn'zi*), *n.* distraction of mind.



**Frequency** (*fré'kwen-si*), *n.* a common occurrence; repetition. [ten done.]

**Frequent** (*fré'kwent*), *a.* of frequent (*fré'kwent*), *v. t.* to visit often.

**Frequentative** (*fré'kwent-â-tiv*), *a.* denoting frequent repetition.

**Frequenter** (*fré'kwent'er*), *n.* one who visits a place often. [ad. often.]

**Frequently** (*fré'kwent-li*), *ad.* often.

**Fresco** (*fres'kô*), *n.* a kind of painting on fresh plaster.

**Fresh** (*fresh*), *a.* cool; new; brisk; healthy in look; not salt.

**Freshen** (*fresh'n*), *v. t.* to make fresh; to revive.

**Freshet** (*fresh'et*), *n.* a flood in rivers.

**Freshly** (*fresh'li*), *ad.* briskly; recently; newly; coolly.

**Freshman** (*fresh'man*), *n.* a college student of the first-year class.

**Freshness** (*fresh'nes*), *n.* state of being fresh; coolness.

**Fret** (*fret*), *v. t.* or *i.* to irritate; to be peevish; to corrode; — *n.* agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.

**Fretful** (*fret'ful*), *a.* disposed to fret

**Fretfully** (*fret'ful-li*), *ad.* in a peevish manner; angrily.

**Fretfulness** (*fret'ful-nes*), *n.* peevishness.

**Fretwork** (*fret'work*), *n.* raised work. [crumbled.]

**Friable** (*fri'ar-âb*), *a.* easily friar (*fri'ar*), *n.* a begging monk. [ery.]

**Friary** (*fri'ar-i*), *n.* a monas-

**Fribble** (*frib'bl*), *a.* frivolous; trifling, silly, — *n.* a trifter.

**Fricassee** (*frik-as-ê*), *n.* dish of stewed or fried chickens, — *v. t.* to dress in fricassee.

**Fric-tion** (*frik'shun*), *n.* a rubbing, attrition.

**Friday** (*fri'dâ*), *n.* the sixth day of the week.

**Friend** (*friend*), *n.* a person attached to another by affection; a Quaker.

**Friendless** (*friend'les*), *a.* without friends.

**Friendliness** (*friend'i-nes*), *n.* kindness. [favorable.]

**Friendly** (*friend'li*), *a.* kind;

**Friendship** (*friend'ship*), *n.* intimacy based on mutual esteem.

**Frieze** (*frêz*), *n.* a coarse woollen cloth, with a nap; part of the entablature of a column.

**Frigate** (*frig'at*), *n.* a ship of war, carry-

**ing** from 28 to 50 guns.

**Fright** (*frit*), *n.* sud-

**den** terror; panic; — *v. t.* to disturb with terror.

**Frighten** (*frit'n*), *v. t.* to affect with sudden terror.

**Frightful** (*frit'ful*), *a.* adapted to excite terror.

**Frightfully** (*frit'ful-li*), *ad.* dreadfully.

**Frightfulness** (*frit'ful-nes*), *n.* the quality of impressing terror.

**Frigid** (*frij'id*), *a.* cold; dull; insensible.

**Frigidity** (*frij-id'i-ti*), *n.* coldness; dullness.

**Frigidly** (*frij'id-li*), *ad.* coldly; unfeelingly.

**Frill** (*fril*), *n.* an edging or ruffle; — *v. t.* to shiver with cold; — *v. t.* to decorate with frills or ruffles.

**Fringe** (*frinj*), *n.* a kind of trimming; — *v. t.* to adorn with fringe. [less trifles.]

**Frippery** (*frip'er-i*), *n.* use-frisk (*frisk*), *v. t.* to leap; to dance.

**Frisquet** (*frik'et*), *n.* a frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.

**Friskiness** (*frik'i-nes*), *n.* liveliness; airiness; gayety.

**Frisky** (*frik'i*), *a.* lively; frolicsome. [sea.]

**Frith** (*frith*), *n.* an arm of the Fritter (*frit'er*), *n.* a kind of pancake; — *v. t.* to break into fragments. To fritter away, to diminish gradually.

**Frivolity** (*fri-vol'i-ti*), *n.* acts or habits of trifling.

**Frivolous** (*fri-vô-lus*), *a.* light; trifling.

**Frivolously** (*fri-vô-lus-li*), *ad.* in a trifling manner.

**Frizz** (*friz*), *v. t.* to curl or crisp.



**Frizzle** (*friz'z*), *v. t.* to crisp in short curls.

**Fro** (*frô*), *ad.* from; back.

**Frook** (*frok*), *n.* an outer garment.

**Frolic** (*frol'ik*), *a.* gay; full of pranks; playful; — *n.* a wild prank; merriment; — *v. t.* to be merry; to sport.

**Frolicking** (*frol'ik-ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* playing pranks; frolicsome. [full of gayety.]

**Frolicsome** (*frol'ik-sun*), *a.* Frod (*froid*), *n.* the leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.

**Froncescence** (*fron-des'ens*), *n.* the season for putting forth leaves.

**Front** (*frunt*), *n.* the fore part; impudenci; — *v. t.* to stand before; to stand or oppose face to face.

**Frontage** (*frunt'âj*), *n.* the front part of an edifice or lot.

**Frontal** (*frunt'al*), *a.* belonging to the forehead or front; — *n.* a pediment over a small door or window.

**Frontier** (*front'er*), *n.* the utmost verge of a country; — *a.* bordering.

**Frontispiece** (*front'is-pê*), *n.* a picture facing the first page of a book.

**Frontlet** (*frunt'let*), *n.* band worn on the forehead.

**Frost** (*frost*), *n.* act of freezing; cold weather; frozen dew; — *v. t.* to cover with something like frost, as cake.

**Frostiness** (*frost'i-nes*), *n.* state of being frosty.

**Frost-work** (*frost'work*), *n.* work resembling hoar-frost.

**Frosty** (*frost'i*), *a.* attended with or containing frost; freezing.

**Froth** (*froth*), *n.* foam; empty show of wit.

**Frothiness** (*froth'i-nes*), *n.* state of being frothy.

**Frothy** (*froth'i*), *a.* full of foam; empty.

**Frounce** (*frouns*), *v. t.* to curl or frizzle; — *n.* a wrinkle or curl.

**Frouzy** (*frouz'i*), *a.* musty.

**Froward** (*frow'ard*), *a.* perversely disobedient.

**Frowardness** (*frow'ard-nes*), *n.* perverseness; peevishness.

**Frown** (*frown*), *n.* a look of displeasure; — *v. t.* to express

displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl.  
**Frowningly** (*frown'ing-ly*), *ad.* with a frown.  
**Froze** (*frōz*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Freeze*.  
**Frozen** (*frōz'n*), *pp.* of *Freeze*.  
**Frutescences** (*fruk-tes'ens*), *n.* the time when fruit ripens.  
**Fructiferous** (*fruk-i-fēr-us*), *a.* producing fruit.  
**Fructify** (*fruk-i-fī*), *v. t.* to make fruitful; to fertilize.  
**Frugal** (*frōo'gal*), *a.* saving of expenses.  
**Frugality** (*frōo-gal'i-ti*), *n.* prudent economy; thrift.  
**Frugally** (*frōo-gal-i*), *ad.* with economy.  
**Frugiferous** (*frōo-jif'ēr-us*), *a.* producing fruit.  
**Fruit** (*frūt*), *n.* produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence.  
**Fruitage** (*frūt'āj*), *n.* fruit in general.  
**Fruiterer** (*frūt'ēr-ēr*), *n.* one who deals in fruit.  
**Fruiterly** (*frūt'ēr-i*), *n.* a place for keeping fruit.  
**Fruitful** (*frōo'fūl*), *a.* producing fruit; fertile.  
**Fruitfulness** (*frōo'fūl-nes*), *n.* productiveness.  
**Fruition** (*frōo-i-sh'um*), *n.* enjoyment; realization.  
**Fruitless** (*frōo'tles*), *a.* destitute of fruit.  
**Fruitlessly** (*frōo'tles-i*), *ad.* unprofitably.  
**Frustrate** (*frus-trāt*), *v. t.* to foil; to defeat.  
**Frustration** (*frus-trā'shun*), *n.* disappointment; defeat.  
**Frustum** (*frus'tum*), *n.* the part of a cone which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.  
**Fry** (*frī*), *v. t.* to cook in a frying-pan; — *v. i.* to be heated; — *n.* a swarm of small fish. [a kitchen utensil].  
**Frying-pan** (*frī'ing-pan*), *n.*  
**Fuchsia** (*fūsh-i-ā* or *fūsh-i-ā*), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of many species.

**Fudge** (*fūj*), *int.* a word expressing contempt.  
**Fuel** (*fūel*), *n.* any substance that feeds fire.  
**Fugacious** (*fū-gā'shus*), *a.* fleeing away; volatile.  
**Fugacity** (*fū-gas'i-ti*), *n.* volatility.  
**Fugitive** (*fū'jī-tiv*), *a.* flying; wandering; — *n.* a runaway; a deserter.  
**Fugleman** (*fū'gl-man*), *n.* one who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements.  
**Fugue** (*fūg*), *n.* a repetition of parts in music.  
**Fulcrum** (*fūl'krum*), *n.* the prop on which a lever rests; — *pl.* Fulcra or Fulcrums.  
**Fulfill** (*fūl'fil*), *v. t.* to perform what was promised; to complete.  
**Fulfillment** (*fūl'fil'ment*), *n.* performance. [brightness].  
**Fulgency** (*fūl'jen-si*), *n.*  
**Fulgent** (*fūl'jēnt*), *a.* shining.  
**Fuliginous** (*fū-līj'i-nus*), *a.* sooty; smoky.  
**Full** (*fūl*), *a.* having all it can contain; complete; ample; — *n.* complete measure; — *ad.* fully; quite; — *v. t.* to thicken and scour cloth in a mill. [fuls cloth].  
**Fuller** (*fūl'ēr*), *n.* one who  
**Fullness** (*fūl'nes*), *n.* repletion; plenty.  
**Fully** (*fūl'ly*), *ad.* to the full; entirely.  
**Fulminate** (*fūl'mi-nāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to utter denunciation; to explode.  
**Fulmination** (*fūl'mi-nā'shun*), *n.* denunciation; act of sending forth violently.  
**Fulsome** (*fūl'sum*), *a.* gross; disgusting; nauseous.  
**Fulsomeness** (*fūl'sum-nes*), *n.* offensive grossness.  
**Fulvid** (*fūl'vid*), *a.* yellow.  
**Fulvous** (*fūl'vus*), *a.* low; tawny.  
**Fumble** (*fūm'būl*), *v. i.* to attempt awkwardly; to grope about.  
**Fume** (*fūm*), *n.* smoke; vapor; rage; — *v. i.* to smoke; to rage. [smoke].  
**Fumigate** (*fū-mi-gāt*), *v. t.* to



**Fumigation** (*fū-mi-gā'shun*), *n.* diffusion of smoke or vapors. [fumes].  
**Funny** (*fūm'i*), *a.* producing fun (*fūm*), *n.* sport; merriment.  
**Funambulist** (*fū-nam'bū-list*), *n.* a rope-dancer.  
**Function** (*fūngk'shun*), *n.* office; employment.  
**Functional** (*fūngk'shun-al*), *a.* pertaining to some office.  
**Functionary** (*fūngk'shun-ari*), *n.* one who holds an office.  
**Fund** (*fūnd*), *n.* a stock; capital; — *pl.* money for supplies; — *v. t.* to invest in funds. [the seat].  
**Fundament** (*fūn'da-ment*), *n.*  
**Fundamental** (*fūn-da-ment-al*), *a.* pertaining to the foundation; essential.  
**Funeral** (*fū'nēr-al*), *n.* a burial; — *a.* used at the interment of the dead.  
**Funereal** (*fū-nēr-ē-al*), *a.* suiting a funeral.  
**Fungous** (*fūng'us*), *a.* like a mushroom; spongy.  
**Fungus** (*fūng'us*), *n.* a spongy plant, as mushrooms; proud-flesh.  
**Funicular** (*fū-nī-kū-lar*), *a.* consisting of a small fiber.  
**Tunnel** (*fūn'el*), *n.* passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors in bottles.  
**Funny** (*fūm'i*), *a.* droll; comical.  
**Fur** (*fūr*), *n.* fine, soft hairy skins; — *v. t.* to line with fur.  
**Furbish** (*fūr'bish*), *v. t.* to polish; to burnish.  
**Furcate** (*fūr'hā*), *a.* forked.  
**Furious** (*fū'rī-us*), *a.* rushing violently; transported with passion; raging.  
**Furiously** (*fū'rī-us-i*), *ad.* with great vehemence; madly.  
**Furl** (*fūr*), *v. t.* to fold and fasten to a yard, etc.  
**Furlong** (*fūr'long*), *n.* the eighth of a mile.  
**Furlough** (*fūr'lū*), *n.* leave of absence; — *v. t.* to furnish with a furlough.  
**Furnace** (*fūr'nās*), *n.* a place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fireplace.  
**Furnish** (*fūr'nish*), *v. t.* to supply; to provide; to equip.

**Furnisher** (*fur'nish-er*), *n.* one who supplies.  
**Furniture** (*fur'ni-tür*), *n.* movable goods.  
**Furrier** (*fur'ier*), *n.* a dealer in furs.  
**Furrow** (*fur'row*), *n.* a trench made by a plow; — *v. t.* to cut in furrows; to wrinkle.  
**Furry** (*fur'i*), *a.* covered with fur.  
**Further** (*fur'ther*), *a.* more distant; additional; — *ad.* to a greater distance; — *v. t.* to assist; to promote; to advance.  
**Furtherance** (*fur'ther-ans*), *n.* promotion.  
**Furtherer** (*fur'ther-er*), *n.* a promoter.  
**Furthermore** (*fur'ther-mor*), *ad.* moreover.  
**Farthest** (*fur'ther-most*), *a.* most distant.  
**Furthest** (*fur'thest*), *a.* most distant.

**Furtive** (*fur'tiv*), *a.* gotten by stealth.  
**Furtively** (*fur'tiv-ly*), *ad.* by stealth.  
**Fury** (*fü'ri*), *n.* madness; passion; a raging woman.  
**Fuscous** (*fus'kus*), *a.* brown, dingy.  
**Fuse** (*füz*), *n.* a tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, a cannon, etc.; — *v. t.* to liquefy by heat; — *v. i.* to be melted.  
**Fusee** (*fü-zé*), *n.* the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound, a match or cigar light.  
**Fusibility** (*fü-zi-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being fusible.  
**Fuzible** (*fü'zi-bl*), *a.* that may be melted.  
**Fusion** (*fü'zhun*), *n.* the operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.  
**Fuss** (*fus*), *n.* a tumult; a

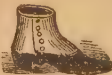
**Fussy** (*fus'i*), *a.* bustling in small matters.  
**Fust** (*fust*), *n.* the shaft of a column; a musty smell.  
**Fustian** (*fus'tyan*), *n.* a coarse twilled cotton stuff; — *a.* made of fustian.  
**Fustic** (*fus'tik*), *n.* a West India wood used for dyeing.  
**Fustigation** (*fus-ti-gä'shun*), *n.* a beating with a stick.  
**Fusty** (*fus'ti*), *a.* moldy; ill-smelling.  
**Futile** (*fü'til*), *a.* trifling; worthless; ineffectual.  
**Futility** (*fü'til'i-ti*), *n.* worthlessness; uselessness.  
**Future** (*fütür*), *a.* that is to come or be hereafter; — *n.* time to come.  
**Futurity** (*fü'tür-i-ti*), *n.* time.  
**Fuzz** (*füz*), *v. i.* to fly off in small particles; — *n.* fine, volatile particles.  
**Fy** (*fí*), *ex.* expressing disapprobation, contempt, etc.

## G.

**GAB** (*gab*), *v. i.* to prate.  
**Gabardine** (*gab-ar-dén*), *n.* a coarse frock; a mean dress.  
**Gabble** (*gab'l*), *v. i.* to talk fast or without meaning.  
**Gabion** (*gä'bi-un*), *n.* a wicker basket filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.  
**Gable** (*gä'bl*), *n.* triangular part of the end of a house, etc.  
**Gad** (*gad*), *n.* a wedge; a punch; also colloq. a stick or whip; — *v. t.* to ramble or rove about.  
**Gadder** (*gad'er*), *n.* one who roves about.  
**Gad-fly** (*gad'flí*), *n.* a fly that stings cattle.  
**Gaff** (*gaf*), *n.* a light spear; a small boom.  
**Gaffle** (*gaf'l*), *n.* a spur for Gag.  
**Gag** (*gag*), *v. t.* to stop the mouth; — *n.* something to stop the mouth.  
**Gage** (*gä*), *n.* a pledge or pawn; — *v. t.* to pledge; to measure, as a cask.



**Gayly** (*gä'li*), *ad.* merrily.  
 See **Gayly**.  
**Gain** (*gän*), *n.* profit; advantage; — *v. t.* to obtain; to reach; — *v. i.* to advance.  
**Gainful** (*gän'ful*), *a.* producing profit; lucrative.  
**Gainings** (*gän'ingz*), *n. pl.* the acquisitions of labor.  
**Gainless** (*gän'les*), *a.* unprofitable; useless; without gain.  
**Gainsay** (*gän'sä*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. gainsaid] to deny; to oppose; to contradict.  
**Gainsayer** (*gän'sä-er*), *n.* one who denies; an opposer.  
**Gairish** (*gär'ish*), *a.* gaudy; showy.  
**Gait** (*gät*), *n.* manner of walking.  
**Gaiter** (*gät'er*), *n.* a covering of cloth for the leg, fitting down upon the shoe; a kind of shoe.  
**Gala** (*gä'la*), *n.* show; festivity.  
**Galaxy** (*gal'aks-i*), *n.* the Milky Way; a splendid assemblage.



**Gale** (*gäl*), *n.* a strong wind.  
**Galiot** (*gä'li-ut*), *n.* a little brig.  
**Galipot** (*gal'i-pot*), *n.* a white resin.  
**Gall** (*gawl*), *n.* bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak; — *v. t.* to hurt the skin; to fret; to vex.  
**Gallant** (*gal-lant*), *n.* a lover; an attendant; — *v. t.* to wait on a lady; — *a.* civil; attentive to ladies.  
**Gallant** (*gal'lant*), *a.* high-spirited; daring in fight.  
**Gallantly** (*gal'lant-i*), *ad.* bravely; in the manner of a wooer.  
**Gallantry** (*gal'lant-ri*), *n.* bravery; nobleness; civility to ladies. [Spanish ship.  
**Galleon** (*gal'le-un*), *n.* a large  
**Gallery** (*gal'ér-i*), *n.* a covered walk.  
**Galley** (*gal'i*), *n.* a low, flat-built vessel; a frame which receives the type from a composing-stick; — *pl.* Gallies.  
**Galley-slave** (*gal'i-slä-v*), *n.* one condemned to work in the galleys.  
**Gallie** (*gal'ik*), *a.* French.





**Gazetteer** (*gaz-et-tēr*), *n.* a book of topographical descriptions; a writer for a gazette.

**Gear** (*gēr*), *n.* apparatus; harness; — *v. t.* to put on gear.

**Gearing** (*gēr'ing*), *n.* harness; a train of toothed wheels and pinions.

**Geese** (*gēs*), *n. pl.* of Goose.

**Gelatine** (*jel'a-tin*), *n.* concrete animal substance.

**Gelatinous** (*je-lat'i-nus*), *a.* of the nature of gelatine.

**Geld** (*geld*), *v. t.* to deprive of an essential part.

**Gelding** (*geld'ing*), *n.* a castrated animal.

**Gelid** (*jel'id*), *a.* cold.

**Gem** (*jēm*), *n.* a precious stone; — *v. t.* to adorn with jewels; — *v. i.* to bud.

**Gemination** (*jēm-i-nā'shun*), *n.* a doubling.

**Gemini** (*jēm'i-nī*), *n. pl.* the Twins, Castor and Pollux; third sign of the zodiac.

**Gemmatation** (*jēm-mā'shun*), *n.* form of budding in plants.

**Gender** (*jēn'dēr*), *n.* sex, male or female.

**Genealogical** (*jēn-ē-a-lō'jīk-al*), *a.* pertaining to genealogy.

**Genealogist** (*jēn-ē-a-lō'jīst*), *n.* one skilled in genealogy or descents.

**Genealogy** (*jēn-ē-a-lō'jī*), *n.* history of descents; lineage; pedigree. [*Genus*]

**Genera** (*jēn'ēr-ā*), *n. pl.* of General (*jēn'ēr-al*), *a.* common; public; — *n.* commander of army.

**Generalissimo** (*jēn'ēr-al-ī'si-mō*), *n.* commander-in-chief.

**Generality** (*jēn'ēr-al-ī-tī*), *n.* state of being general; the greatest part.

**Generalization** (*jēn'ēr-al-ī-zā'shun*), *n.* the act of generalizing.

**Generalize** (*jēn'ēr-al-ī-zē*), *v. t.* to arrange under general heads.

**Generally** (*jēn'ēr-al-ī*), *ad.* commonly.

**Generate** (*jēn'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to beget.

**Generation** (*jēn'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* a race; family; an age.

**Generative** (*jēn'ēr-ā-tīv*), *a.* able to produce.

**Generator** (*jēn'ēr-ā-tēr*), *n.* one that produces or begets.

**Generic** (*je-nēr'ik*), *a.* comprehending a genus.

**Generosity** (*jēn'ēr-os-ī-tē*), *n.* liberality of soul. [*eral*]

**Generous** (*jēn'ēr-us*), *a.* liberal.

**Generously** (*jēn'ēr-us-lī*), *ad.* with liberality.

**Genesis** (*jēn'ē-sis*), *n.* the first book of Scripture.

**Genetic** (*je-net'ik*), *a.* relating to production.

**Genial** (*jē-ni-al* or *jēn'yal*), *a.* cheerful; enlivening.

**Geniculate** (*jē-nīk'ū-lāt*), *a.* bent abruptly, like the knee; knotted. [*demons*]

**Genii** (*jē-ni-tē*), *n. pl.* spirits.

**Genital** (*jēn'ti-al*), *a.* belonging to generation or the act of producing.

**Genitals** (*jēn'ti-talz*), *n. pl.* the exterior organs of generation.

**Genitive** (*jēn'tiv*), *a.* indicating source, origin, possession, etc.

**Genius** (*jē-ni-us*), *n.* a good or an evil spirit; — *pl.* Genii.

**Genius** (*jēn'yus*), *n.* nature; disposition; a man of great mental powers; — *pl.* Geniuses. [*in manners*; polite]

**Genteel** (*jēn-tēl*), *a.* polished

**Genteelly** (*jēn-tēl'ly*), *ad.* with polite manners.

**Gentian** (*jēn'shan*), *n.* a bitter stomachic root.

**Gentile** (*jēn'til*), *n.* any one not a Jew; a heathen; — *a.* pertaining to heathen.

**Gentility** (*jēn-til-ī-tē*), *n.* elegant behavior; politeness.

**Gentle** (*jēn'tl*), *a.* of mild feelings; not rough or coarse; not wild.

**Gentlefolks** (*jēn'tl-fōks*), *n. pl.* people of good breeding.

**Gentleman** (*jēn'tl-man*), *n.* a man of good breeding and education.

**Gentleness** (*jēn'tl-nes*), *n.* softness of manners; mildness. [*with care*]

**Gently** (*jēn'tl*), *ad.* softly.

**Gentry** (*jēn'tri*), *n.* people of education and good breeding.

**Genuflection** (*jē-nū-flek'shun* or *jē-nū-flek'shun*), *n.* act of bending the knee.

**Genuine** (*jēn'ū-in*), *a.* unadulterated; pure.

**Genuinely** (*jēn'ū-in-lī*), *ad.* really; truly.

**Genuineness** (*jēn'ū-in-nes*), *n.* a genuine quality; purity.

**Genus** (*jē'nus*), *n.* a class embracing many species; — *pl.* Genera.

**Geocentric** (*jē-o-sen'trik*), *a.* having the same center as the earth; as seen from the earth.

**Geodesy** (*jē-od'ē-si*), *n.* art of surveying vast areas of the earth.

**Geogony** (*jē-og'o-ni*), *n.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth.

**Geography** (*jē-og'ra-fēr*), *n.* one skilled in geography.

**Geographic** (*jē-o-graf'ik*), *a.* relating to geography.

**Geography** (*jē-og'ra-fī*), *n.* description of the earth's surface, etc.

**Geological** (*jē-o-lō'jīk-al*), *a.* pertaining to geology.

**Geologist** (*jē-o-lō'jīst*), *n.* one versed in geology.

**Geology** (*jē-o-lō'jī*), *n.* the science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.

**Geometer** (*jē-om'ē-tēr*), *n.* a geometrician.

**Geometric** (*jē-o-met'rik*), *a.* pertaining to geometry.

**Geometrically** (*jē-o-met'rik-al-ly*), *ad.* according to geometry.

**Geometrician** (*jē-om-e-trīsh'an*), *n.* one skilled in geometry.

**Geometry** (*jē-om'ē-trī*), *n.* the science of quantity and mensuration.

**Geoponics** (*jē-o-pon'iks*), *n. sing.* the art or science of cultivating the earth.

**Georgic** (*jōr'jīk*), *a.* relating to agriculture; — *n.* a rural poem.

**Geranium** (*jē-rā-ni-um*), *n.* a plant with showy flowers.

**Germ** (*jēr'm*), *n.* a seed-bud of a plant; first principle.

**German** (*jēr'man*), *a.* related by blood.

**Germane** (*jēr-mān*), *a.* entirely appropriate.

**German-silver** (*jēr'man-sil'vēr*), *n.* an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

**Germinant** (*jēr'mi-nat*), *a.* pertaining to the germs or seed-bud.

**Germinate** (*jér'mi-nát*), *v. i.*  
to bud; to sprout.

**Germination** (*jér'mi-nát-shun*), *n.* the act of sprouting; growth. [noun.]

**Gerund** (*jér'und*), *n.* a verbal Gerundial (*jér-un'di-ál*), *n.* a relating to the gerund.

**Gestation** (*jés-tá'shun*), *n.* act of carrying young in the womb.

**Gestatory** (*jés'ta-to-ri*), *a.* pertaining to gestation or carrying.

**Gesticulate** (*jés-tik'ú-lát*), *v. t.* to use gestures.

**Gesticulation** (*jés-tik'ú-lát-shun*), *n.* act of making gestures.

**Gesture** (*jés'túr*), *n.* action; motion; — *v. t.* to accompany with gesture or action.

**Gewgaw** (*gu'gau*), *n.* a showy trifle; a bauble.

**Ghastliness** (*gást'ti-nes*), *n.* a death-like look; paleness.

**Ghastly** (*gást'li*), *a.* pale; death-like. [cucumber.]

**Gherkin** (*ghér'kin*), *n.* a small Ghost (*ghóst*), *n.* a spirit; an apparition.

**Ghostly** (*ghóst'li*), *a.* like a ghost; pale.

**Ghoul** (*gool*), *n.* an imaginary demon supposed to feed on the dead.

**Giant** (*jí'ant*), *n.* a man of extraordinary stature; — *a.* like a giant; unusually large. [male giant.]

**Giantess** (*jí'ant-és*), *n.* a female giant.

**Gibberish** (*gí'bér-ish*), *n.* rapid inarticulate speech.

**Gibbet** (*jí'bét*), *n.* a gallows; — *v. t.* to hang on a gibbet.

**Gibbous** (*gí'bús*), *a.* convex, as the moon when nearly full.

**Gibbosity** (*gí'b-ós-i-ti*), *n.* state of being gibbous.

**Gibe** (*jíb*), *v. i.* or *t.* to rail at sneeringly; — *n.* a sneer; taunt; scoff.

**Giblets** (*jíb'lets*), *n. pl.* the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., of a fowl.

**Giddiness** (*gid'i-nes*), *n.* a swimming of the head.

**Giddy** (*gid'i*), *a.* reeling; dizzy; inconstant.

**Gift** (*gíft*), *n.* anything given; an offering; faculty; power. [with a faculty.]

**Gifted** (*gíft'ed*), *a.* endowed

**Gig** (*gíg*), *n.* a thing that whirls;

a light carriage with one pair of wheels.

**Gigantic** (*jí-gán'tik*), *a.* like a giant; mighty.

**Giggle** (*gíg'ld*), *n.* a laugh with short catches of breath; — *v. i.* to laugh; to titter.

**Gild** (*gíld*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. gilded, gilt] to overlay with gold.

**Gilding** (*gíld'ing*), *n.* art of overlaying with gold.

**Gill** (*jíl*), *n.* the fourth of a pint; the ground ivy.

**Gill** (*gíl*), *n.* organ of respiration in fishes.

**Gilly-flower** (*jíl'i-flou'ér*), *n.* a plant that flowers about July, of a clove-like odor.

**Gilt** (*gílt*), *a.* overlaid with gold.

**Gimcrack** (*jím'krák*), *n.* a trivial mechanism; a toy.

**Gimlet** (*gím'let*), *n.* a small implement for boring.

**Gimp** (*gimp*), *n.* silk twist or lace; edging.

**Gin** (*jín*), *n.* a spirit distilled from grain; a machine, trap; snare; — *v. t.* to clear cotton of its seed. [and its root.]

**Ginger** (*jín'jér*), *n.* a plant

Gingerbread (*jín'jér-bred*), *n.* a sweet cake flavored with ginger. [cautiously.]

**Gingerly** (*jín'jér-li*), *ad.*

**Gingham** (*ging'ham*), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

**Gipsy** (*jíp'si*). See *Gypsy*.

**Giraffe** (*jí-ráf'*), *n.* the camelopard.

**Gird** (*gér'd*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. girded, girt] to bind; to tie round.

**Girdler** (*gér'd'*), *n.* the chief timber in a floor.

**Girdle** (*gér'd'li*), *n.* a band round the waist; — *v. t.* to bind; to cut a ring round a tree.

**Girl** (*gérld*), *n.* a female child.

**Girlish** (*gér'l'ish*), *a.* like a girl; giddy.

**Girlishness** (*gér'l'ish-nes*), *n.* girlish manners.

**Gird** (*gér't*), *v. t.* to gird; to surround.

**Girt** (*gér't*), *n.* a strap or Girth (*gér't'h*), *n.* a band which encircles the body.

**Gist** (*jíst*), *n.* the main point.

**Gave** (*gáv*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. gave; pp. given] to bestow; to grant.

**Giving** (*gívt'ing*), *n.* the act of bestowing gratuitously.

**Gizzard** (*gíz'ér'd*), *n.* the muscular stomach of a fowl.

**Glacial** (*glá'shal*), *a.* like ice; icy.

**Glacier** (*glá'sér* or *glás'i-er*), *n.* a field or mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes. [bank.]

**Glacis** (*glá'sis*), *n.* a sloping

**Glad** (*glád*), *a.* affected with pleasure; — *v. t.* to make glad. [make glad.]

**Gladden** (*glád'n*), *v. t.* to

**Glade** (*glád*), *n.* an opening through or in a wood.

**Gladiator** (*glád-i-á-tér*), *n.* a sword-player; prize-fighter.

**Gladiatorial** (*glád-i-á-to-ri-ál*), *a.* relating to gladiators or prize-fighting.

**Gladi** (*glád'i*), *ad.* with gladness. [pleasure.]

**Gladness** (*glád'nes*), *n.* joy; Gladsome (*glád'sum*), *a.* pleased; gay; causing joy.

**Gleir** (*glár*), *n.* the white of an egg.

**Glance** (*gláns*), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight; — *v. i.* or *t.* to dart; to fly off.

**Gland** (*glánd*), *n.* a soft, fleshy organ in animals and plants.

**Glanders** (*glánd'érz*), *n. pl.* a disease of horses.

**Glandiform** (*glánd'i-form*), *a.* resembling a gland or nut.

**Glandular** (*glánd'ú-lar*), *a.* consisting of glands.

**Glandule** (*glánd'ul*), *n.* a small gland.

**Glare** (*glár*), *n.* a bright dazzling light; — *v. t.* to dazzle the sight. [barefaced.]

**Glaring** (*glár'ing*), *a.* open; Glass (*glás*), *n.* a transparent



substance; a mirror; telescope; a tumbler; — a made of glass; — *v. t.* to cover with glass.

**Glassiness** (*glas'i-ness*), *n.* smoothness, like glass.

**Glassy** (*glas'i*), *a.* made of or like glass. [sea-green color.]

**Glaucous** (*glau'kus*), *a.* of a glaze (*glaz*), *v. t.* to furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous substance.

**Glazier** (*glā'zhēr*), *n.* one who sets window-glass.

**Glazing** (*glāz'ing*), *n.* the vitreous substance on potter's ware; art of setting glass.

**Gleam** (*glēm*), *n.* a faint shooting forth of light; — *v. t.* to shine with flashes of light.

**Glean** (*glēn*), *v. t.* to gather what is thinly scattered.

**Gleaner** (*glēn'ēr*), *n.* one who gathers.

**Gleaning** (*glēn'ing*), *n.* act of gathering the remains.

**Globe** (*glōb*), *n.* turf; soil; church land.

**Glee** (*glē*), *n.* joy; merriment; a song in parts.

**Gleeful** (*glē'fūl*), *a.* merry.

**Glen** (*glēn*), *n.* a narrow valley.

**Glib** (*glīb*), *a.* smooth; slip.

**Glibly** (*glīb'ly*), *ad.* smoothly; volubly.

**Glibness** (*glīb'nes*), *n.* smoothness; volubility of tongue.

**Glide** (*glīd*), *v. i.* to flow gently; — *n.* the act of passing smoothly.

**Glimmer** (*glīm'ēr*), *v. i.* to shoot scattered rays.

**Glimmering** (*glīm'ēr-ing*), *n.* a faint view.

**Glimpse** (*glīmps*), *n.* a slight glimpse (*glīps'n*), *v. t.* to sparkle with light.

**Glister** (*glīs'tēr*), *v. i.* to sparkle; to be bright.

**Glitter** (*glīt'ēr*), *v. t.* to shine brightly; — *n.* sparkling light.

**Gloat** (*glōt*), *v. i.* to stare with eagerness or desire.

**Globate** (*glō'bāt*), *a.* round; spherical.

**Globe** (*glōb*), *n.* a round body; a sphere; the earth.



**Globose** (*glō-bōs'*), *a.* round; globular.

**Globular** (*glōb'ū-lar*), *a.* globulous (*glōb'ū-lus*) spherical.

**Globule** (*glōb'ūl*), *n.* a small round mass.

**Glomerate** (*glōm'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to gather into a ball.

**Glomeration** (*glōm-ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* the act of forming into a ball. [obscurity.]

**Gloom** (*glōōm*), *n.* darkness; gloomily (*glōōm'i-lī*), *ad.* darkly; obscurely; sullenly.

**Gloominess** (*glōōm'i-ness*), *a.* dark; melancholy.

**Glorification** (*glō-ri-fī-kā'shun*), *n.* act of making glorious.

**Glorify** (*glō'ri-fī*), *v. t.* to make glorious; to extol.

**Glorious** (*glō'ri-us*), *a.* splendid; renowned.

**Gloriously** (*glō'ri-us-lī*), *ad.* illustriously.

**Glory** (*glō'ri*), *n.* brightness; splendor; honor; renown; — *v. i.* to exult; to boast.

**Gloss** (*glōs*), *n.* brightness; a specious appearance; — *v. t.* to make smooth and shining; to explain.

**Glossarial** (*glōs-sā'ri-al*), *a.* containing explanations.

**Glossary** (*glōs'a-ri*), *n.* a vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.

**Glossiness** (*glōs'i-ness*), *n.* the luster of a surface; polish.

**Glossology** (*glōs-ol'o-jī*), *n.* definition of terms.

**Glossy** (*glōs'i*), *a.* smooth and shining; bright.

**Glottal** (*glōt'al*), *a.* pertaining to the glottis.

**Glottis** (*glōt'is*), *n.* the opening of the windpipe.

**Glove** (*gluw*), *n.* a cover for the hand. [makes gloves.]

**Glover** (*gluw'ēr*), *n.* one who makes gloves.

**Glow** (*glō*), *v. i.* to shine with intense heat; — *n.* intense heat. [with heat.]

**Glowing** (*glōw'ing*), *a.* white.

**Gloze** (*glōz*), *v. t.* to flatter.

**Glue** (*glū*), *n.* a tenacious substance; — *v. t.* to cement with glue.

**Gluey** (*glū'i*), *a.* glutinous.

**Glum** (*glum*), *a.* sullen; grave.

**Glume** (*glum*), *n.* the calyx of certain plants; chaff.

**Glut** (*glut*), *v. t.* to cloy; to gorge.

**Gluten** (*glū'ten*), *n.* a tough substance.

**Glutinate** (*glū'ti-nāt*), *v. t.* to unite with glue.

**Glutinous** (*glū'ti-nus*), *a.* viscous; viscid.

**Glutton** (*glut'n*), *n.* a voracious eater.

**Gluttonous** (*glut'n-us*), *a.* given to excessive eating.

**Gluttony** (*glut'n-i*), *n.* excess in eating.

**Glycerine** (*glis'ēr-in*), *n.* a colorless, viscid liquid of a sweet taste.

**Glyph** (*glīf*), *n.* an ornamental channel in building.

**Glyptics** (*glīp'tiks*), *n. sing.* art of engraving on precious stones. [knots.]

**Gnarled** (*nārld*), *a.* full of gnash (*nash*), *v. t.* or *t.* to strike the teeth together.

**Gnat** (*nat*), *n.* a small insect that bites. [to corrode.]

**Gnaw** (*naw*), *v. t.* to bite off; to gnaw.

**Gneiss** (*nīs*), *n.* a rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

**Gnome** (*nom*), *n.* a fabled subterranean being; a dwarf or goblin.

**Gnomon** (*nō'mon*), *n.* the style or pin of a dial. [lope.]

**Gnu** (*nū*), *n.* a kind of antelope.

**Goad** (*gōd*), *n.* a pointed stick to drive oxen; — *v. t.* to prick with a goad.

**Goat** (*gōl*), *n.* a starting-post.

**Goat** (*gōt*), *n.* a ruminating animal, seemingly between a deer and a sheep.

**Gobble** (*gob'ld*), *v. t.* to swallow hastily; — *v. i.* to make a noise as a turkey.

**Gobelin** (*gob'e-lin*), *n.* a rich French tapestry. [vessel.]

**Goblet** (*gob'let*), *n.* a drinking vessel.

**Goblin** (*gob'lūn*), *n.* an evil spirit. [Being.]

**God** (*god*), *n.* the Supreme Being.

**God-daughter** (*god'daw-tēr*), *n.* a girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

**Goddess** (*god'es*), *n.* a female deity.

**Godfather** (*god'fā-thēr*), *n.* a male sponsor at baptism.

**Godhead** (*god'hed*), *n.* divine nature.



Godless (*god'les*), *a.* ungodly; wicked.

Godliness (*god'li-nas*), *n.* real piety; a religious life.

Godly (*god'li*), *a.* pious; religious.

Godmother (*god'muth-er*), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

Godson (*god'sun*), *n.* a boy for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

Goggle (*gog'el*), *v. t.* to roll the goggles (*gog'els*), *n.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. glasses to protect the eyes.

Goffer (*gof'er*), *n.* a swell.

Goiter (*goi'ter*), *n.* a swelling of the neck.

Gold (*gôld*), *n.* a precious metal; money.

Golden (*gôld'n*), *a.* made of gold; like gold.

Goldfinch (*gôld'finch*), *n.* a small singing bird.

Goldfish (*gôld'fish*), *n.* a small gold-colored fish.

Goldsmith (*gôld'smith*), *n.* a worker in gold.

Gondola (*gon'dol-â*), *n.* a pleasure-boat used in Venice.

Gondolier (*gon-dô-ter*), *n.* one who rows a gondola.

Gone (*gon*), *pp.* of Go, departed.

Gong (*gong*), *n.* a kind of metal drum.

Good (*gôod*), *a.* valid; sound; suitable; — *n.* that which affords happiness; advantage.

Good-bye (*gôod'bi*), *n.* or Good-bye (*int.* farewell).

Goodliness (*gôod'li-nas*), *n.* beauty; grace.

Goodly (*gôod'li*), *a.* beautiful; comely.

Goodness (*gôod'nes*), *n.* ex-Goods (*gôodz*), *n. pl.* movables; household furniture.

Good-will (*gôod-wil'*), *n.* benevolence; business facilities.

Goose (*gôos*), *n.* a fowl; a tailor's utensil; — *pl.* Geese.

Gooseberry (*gôos'ber-i*), *n.* the fruit of a shrub of the same name.

Gordian-knot (*gor'di-an-not*), *n.* an inextricable difficulty.

Gore (*gôr*), *n.* clotted blood;

triangular piece of cloth or land; — *v. t.* to wound with the horns.

Gorge (*gorj*), *n.* the throat; — *v. t.* to swallow with greediness; to satiate.

Gorgeous (*gor'jus*), *a.* very fine or showy.

Gorgeously (*gor'jus-li*), *ad.* splendidly.

Gorgon (*gor'gun*), *n.* a fabled

Gorilla (*gor-il-â*), *n.* the largest of the ape species,

is found in Western Africa, and when full grown is from 5 to 7 feet in height.

Gorm and glutton (*gor'man-diz*), *v. t.* to eat greedily.

Gormandizer (*gor'man-diz-er*), *n.* a voracious eater.

Gorse (*gors*), *n.* a thick, prickly shrub.

Gory (*gôr'i*), *a.* stained with

Goshawk (*gos'hawk*), *n.* a voracious hawk of large size.

Gosling (*gos'ling*), *n.* a young goose.

Gospel (*gos'pel*), *n.* glad tidings concerning Christ, and salvation through him; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gossamer (*gos'a-mër*), *n.* a filmy substance floating in the air.

Gossip (*gos'ip*), *n.* one that tattles; — *v. t.* to tell idle tales. [prating or tattling.]

Gossiping (*gos'ip-ing*), *a.* Got (*got*), *pret.* of Get.

Goten (*got'n*), *pp.* of Get.

Goth (*goth*), *n.* a barbarian.

Gothic (*goth'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the Goths; a style of architecture with sharp pointed arches.

Gouge (*gouj*), *n.* a chisel with a round edge; — *v. t.* to cut with a gouge.

Gourd (*gôrd*), *n.* a plant and its fruits.

Gout (*gout*), *n.* a painful disease of the great toe, etc.

Gout (*gôo*), *n.* taste; relish.

Gouty (*gout'i*), *a.* diseased with gout.

Govern (*guv'ern*), *v. t.* to rule; to control; to exercise authority.

Governess (*guv'ern-nes*), *n.* a female who governs or instructs.

Government (*guv'ern-ment*), *n.* control; executive power; an empire or state.

Governmental (*guv-ern-ment'al*), *a.* pertaining to government.

Governor (*guv'ern-er*), *n.* chief magistrate; a regulator.

Governorship (*guv'ern-er-ship*), *n.* office of governor.

Gown (*goun*), *n.* a woman's garment.

Grab (*grâb*), *v. t.* to seize.

Grace (*grâs*), *n.* favor; religious affection; a brief prayer; ease of manner; — *v. t.* to adorn; to dignify; to favor.

Graceful (*grâs'ful*), *a.* beautiful with dignity; elegant.

Gracefulness (*grâs'ful-îs*), *ad.* with dignity.

Graceless (*grâs'les*), *a.* destitute of grace.

Gracious (*grâ'shus*), *a.* kind; Graciously (*grâ'shus-li*), *ad.* kindly.

Gradation (*gra-dâ'shun*), *n.* order; series.

Gradational (*gra-dâ'shun-al*), *a.* proceeding step by step.

Grade (*grâd*), *n.* degree; rank; — *v. t.* to reduce to a regular slope.

Gradient (*grâd'i-ent*), *a.* moving by steps; — *n.* degree of ascent or descent of a road.

Gradual (*grâd'u-âl*), *a.* proceeding by degrees; step by step.

Gradually (*grad'u-âl-li*), *ad.* by degrees.

Graduate (*grad'u-ât*), *v. t.* to receive an academical degree; — *v. t.* to mark with degrees; — *n.* one who has received a degree.

Graduation (*grad'u-â'shun*), *n.* regular progression; act of marking with degrees.

Graft (*grâft*), *n.* a scion inserted in a stock; — *v. t.* to insert a shoot or scion in another tree.





**Grain** (*grān*) *n.* corn; a small seed; a minute particle; — *v. t.* to granulate; to paint like grains of wood.  
**Gramineous** (*gra-min'e-us*), *a.* pertaining to grass; grassy.  
**Granivorous** (*grā-mi-niv'ō-rus*), *a.* feeding on grass.  
**Grammar** (*gram'ar*), *n.* a system of rules for speaking and writing a language.  
**Grammarians** (*gram-mā'ri-an*), *n.* one versed in grammar.  
**Grammatical** (*gram-mat'ik-al*), *a.* according to the rules of grammar.  
**Grammatically** (*gram-mat'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* according to the rules of grammar.  
**Grampus** (*gram'pus*), *n.* a fish allied to the whale.  
**Granary** (*gran'a-ri*), *n.* a store-house for grain.  
**Grand** (*grand*), *a.* very great; magnificent.  
**Grandam** (*gran'dam*), *n.* grandmother.  
**Grantee** (*gran-dē*), *n.* a man of high rank.  
**Grandeur** (*grand'ūr*), *n.* magnificence; state.  
**Grandiloquent** (*grand-il'ō-kuent*), *n.* speaking grandly or bombastically.  
**Grand jury** (*grand-jū'ri*), *n.* a preliminary jury to decide as to whether the person accused should be put on trial.  
**Grandsire** (*grand'sir*), *n.* a grandfather.  
**Grandson** (*grand'sun*), *n.* the son of a son or daughter.  
**Grange** (*grān*), *n.* a farm with the buildings, etc.  
**Granite** (*gran'it*), *n.* a stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.  
**Granitic** (*gran-it'ik*), *a.* pertaining to granite.  
**Granivorous** (*gra-niv'ō-rus*), *a.* subsisting on grain.  
**Grant** (*grānt*), *v. t.* to bestow; to yield; — *n.* a thing granted.  
**Grantee** (*grānt-ē*), *n.* one to whom a grant is made.  
**Grantor** (*grānt'ēr*), *n.* one who makes a grant.  
**Granular** (*gran'ū-lar*), *a.* consisting of grains.  
**Granulate** (*gran'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* or *t.* to form into grains.

**Granulation** (*gran-ū-lā'shun*), *n.* act of forming into grains.  
**Granule** (*gran'ūl*), *n.* a particle.  
**Grape** (*grāp*), *n.* the fruit of the vine.  
**Grape-shot** (*grāp' shot*), *n.* a cluster of small shot in a bag or case.  
**Graper** (*grāp'ēr*), *n.* a place where grapes are grown.  
**Graphie** (*graf'ik*), *a.* well delineated. [anchor.]  
**Grapple** (*grap'el*), *v. t.* to lay fast hold of; — *v. i.* to contend closely; — *n.* a seizing; a hook.  
**Grasp** (*grāsp*), *v. t.* to seize and hold; — *n.* a gripe of the hands.  
**Grass** (*grās*), *n.* herbage; — *v. t.* or *t.* to grow over with grass.  
**Grasshopper** (*grās'hop-ēr*), *n.* a hopping or jumping insect that feeds on grass, etc.  
**Grass-plot** (*grās'plot*), *n.* a plot covered with grass.  
**Grassy** (*grās'i*), *a.* covered with grass.  
**Grate** (*grāt*), *v. t.* or *t.* to rub hard; to fret; to vex; — *n.* frame of iron bars for holding coal used as fuel.  
**Grateful** (*grāt'ful*), *a.* having a sense of favors; affording pleasure.  
**Gratefully** (*grāt'ful-ly*), *ad.* with gratitude.  
**Gratefulness** (*grāt'ful-nes*), *n.* gratitude.  
**Grater** (*grāt'ēr*), *n.* an instrument for grating.  
**Gratification** (*grat-i-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.  
**Gratify** (*grat-i-fi*), *v. t.* to indulge; to please; to humor.  
**Grating** (*grāt'ing*), *a.* fretting; harsh; — *n.* a partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing.  
**Gratingly** (*grāt'ing-ly*), *ad.* harshly; offensively.  
**Gratis** (*grā'tis*), *ad.* for nothing. [thankfulness.]  
**Gratitude** (*grāt'i-tūd*), *n.* gratefulness.  
**Gratuitous** (*gra-tū'i-tus*), *a.* free; voluntary; asserted without proof.



**Gratuitously** (*gra-tū'i-tus-ly*), *ad.* without reward.  
**Gratuity** (*gra-tū'i-ti*), *n.* a free gift.  
**Gratulate** (*grāt'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to express joy at another's prosperity.  
**Gratulation** (*grāt'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* expression of joy.  
**Gratulatory** (*grāt'ū-la-tō-ri*), *a.* expressing joy.  
**Grave** (*grāv*), *n.* a pit for the dead; — *a.* serious; solemn; — *v. t.* [pret.] graved; — *pp.* graved; graven] to engrave; to clean, as a ship's bottom.  
**Gravel** (*grav'el*), *n.* pebbles; concretions in the kidneys; — *v. t.* to cover with gravel.  
**Gravelly** (*grav'el-ly*), *ad.* full of gravel. [triously.]  
**Gravely** (*grāv'li*), *ad.* severely.  
**Graver** (*grav'ēr*), *n.* a tool to engrave with. [burial place.]  
**Grave-yard** (*grāv'yārd*), *n.* a place for the dead.  
**Gravitate** (*grav'itāt*), *v. t.* to tend toward the center.  
**Gravitation** (*grav - itā'shun*), *n.* tendency to the center.  
**Gravity** (*grav'it-i*), *n.* seriousness; force which draws toward the center of attraction. [cooked meat.]  
**Gravy** (*grāv'i*), *n.* juice of meat.  
**Gray** (*grā*), *a.* hoary; white with a mixture of black.  
**Grayish** (*grā'ish*), *a.* somewhat gray.  
**Graying** (*grāv'ing*), *n.* a fish of the salmon family.  
**Grayness** (*grā'nes*), *n.* the state of being gray.  
**Grawacke** (*grā'wak-e*), *n.* a kind of sandstone.  
**Graze** (*grāz*), *v. t.* to eat grass; to rub slightly.  
**Grazier** (*grā'zhēr*), *n.* one who feeds cattle.  
**Grazing** (*grāz'ing*), *n.* pasture.  
**Grease** (*grēs*), *n.* animal fat; — *v. t.* to smear with grease.  
**Greasiness** (*grēs'nes*), *n.* state of being greasy.  
**Greasy** (*grēs'ē*), *a.* fat; oily.  
**Great** (*grāt*), *a.* large; chief; pregnant. [over-coat.]  
**Great-coat** (*grāt'kōt*), *n.* an overcoat.  
**Greatly** (*grāt'ly*), *ad.* in a great degree.  
**Greatness** (*grāt'nes*), *n.* quality of being great.  
**Greaives** (*grēvz*), *n. pl.* armor for the legs.

**Grecian** (*grē'shan*), *a.* pertaining to Greece.

**Grecism** (*grē'sizni*), *n.* an idiom of the Greek.

**Greedily** (*grēd'i-lī*), *ad.* ravenously.

**Greediness** (*grēd'i-nes*), *n.* ravenousness; ardent desire.

**Greedy** (*grēd'i*), *a.* ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.

**Greek** (*grēk*), *n.* a native or the language of Greece.

**Green** (*grēn*), *a.* of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe; — *n.* a green color; a grassy plot; — *v. t.* to make green.

**Greenhorn** (*grēn'horn*), *n.* a raw youth. [Low.]

**Greenhouse** (*grēn'hous*), *n.* a house to keep plants.

**Greenish** (*grēn'tsh*), *a.* somewhat green.

**Greenroom** (*grēn'rōdm*), *n.* the retiring room of actors in a theater. [plants.]

**Greens** (*grēnz*), *n. pl.* young Greenward (*grēn'sward*), *n.* a close green turf.

**Greet** (*grēt*), *v. t.* to salute; to congratulate.

**Greeting** (*grēt'ing*), *n.* a salutation.

**Gregarious** (*grē-gā'ri-us*), *a.* keeping in flocks.

**Grenade** (*grē-nād'l*), *n.* a ball filled with gunpowder.

**Grenadier** (*grēn-a-dēr*), *n.* a soldier distinguished by great height and by uniform.

**Grey** (*grī*). See **Gray**.

**Greyhound** (*grā'hound*), *n.* a tall fleet dog.

**G r e e d l e** (*grīd'l*), *n.* a broad shallow pan, for baking cakes; an iron cover for a stove.

**Gridiron** (*grīd'i-rn*), *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish.

**Grief** (*grēf*), *n.* a painful sense of loss.

**Grievance** (*grēv'ans*), *n.* that which causes grief.

**Grieve** (*grēv*), *v. i.* to mourn; — *v. t.* to wound acutely.

**Grievous** (*grēv'us*), *a.* giving pain; afflictive.

**Grievously** (*grēv'us-lī*), *ad.* painfully.

**Griffin** (*grīf'in*), } *n.* a fabled  
**Griffon** (*grīf'un*), } animal,  
part lion  
and par-  
oakle.

**Grill** (*grīl*),  
*v. i.* to broil.

**Grim** (*grīm*),  
*a.* fierce  
hideous.

**Grimace** (*grī-mās*), *n.* a wry mouth. [an old eat.]

**Grimalkin** (*grī-mal'kin*), *n.*

**Grime** (*grīm*), *v. t.* to sully deeply; — *n.* dirt deeply insinuated. [surlly manner.]

**Grimly** (*grīm'lī*), *ad.* in a

**Grimness** (*grīm'nes*), *n.* fierceness of look.

**Grim** (*grīm*), *v. t.* to show the teeth; — *n.* a showing of the teeth.

**Grind** (*grīnd*), *v. t.* [pret. ground] to rub; to reduce to powder; to oppress.

**Grinder** (*grīnd'ēr*), *n.* one who grinds; a tooth.

**Grindstone** (*grīnd'stōn*), *n.* a stone to grind edged tools on.

**Grip** (*grīp*), *n.* a seizing; a grasping.

**Gripe** (*grīp*), *v. t.* to seize; to clutch; to give pain to the bowels; — *n.* a squeeze; a grasp; oppression.

**Gristly** (*grīz'tlī*), *a.* horrible; frightful.

**Grist** (*grīst*), *n.* corn ground, or for grinding at one time.

**Gristle** (*grīst'l*), *n.* a cartilage.

**Gristly** (*grīst'lī*), *a.* consisting of or like gristle.

**Grit** (*grīt*) *n.* coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.

**Grittiness** (*grīt'ti-nes*), *n.* the quality of being gritty.

**Gritty** (*grīt'tī*), *a.* full of grit.

**Grizzle** (*grīz'l*), *n.* a gray color. [what gray.]

**Grizzly** (*grīz'lī*), *a.* some-

**Groan** (*grōn*), *v. i.* to breathe with a deep noise; — *n.* a deep mournful sound.

**Groaning** (*grōn'ing*), *n.* act of uttering groans.

**Groat** (*grāwt*), *n.* fourpence sterling. [oats and wheat.]

**Groats** (*grāwtis*), *n. pl.* hulled

**Grocer** (*grō'sēr*), *n.* a dealer in sugar, flour, tea, spices, etc.

**Grocery** (*grō'sēr-ī*), *n.* a grocer's shop; ring, and pl. articles sold by grocers.



**Grog** (*grōg*), *n.* spirit and water.

**rogram** (*grōg'ram*), *n.* a stuff made of silk and hair.

**Groin** (*grōin*), *n.* the part between the belly and the thigh.

**Groom** (*grōdm*), *n.* one who tends horses; a newly married man.

**Groove** (*grōdv*), *n.* a furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool; — *v. t.* to cut a furrow or channel. [the dark.]

**Grope** (*grōp*), *v. t.* to feel in

**Gross** (*grōs*), *a.* thick; bulky; corpulent; indelicate; — *n.* the whole bulk; twelve dozen.

**Grossly** (*grōs'lī*), *ad.* thickly; coarsely; palpably.

**Grossness** (*grōs'nes*), *n.* thickness; fatness.

**Grotto** (*grōt'tō*), *n.* a cavern; an ornamental cave.

**Grotesque** (*grō-tesk*), *a.* wildly formed; odd.

**Ground** (*grōund*), *n.* upper part of land; soil; — *pl.* lees; — *v. t.* or *i.* to lay; to found; to run aground.

**Groundless** (*grōund'les*), *a.* void of foundation.

**Ground-plot** (*grōund'plot*), *n.* the site of a building.

**Ground-rent** (*grōund'rent*), *n.* rent for building ground.

**Groundwork** (*grōund'-work*), *n.* foundation; first principle.

**Group** (*grōp*), *n.* cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage; — *v. t.* to form a cluster.

**Grouse** (*grōus*), *n.* a bird highly prized for food.

**Grove** (*grōv*), *n.* a small wood. [creep on the earth.]

**Grovel** (*grōv'l*), *v. t.* to groveler (*grōv'el-ēr*), *n.* one who creeps. [mean.]

**Groveling** (*grōv'el-ing*), *a.*

**Grow** (*grō*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. grew; pp. grown] to increase; to raise; to produce.

**Growl** (*grōwl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to grumble; to snarl; — *n.* a cross murmur.

**Grown** (*grōn*), *pp.* of **Grow**.

**Growth** (*grōth*), *n.* increase of size; progress; vegetation.

**Grub** (*grub*), *n.* a small worm; — *v. t.* or *i.* to dig.

**Grudge** (*grīd*), *v. t.* or *i.* to envy the enjoyment of



another; — *n.* a cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite.  
**Gruel** (*gru'el*), *n.* food made of meal boiled in water.  
**Gruff** (*gruf*), *a.* stern; surly; grum.  
**Gruffy** (*gruf'i*), *ad.* [surlyness].  
**Grum** (*grum*), *a.* sour; surly.  
**Grumble** (*grum'bl*), *v. i.* to murmur with discontent; to growl.  
**Grumbler** (*grum'bler*), *n.* one who grumbles. [blood].  
**Grume** (*groom*), *n.* clotted.  
**Grumly** (*grum'li*), *ad.* morosely. [clotted].  
**Grumous** (*gru'd'mus*), *a.*  
**Grunt** (*grunt*), *v. i.* to utter a sound like a hog; — *n.* the sound of a hog.  
**Guaiacum** (*gwa'ya-kum*), *n.* the resin of *lignumvita*.  
**Guano** (*gwā'nō*), *n.* a manure; sea-fowl dung.  
**Guarantee** (*gar-an-tē*), *v. t.*  
**Guaranty** (*gar'an-ti*), *v. t.* to warrant; — *n.* a surety for performance.  
**Guaranteed** (*gar-an-tēd*), *v.*  
**Guaranteed** (*gar'an-tēd*), *v.* *pp.* warranted; vouched for.  
**Guard** (*gārd*), *n.* a watch; defense; — *v. t.* to watch; to defend.  
**Guardian** (*gārd'i-an*), *n.* one who has the care of another; — *a.* protecting.  
**Guardianship** (*gārd'i-an-ship*), *n.* office of a guardian.  
**Gubernatorial** (*gu-bēr-na-tō'ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to a governor.  
**Gudgeon** (*gud'jun*), *n.* a fish; pin on which a wheel turns.  
**Guerdon** (*gēr'dun*), *n.* a recompense.  
**Guerrilla** (*ger-ril'la*), *a.* a term applied to an irregular mode of warfare.  
**Guess** (*ges*), *v. t.* to conjecture; — *n.* a conjecture.  
**Guest** (*gest*), *n.* a visitor who is received and entertained with hospitality.  
**Guidance** (*gid'ans*), *n.* direction; care.  
**Guide** (*gid*), *v. t.* to lead; to direct; — *n.* one who shows the way; a regulator.  
**Guide-post** (*gid'pōst*), *n.* a post to direct the way.

**Guile** (*gil*), *n.* cunning; craft.  
**Guileless** (*gil'les*), *a.* free from guile; artless.  
**Guillotine** (*gil-lō-tēn*), *n.* a machine for beheading.  
**Guilt** (*gilt*), *n.* criminality; crime. [criminality].  
**Guiltness** (*gilt'i-nes*), *n.*  
**Guiltless** (*gilt'les*), *a.* without guilt. [wicked].  
**Guilty** (*gilt'i*), *a.* criminal.  
**Guinea** (*gin'i*), *n.* an English gold coin, value of 21 shillings sterling or about five dollars.  
**Guinea-fowl** (*gin'i-fowl*), *n.* a fowl somewhat like a turkey.  
**Guinea-pig** (*gin'i-pig*), *n.* a small spotted rodent.  
**Guise** (*giz*), *n.* manner; garb.  
**Guitar** (*gi-tār*), *n.* a stringed instrument of music.  
**Gulf** (*gul'*), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into land; an abyss.  
**Gull** (*gul*), *v. t.* to cheat.  
**Gullet** (*gul'et*), *n.* the passage for food; the throat.  
**Gully** (*gul'li*), *n.* a channel worn by water; — *v. t.* to wear into a channel.  
**Gulp** (*gulp*), *v. t.* to swallow eagerly; — *n.* a swallow.  
**Gum** (*gum*), *n.* the fleshy substance investing the teeth; a vegetable mucilage or glue.  
**Gummy** (*gum'i*), *a.* consisting of gum. [shrewdness].  
**Gumption** (*gump'shun*), *n.*  
**Gun** (*gun*), *n.* a cannon, musket, etc.  
**Gun-cotton** (*gun'kol-n*), *n.* cotton rendered highly explosive. [fires a gun].  
**Gunner** (*gun'ēr*), *n.* one who  
**Gunnery** (*gun'ēr-i*), *n.* the art and science of firing guns. [shooting].  
**Gunning** (*gun'ing*), *n.* act of  
**Gunpowder** (*gun'pow-der*), *n.* a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.  
**Gunshot** (*gun'shot*), *n.* the reach or range of a shot.



**Gunsmith** (*gun'smith*), *n.* a gun-maker.  
**Gunstock** (*gun'stok*), *n.* the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.  
**Gunwale** (*gun'wāl*), *n.* commonly *gun'el*, *n.* upper part of a ship's side.  
**Gurgle** (*gur'gl*), *v. i.* to flow with a broken noise.  
**Gush** (*gush*), *v. i.* to rush out as a fluid; — *n.* a sudden flow.  
**Gusset** (*gus'et*), *n.* an angular piece of cloth for strengthening some part of a garment.  
**Gust** (*gust*), *n.* taste; relish; a blast of wind.  
**Gusto** (*gus'tō*), *n.* relish; taste.  
**Gusty** (*gus'ti*), *a.* subject to blasts of wind.  
**Gutta-percha** (*gut'tā-pēr'chā*), *n.* a substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and used variously.  
**Gutter** (*gut'tēr*), *n.* a passage for water.  
**Guttural** (*gut'tēr-al*), *a.* formed in the throat.  
**Guy** (*gi*), *n.* a rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.  
**Guzzle** (*giz'z*), *v. t.* or *t.* to swallow much or frequently.  
**Gymnasium** (*jim-nā'zi-um*), *n.* a place for athletic exercise.  
**Gymnastic** (*jim-nas'tik*), *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises.  
**Gymnastics** (*jim-nas'tiks*), *n. sing.* the art of performing athletic exercises.  
**Gynarchy** (*ji-nār'ki*), *n.* female government.  
**Gypsum** (*jip'sum*), *n.* a native sulphate of lime.  
**Gypsy** (*jip'si*), *n.* one of a vagabond race, originally coming from India.  
**Gyral** (*jī'rāl*), *a.* whirling; moving round.  
**Gyrate** (*jī'rāt*), *v. i.* to whirl around a central point.  
**Gyration** (*jī-rā'shun*), *n.* a circular motion.  
**Gyratory** (*jī'rā-to-ri*), *a.* moving in a circle.  
**Gyves** (*jīvz*), *n. pl.* fetters or shackles for the legs.  
**Gyve** (*jiv*), *v. t.* to shackle; to fetter; — *n.* a fetter.

## H.

**HA**, *ex.* denoting surprise; also written *Hahl*.

**Habeas corpus** (*ha-be-as kor'pus*), a writ ordering a jailer to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

**Haberdasher** (*hab'er-dash-er*), *n.* a dealer in small wares, ribbons, tapes, etc.

**Habitment** (*ha-bil'i-ment*), *n.* dress; clothing.

**Habit** (*hab'it*), *n.* temperament of body or mind; aptitude gained by practice;—dress;—*v. t.* to clothe.

**Habitable** (*hab'it-a-ble*), *a.* that can be inhabited.

**Habitation** (*hab-i-ta'shun*), *n.* a place of abode.

**Habitual** (*hab-i-tu-al*), *a.* acquired by habit.

**Habitually** (*hab-i-tu-al-ly*), *ad.* with frequent practice.

**Habituate** (*hab-i-tu-ate*), *v. t.* to accustom.

**Habitude** (*hab'i-tu-d*), *n.* customary practice; habit; state.

**Hack** (*hak*), *v. t.* to cut awkwardly;—*n.* a notch; a cut; a horse or coach for hire.

**Hacking** (*hak'ing*), *a.* short and interrupted, as a cough.

**Hackle** (*hak'l*), *v. t.* to comb, as flax or hemp.

**Hackney** (*hak'ni*), *n.* a horse or coach for hire;—*a.* let for hire; common;—*v. t.* to use much.

**Hackneyed** (*hak'ni-d*), *a.* used much.

**Hackney coach** (*hak'ni-koch*), *n.* a coach for hire.

**Had** (*had*), *pret.* and *yp.* of *have*.

**Haddock** (*hak'tuk*), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod kind.

**Haft** (*haft*), *n.* handle; hilt.

**Hag** (*hag*), *n.* an ugly old woman; a witch.

**Haggard** (*hak'ard*), *a.* hollow-eyed; wasted as by want.

**Haggish** (*hag'ish*), *a.* like a hag.

**Haggle** (*hag'l*), *v. t.* to mangle in cutting; to be difficult in making a bargain.

**Hail** (*hail*), *n.* frozen drops of rain;—*v. t.* to call;—*v. i.* to

fall as icy masses;—*n.* a wish of health.

**Hailstone** (*hail'ston*), *n.* a small mass of ice falling.

**Hair** (*hair*), *n.* the collection of filaments on the skins of animals; a single thread or filament.

**Hair-cloth** (*hair'cloth*), *n.* cloth made of hair.

**Hairiness** (*hair'i-nes*), *n.* state of being hairy.

**Hair-stroke** (*hair'strok*), *n.* a fine stroke in writing.

**Hairy** (*hair'i*), *a.* full of hair; made of hair.

**Halberd** (*hol'bërd*), *n.* an ancient military weapon.

**Haleyon** (*hal'si-on*), *n.* the king-fisher;—*a.* calm; quiet.

**Hale** (*hail*), *a.* robust; healthy.

**Half** (*hail*), *n.* one of two equal parts;

—*pl.* Halves.

**Half-blood** (*half'blood*), *n.* a relation between those who are of the same father or mother, not of both.

**Half-breed** (*half'brëd*), *a.* produced from a male and female of different blood, as an Indian and a white.

**Halfpenny** (*half'pen-ni* or *half'pen-i*), *n.* half a penny.

**Halibut** (*hol'i-but*), *n.* a large, flat fish.

**Hall** (*hawl*), *n.* passage-way at the entrance of a house; a public room.

**Halleluiah** (*hal-lë-lü'yah*), *n.* praise ye the Lord; also written Hallelujah.

**Halloo** (*hal-loo'*), *v. i.* or *t.* to cry out;—*n.* a shout. [*crate.*]

**Hallow** (*hal'lo*), *v. t.* to consecrate.

**Hallucination** (*hal-lu-si-nä'shun*), *n.* a delusion of the imagination.

**Halo** (*hal'lo*), *n.* a circle round the sun, etc.;—*pl.* Halos.

**Halt** (*hawlt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to limp; to stop;—*a.* lame; crippled;—*n.* a stop; a limping.

**Halter** (*hawlt'er*), *n.* a rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope;—*v. t.* to put a halter on.

**Halve** (*häv*), *v. t.* to divide into two equal parts.

**Halves** (*hävz*), *n. pl.* of *Half*.

**Halvyard** (*hal'yard*), *n.* a rope to raise or lower a sail.

**Ham** (*ham*), *n.* the thigh of a beast, especially a hog, salted and dried; the hip.

**Hames** (*hämz*), *n. pl.* a kind of collar for horses.

**Hamlet** (*ham'let*), *n.* a small village.

**Hammer** (*ham'ër*), *n.* an instrument for driving nails;—*v. t.* to drive with a hammer.

**Hammock** (*ham'uk*), *n.* a hanging bed used in ships.

**Hamper** (*ham'për*), *n.* a covered basket;—*v. t.* to perplex; to entangle.

**Hamstring** (*ham'string*), *n.* the tendons of the ham;—*v. t.* to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

**Hand** (*hand*), *n.* the palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock or watch; manner of writing;—*v. t.* to give; to deliver; to lead.

**Hand-book** (*hand'böök*), *n.* a guide-book; a manual.

**Handcuff** (*hand'kuf*), *n.* a manacle to confine the hands;—*v. t.* to fetter with handcuffs.

**Handful** (*hand'ful*), *n.* as much as the hand can hold.

**Handicap** (*hand'i-kap*), *n.* a race in which the horses carry different weights, are placed at different distances, etc., so that all shall have an equal chance.

**Handicraft** (*hand'i-kraft*), *n.* manual occupation.

**Handily** (*hand'i-li*), *ad.* skillfully; dexterously.





**Handiness** (*hand'i-ness*), *n.*  
ease in performance.

**Handiwork** (*hand'i-ourk*),  
*n.* work done by the hands.

**Handkerchief** (*hang'kēr-  
chīf*), *n.* a cloth used for  
the face or neck.

**Handle** (*hand'l*), *v. t.* to  
touch; to manage; to treat  
of; — *n.* the part by which a  
thing is held.

**Handmaid** (*hand'māid*), *n.*  
a waiting-maid. [beautiful]

**Handsome** (*han'sum*), *a.*  
**Handspike** (*hand'spik*), *n.* a  
wooden lever.

**Handy** (*hand'i*), *a.* ready;  
convenient; dexterous.

**Hang** (*hang*), *v. i.* [pret.  
hanged, hung] to suspend;  
— *v. t.* to put to death on a  
gallows.

**Hanger** (*hang'ēr*), *n.* a broad-  
sword; that by which any-  
thing hangs.

**Hanger-on** (*hang'ēr-on*), *n.* a  
servile dependent.

**Hangings** (*hang'ingz*), *n. pl.*  
drapery hung to walls.

**Hangman** (*hang'man*), *n.* a  
public executioner.

**Hank** (*hangk*), *n.* a skein of  
thread. [long for]

**Hanker** (*hangk'ēr*), *v. i.* to  
Hankering (*hangk'ēr-ing*), *n.*  
an eager craving.

**Hansom-cab** (*han'sum-kab*),  
*n.* a light two-wheeled car-  
riage with the driver's seat  
raised behind.

**Hap** (*hap*), *n.* that which  
comes unexpectedly.

**Hap-hazard** (*hap-haz'ard*),  
*n.* a chance; accident.

**Hapless** (*hap'les*), *a.* un-  
happy; unfortunate.

**Haply** (*hap'li*) *ad.* perhaps;  
by chance. [to pass]

**Happen** (*hap'n*), *v. s.* to come

**Happily** (*hap'i-li*), *ad.* luck-  
ily; fortunately.

**Happiness** (*hap'i-ness*), *n.*  
state of enjoyment.

**Happy** (*hap'i*), *a.* in a state  
of felicity; fortunate; ready.

**Harangue** (*ha-rang'*), *a.* a  
noisy speech; — *v. t.* or *t.* to  
make a noisy speech.

**Harass** (*har'as*), *v. t.* to vex.

**Harassing** (*har'as-ing*), *a.*  
tending to annoy or vex.

**Harbinger** (*hār-bin-jēr*), *n.* a  
forerunner.

**Harbor** (*hār-bēr*), *n.* a haven

for ships; — *v. t.* to lodge; to  
shelter; to entertain.

**Hard** (*hård*), *ad.* close; near-  
ly; — *a.* not easily penetrated;  
not easily done; not prosper-  
ous; close.

**Harden** (*hård'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to  
make or to grow hard.

**Hard-hearted** (*hård'härt-  
ed*), *a.* unfeeling.

**Hardihood** (*hård'i-hööd*), *n.*  
boldness.

**Hardiness** (*hård'i-ness*), *n.*  
firm intrepidity; assurance.

**Hardly** (*hård'li*), *ad.* not  
easily.

**Hardness** (*hård'nes*), *n.* the  
quality of being hard.

**Hardship** (*hård'ship*), *n.* se-  
vere toil; oppression.

**Hardware** (*hård'wår*), *n.*  
wares made of iron, etc.

**Hardy** (*hård'i*), *a.* strong;  
brave; bold. [animal]

**Hare** (*hår*), *n.* a small, timid

**Harebell** (*hår'bel*), *n.* a plant  
with blue bell-shaped flow-  
ers. [a. wild; giddy]

**Hare-brained** (*hår'brand*),  
**Harelip** (*hår'tip*), *n.* a di-  
vided lip, like a hare's.

**Harem** (*hår'rem*), *n.* ladies'  
apartment in a seraglio.

**Haricot** (*har'i-kō*), *n.* a kind  
of ragout of meat and vege-  
tables.

**Hark** (*hårk*), *v. i.* to hear; to  
listen; — *int.* hear!

**Harlequin** (*hår'le-kwin*), *n.* a  
buffoon. [woman]

**Harlot** (*hår'lot*), *n.* a lewd

**Harm** (*hår'm*), *n.* injury; hurt;  
— *v. t.* to injure. [ful]

**Harmful** (*hår'm'ful*), *a.* hurt-  
ful; unkind.

**Harmless** (*hår'm'les*), *a.* not  
hurtful; unkind.

**Harmonic** (*hår-mon'ik*), *a.*  
relating to harmony; mu-  
sical; concordant.

**Harmonious** (*hår-mō'n-us*),  
*a.* agreeing together; mu-  
sical; symmetrical.

**Harmoniously** (*hår-mō'ni-  
us-li*), *ad.* with harmony.

**Harmonist** (*hår-mō-nist*), *n.*  
a composer of music.

**Harmonize** (*hår-mō-niz*), *v. t.*  
or *i.* to make harmonious; to  
agree or cause to agree.

**Harmony** (*hår-mō-ni*), *n.* con-  
cord of sound; agreement.

**Harness** (*hår'nes*), *n.* furni-  
ture for a horse, etc.; — *v. t.*  
to put on harness.

**Harp** (*hårp*) *n.* instrument of  
music; — *v. t.* to play on a harp.

**Harper** (*hårp-  
ēr*), *n.* one who  
plays on a harp.

**Harpoon** (*hår-  
pōon'*), *n.* a  
barbed spear;  
— *v. t.* to strike  
with a harpoon.

**Harpisichord** (*hårp'si-kord*),  
*n.* a stringed instrument of  
music.

**Harpy** (*hår'pi*), *n.* a fabulous  
animal; an extortioner.

**Harridan** (*hår'i-dan*), *n.* a  
worn-out strumpet.

**Harrow** (*har'ō*), *n.* an instru-  
ment to  
break the  
clods and  
cover the  
seeds when  
sown; —  
*v. t.* to tear  
up; to har-  
row; to  
harass.

**Harry** (*har'i*), *v. t.* to harass.

**Harsh** (*hår'sh*), *a.* rough to  
the touch, taste, or feelings.

**Harshly** (*hår'sh'li*), *ad.* se-  
verely.

**Harshness** (*hår'sh'nes*), *n.*  
roughness.

**Hart** (*hårt*), *n.* a stag or male  
deer.

**Hartshorn** (*hårts'horn*), *n.* a  
solution of ammonia.

**Haruspice** (*ha-rus'pes*), *n.*  
one who divines by the en-  
tails of beasts.

**Harvest** (*hår'vest*), *n.* the  
season for gathering ripe  
grain; the crop gathered;  
effects; — *v. t.* to gather a  
crop when ripe.

**Hash** (*hash*), *v. t.* to mince;  
to chop; — *n.* minced meat.

**Haslet** (*has'let*), *n.* the heart,  
liver, lights, etc., of a hog;  
also written Harslet.

**Hasp** (*håsp*), *n.* a clasp for a  
staple.

**Hassock** (*has'uk*), *n.* a mat to  
kneel on in church.

**Hast** (*hast*), second person of  
*have*.

**Hastate** (*has'tāt*), *a.* spear  
shaped.

**Haste** (*håst*), *n.* celerity of  
motion or action; — *v. t.* or *i.*  
to make speed; to hurry.



**Hasten** (*hās'n*) *v. t.* or *i.* See *Haste*.

**Haste** (*hās'ti*), *ad.* with *Hasty* (*hās'ti*), *a.* quick in action; passionate; rash.

**Hatch** (*hach*), *v. t.* to produce young from eggs; — *n.* a brood.

**Hatch** (*hach*), *n.* the cover of the opening in a deck or floor.

**Hatchel** (*hach'el*), *n.* an instrument to clean flax; also written *Hackie* and *Heckie*; *v. t.* to beat flax.

**Hatchet** (*hach'et*), *n.* a small ax.

**Hatchway** (*hach'wā*), *n.* an opening in a ship's deck.

**Hate** (*hāt*), *v. t.* to dislike greatly; — *n.* great dislike.

**Hateful** (*hāt'ful*), *a.* exciting great dislike. [*hate*.]

**Hated** (*hāt'ed*), *n.* ill-will.

**Hatter** (*hat'er*), *n.* a maker of hats.

**Haughtily** (*haw'ti-lī*), *ad.* with pride and contempt.

**Haughty** (*haw'ti*), *a.* proud and overbearing.

**Haul** (*haul*), *v. t.* to draw with force; — *n.* a pull; draught.

**Haulm** (*hawm*), *n.* stalk of grain; straw.

**Haunch** (*hanch*), *n.* the thigh.

**Haunt** (*hant*), *v. t.* or *i.* to frequent; — *n.* a place of frequent resort.

**Hautboy** (*hō'boy*), *n.* a wind instrument.

**Have** (*hav*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* had] to possess; to hold; to enjoy.

**Haven** (*hā'm*), *n.* a harbor.

**Haversack** (*hav'er-sak*), *n.* a soldier's bag.

**Havoc** (*hav'uk*), *n.* waste; slaughter; — *v. t.* to lay waste.

**Hawk** (*hawk*), *v. i.* or *t.* to force up pilgim; to cry goods.

**Hawker** (*haw'ēr*), *n.* one who hawks.

**Hawk-eyed** (*hawk'id*), *a.* having acute sight.

**Hawser** (*hawz'er*), *n.* a small cable.

**Hawthorn** (*haw'thorn*), *n.* a shrub used for hedges.

**Hay** (*hā*), *n.* grass dried for fodder; — *v. t.* to dry and cure, as grass.

**Haymow** (*hā'mow*), *n.* a heap of hay in a barn.

**Hazard** (*haz'ard*), *n.* risk of loss or evil; danger; — *v. t.* to risk.

**Hazardous** (*haz'ard-us*), *a.* that exposes to danger.

**Haze** (*hāz*), *n.* a thin mist or fog.

**Hazel** (*hā'zī*), *n.* a shrub bearing nuts; — *a.* like a hazelnut; brown.

**Haziness** (*hā'zī-nes*), *n.* state of being hazy. [*dark*.]

**Hazy** (*hā'zī*), *a.* foggy; misty; Head (*hed*), *n.* upper part of the body; the chief; front;

source; — *v. t.* or *i.* to lead; to top. [*in the head*.]

**Headache** (*hed'āk*), *n.* pain.

**Head-dress** (*hed'dres*), *n.* covering worn on the head.

**Heading** (*hed'ing*), *n.* timber for heads of casks; title.

**Headland** (*hed'land*), *n.* a promontory.

**Headlong** (*hed'long*), *a.* rash; precipitate; — *ad.* precipitately.

**Head-quarters** (*hed'kwor-terz*), *n. pl.* quarters of a chief officer.

**Headstall** (*hed'staw*), *n.* part of a bridle. [*obstinate*.]

**Headstrong** (*hed'strong*), *a.* Headway (*hed'wā*), *n.* progress of an advancing ship.

**Heal** (*hel*), *v. t.* to cure; — *v. i.* to become well.

**Health** (*helth*), *n.* freedom from sickness; sound state of body and mind.

**Healthful** (*helth'ful*), *a.* free from disease; wholesome.

**Healthiness** (*helth'i-nes*), *n.* state of being in health.

**Healthy** (*helth'y*), *a.* free from disease.

**Heap** (*hēp*), *n.* a pile; accumulation; — *v. t.* to pile; to amass; to accumulate.

**Hear** (*hēr*), *v. t.* to perceive by the ear; — *v. i.* to be told.

**Hearer** (*hēr'er*), *n.* one who hears.

**Hearing** (*hēr'ing*), *n.* the sense of perceiving sounds; audience; opportunity to be heard.

**Hearken** (*hēr'ken*), *v. i.* to listen; to lead the ear.

**Hearsay** (*hēr'sā*), *n.* report; rumor; common talk.

**Hearse** (*hērs*), *n.* a carriage to bear the dead.

**Heart** (*hārt*), *n.* the organ that

circulates the blood; inner part; seat of love; spirit.

**Heart-ache** (*hārt'āk*), *n.* deep sorrow.

**Heart-burn** (*hārt'burn*), *n.* a burning sensation in the stomach.

**Heart-felt** (*hārt'felt*), *a.* sincere; deep.

**Hearth** (*hārth*), *n.* floor on which fire is made.

**Heartily** (*hārt'i-lī*), *ad.* from the heart; sincerely.

**Heartiness** (*hārt'i-nes*), *n.* sincerity.

**Heartless** (*hārt'les*), *a.* spiritless; void of affection.

**Heartlessness** (*hārt'les-nes*), *n.* want of affection.

**Hearty** (*hārt'i*), *a.* healthy; sincere; cordial.

**Heat** (*hēt*), *n.* great warmth; glow; — *v. t.* to make hot; — *i.* to grow hot.

**Heath** (*hēth*), *n.* a flowering shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

**Heathen** (*hē'thēn*), *n.* a pagan; gentile; one who is ignorant of the true God; — *a.* gentile; pagan.

**Heathenish** (*hē'thēn-ish*), *a.* like heathen; rude; idolatrous. [*paganism*.]

**Heathenism** (*hē'thēn-izm*), *n.* Heathen (*hē'thēr*), *n.* heath.

**Heave** (*hēv*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* heaved, have] to lift; to cause to swell; to pant; to cast; — *n.* a rising; swell.

**Heaven** (*hēv'n*), *n.* the region of the air; expanse of the sky; place of the blessed.

**Heavenly** (*hēv'n-lī*), *a.* pertaining to heaven.

**Heavenward** (*hēv'n-ward*), *ad.* toward heaven.

**Heaves** (*hēvz*), *n.* difficulty of breathing in horses.

**Heavily** (*hēv'i-lī*), *ad.* with weight.

**Heaviness** (*hēv'i-nes*), *n.* weight; depression.

**Heavy** (*hēv'i*), *a.* weighty; grievous; dull; burdensome.


**Hebdomadal** (*heb-dom'a-dal*), *a.* weekly.


**Hebraic** (*hē-brā'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the Hebrews.

**Hebraist** (*hē'bra-ist*), *n.* one versed in Hebrew.

**Hebrew** (*hē'brō*), *n.* a Jew; language of the Jews.

**Hecatomb** (*hek'a-tōm*), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen.  
**Hectic** (*hek'tik*), *a.* habitual; *n.* habitual fever.  
**Hector** (*hek'tēr*), *n.* a bully; — *v. t.* to tease; to bully.  
**Hedge** (*hej*), *n.* a thicket of shrubs; — *v. t.* to fence with a hedge.  
**Hedgehog** (*hej'hog*), *n.* a small prickly-backed quadruped.  
**Heed** (*hed*), *v. t.* to mind; to observe; — *n.* care; attention; notice.  
**Heedful** (*hed'fūl*), *a.* attentive; watchful.  
**Heedless** (*hed'les*), *a.* careless; inattentive; negligent.  
**Heedlessly** (*hed'les-ly*), *ad.* negligently.  
**Heedlessness** (*hed'les-nes*), *n.* carelessness.  
**Heel** (*hel*), *n.* the hind part of the foot; — *v. i.* to lean; — *v. t.* to add a heel.  
**Hegira** (*hē-jī'ra*), *n.* the Mohammedan epoch, reckoned from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622.  
**Heifer** (*hef'ēr*), *n.* a young cow.  
**Height** (*hit*), *n.* distance from a point below; an elevated place.  
**Heighten** (*hit'n*), *v. t.* to raise higher; to advance.  
**Heinous** (*hā'nus*), *a.* characterized by great wickedness.  
**Heinously** (*hā'nus-ly*), *ad.* hatefully.  
**Heir** (*ār*), *n.* he who inherits the property of another; — *v. t.* to inherit.  
**Heiress** (*ār'es*), *n.* a female heir.  
**Heirloom** (*ār'lōm*), *n.* any furniture which descends to the heir. [of an heir.  
**Heirship** (*ār'ship*), *n.* state  
**Held** (*held*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Hold*.  
**Helical** (*hē-lī'ak-al*), *a.* emerging from or passing into the light of the sun.  
**Heliotrope** (*hē-lī-o-trōp*), *n.* a flowering plant  
**Hell** (*hel*), *n.* the place of the Devil and the damned.  
**Hellsbore** (*hēl'e-bōr*), *n.* a poisonous plant.  
**Helm** (*helm*), *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered.

**Helmet** (*helm'et*), *n.* armor for the head.  
**Helmsman** (*helmz'man*), *n.* man at the helm; steersman.  
  
**Helot** (*hē'lot*), *n.* a Spartan slave; a slave.  
**Help** (*help*), *v. t.* to aid; to prevent; — *v. i.* to lend aid; — *n.* aid; relief.  
**Helpful** (*help'fūl*), *a.* affording aid.  
**Helpless** (*help'les*), *a.* destitute of help or of relief.  
**Helplessness** (*help'les-nes*), *n.* want of help or support.  
**Helpmate** (*help'mā*), *n.* a companion or helper; also written *Helpmeet*. [ax.  
**Helve** (*helv*), handle of an  
**Hem** (*hem*), *n.* border of a garment; sort of half couch; — *v. t.* to form a border.  
**Hematite** (*hem'a-tīl*), *n.* an ore of iron.  
**Hemisphere** (*hem'i-sfēr*), *n.* the half of a sphere.  
**Hemispherical** (*hem-i-sfēr-ik-al*), *a.* containing half a sphere.  
**Hemlock** (*hem'lok*), *n.* a poisonous plant; a tree.  
**Hemorrhage** (*hem'or-ij*), *n.* a flowing of blood from a rupture. [n. the piles  
**Hemorrhoids** (*hem'or-oidz*),  
**Hemp** (*hemp*), *n.* a plant whose fibers are used for cloth, etc. [of hemp.  
**Hempen** (*hemp'n*), *a.* made  
**Hen** (*hen*), *n.* the female of birds.  
**Henbane** (*hen'bān*), *n.* a poisonous plant, sometimes used for opium.  
**Hence** (*hens*), *ad.* from this place, time, or cause.  
**Henceforth** (*hens-fōrth'*),  
**Henceforward** (*hens-fōrward'*), *ad.* from this time.  
**Henchman** (*hench'man*), *n.* an attendant; a page.  
**Hen-coop** (*hen'koop*), *n.* a large cage for poultry.  
**Heptagon** (*hen-dek-a-gon*), *n.* a plane figure of eleven angles and sides.  
**Hen-pecked** (*hen'pekt*), *a.* ruled over by a wife.  
**Hepatic** (*hē'pat-ik*), *a.* belonging to the liver.

**Heptachord** (*hep'ta-kord*), *n.* system of seven sounds.  
**Heptagon** (*hep'ta-gon*), *n.* a figure of seven sides and angles.  
  
**Heptagonal** (*hep-tag'o-nal*), *a.* having seven sides.  
**Heptahedron** (*hep-ta-hē-dron*), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.  
**Heptarchy** (*hep'tār-ki*), *n.* government by seven rulers.  
**Herald** (*her'ald*), *n.* an officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner.  
**Heraldic** (*her-ald'ik*), *a.* pertaining to heraldry.  
**Heraldry** (*her'ald-ri*), *n.* the art or office of a herald.  
**Herb** (*ērb*), *n.* a plant with a succulent stalk.  
**Herbaceous** (*hēr-bā'shus*), *a.* belonging to herbs.  
**Herbage** (*ērb'ej* or *hērb'ej*), *n.* herbs collectively; grass.  
**Herbal** (*hēr'b'al*), *n.* a book on plants; collection of plants dried. [skilled in herbs.  
**Herbalist** (*hēr'b'al-ist*), *n.* one  
**Herbarium** (*hēr-bā'ri-um*), *n.* a collection of dried plants; — *pl.* Herbariums or Herbaria.  
**Herbiferous** (*hēr-bif'ēr-us*), *a.* bearing herbs.  
**Herbivorous** (*hēr-biv'ō-rus*), *a.* feeding on herbs.  
**Herculean** (*hēr-kū'lē-an*), *a.* very strong, great, or difficult.  
**Herd** (*hērd*), *n.* a collection; drove; — *v. i.* or *t.* to associate; to tend cattle.  
**Herdsman** (*hērdz'man*), *n.* one who tends herds; an owner of cattle. [for state.  
**Here** (*hēr*), *ad.* in this place  
**Hereabouts** (*hēr'a-bouts*), *ad.* about or near this place.  
**Hereafter** (*hēr-āft'ēr*), *ad.* in time after the present.  
**Hereat** (*hēr-at'*), *ad.* at this; on this account.  
**Hereby** (*hēr-hē*), *ad.* by this.  
**Hereditament** (*her-e-dit'a-ment*), *n.* hereditary property.  
**Hereditary** (*hē-red'i-tā-ri*), *a.* descending by inheritance.

**Herein** (*hēr-in*), *ad.* in this.  
**Hereof** (*hēr-of*), *ad.* of this;  
 from this. [this.]  
**Hereon** (*hēr-on*), *ad.* upon  
**Herein** (*hēr-in*), *ad.* upon  
**Heresiarch** (*hēr-ē-si-ark*), *n.*  
 a chief in heresy.  
**Heresy** (*hēr-ē-si*), *n.* error in  
 doctrines.  
**Heretic** (*hēr-e-tik*), *n.* one  
 who errs in religious faith.  
**Heretical** (*hēr-ē-tik-al*), *ad.*  
 containing heresy.  
**Heretofore** (*hēr-to-fōr*), *ad.*  
 formerly. [to this.]  
**Hereunto** (*hēr-un-to*), *ad.*  
 Herewith (*hēr-with*), *ad.*  
 with this.  
**Heritable** (*hēr-i-a-bl*), *a.*  
 that may be inherited.  
**Heritage** (*hēr-it-āj*), *n.* inher-  
 itance.  
**Hermaphrodite** (*hēr-maf-  
 ro-dī*), *n.* an animal or plant  
 uniting both sexes.  
**Hermaphroditic** (*hēr-maf-  
 ro-dī-tik*), *a.* partaking of  
 both sexes.  
**Hermeneutics** (*hēr-me-nū-  
 tiks*), *n. sing.* art or science of  
 interpretation.  
**Hermetic** (*hēr-met'ik*), *a.*  
 perfectly close.  
**Hermetically** (*hēr-met'ik-  
 al-ly*), *ad.* so as to be air  
 tight.  
**Hermit** (*hēr-mit*), *n.* one who  
 lives in solitude.  
**Hermitage** (*hēr-mit-āj*), *n.* a  
 hermit's dwelling. [ture.]  
**Hernia** (*hēr-ni-ā*), *n.* a rup-  
 Hero (*hēr-ō*), *n.* a brave man;  
 — *pl.* Heroes. [a hero.]  
**Heroic** (*hēr-ō-tik*), *a.* becoming  
**Heroically** (*hēr-ō-tik-al-ly*),  
*ad.* intrepidly.  
**Heroine** (*hēr-ō-in*), *n.* a fe-  
 male hero.  
**Heroism** (*hēr-ō-izm*), *n.* dis-  
 tinguished bravery; gal-  
 lantry. [bird.]  
**Heron** (*hēr-un*), *n.* a large  
**Herpes** (*hēr-pez*), *n.* a disease  
 of the skin. [sea-fish.]  
**Herring** (*hēr-ing*), *n.* a small  
**Herschel** (*hēr-shel*), *n.* the  
 planet Uranus, discovered  
 in 1781.  
**Herself** (*hēr-sel'*), *pron.* the  
 female in person.  
**Hesitancy** (*hez'i-tan-si*), *n.*  
 uncertainty; doubt.  
**Hesitate** (*hez'i-tāt*), *v. i.* to  
 pause in doubt; to stop in  
 speaking.

**Hesitation** (*hez-i-tā-shun*), *n.*  
 a pausing; a stammering.  
**Hesperian** (*hes-pēr-ian*), *a.*  
 western.  
**Heteroclit** (*het'er-o-klit*), *n.*  
 a word irregularly inflected.  
**Heterodox** (*het'er-ō-doks*), *a.*  
 contrary to the Scriptures;  
 erroneous. [n. heresy.]  
**Heterodoxy** (*het'er-ō-dok-si*),  
**Heterogeneous** (*het'er-ō-jē-  
 ne-us*), *a.* of a different na-  
 ture; dissimilar.  
**Hew** (*hū*), *v. t.* [pret. hewed;  
*pp.* hewed, hewn] to cut off  
 chips and pieces; to chop.  
**Hexagon** (*heks-a-gon*), *n.* a  
 figure with  
 six sides and  
 angles.  
**Hexagonal** (*heks-ag'o-  
 nal*), *a.* hav-  
 ing six sides  
 and angles.  
**Hexahedron** (*heks-a-hē'dron*), *n.* a  
 solid body of six equal sides;  
 a cube.  
**Hexameter** (*heks-am'e-tēr*),  
*n.* a verse of six metrical  
 feet.  
**Hexangular** (*heks-ang'ū-  
 lēr*), *a.* having six angles.  
**Heyday** (*hē'dē*), *int.* an ex-  
 clam. of frolic or wonder; —  
*n.* a frolic; wildness.  
**Hiatus** (*hi-ā'tus*), *n.* a chasm;  
 a gap.  
**Hibernal** (*hi-bēr-nal*), *a.* per-  
 taining to winter.  
**Hibernate** (*hi'bēr-nāt*), *v. i.*  
 to pass the winter in seclu-  
 sion or sleep.  
**Hibernian** (*hi-bēr-ni-an*), *n.*  
 a native of Ireland.  
**Hiccough** (*hik'ky*), *n.* a spas-  
 modic affection of the stom-  
 ach; — *v. i.* to have a hic-  
 cough; also written Hickup.  
**Hickory** (*hik'ō-ri*), *n.* a wal-  
 nut tree.  
**Hidden** (*hid'n*), *a.* not seen  
 or known.  
**Hide** (*hid*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret.  
*hid*; *pp.* hid, hidden] to con-  
 ceal; to cover; to keep close;  
 — *n.* the skin of a beast.  
**Hide-bound** (*hid'bound*), *a.*  
 having the skin too tight.  
**Hideous** (*hid'e-us*), *a.* shock-  
 ing to the eye or ear.  
**Hideously** (*hid'e-us-ly*), *ad.*  
 horribly; frightfully.

**Hie** (*hi*), *v. i.* to hasten.  
**Hierarchy** (*hi'e-rā-ki*), *n.* the  
 chief of a sacred order.  
**Hierarchy** (*hi'e-rā-ki*), *n.*  
 rule in sacred matters; per-  
 sons that so rule; govern-  
 ment by priests.  
**Hieroglyphic** (*hi-e-ro-glyf-  
 ik*), *n.* a mystical symbol in  
 ancient writings; — *a.* ex-  
 pressive of meaning by sym-  
 bols.  
**Hierographic** (*hi-e-ro-graf-  
 ik*), *a.* pertaining to sacred  
 writings.  
**Hierology** (*hi-e-ro-lō-jī*), *n.* a  
 treatise on sacred things,  
 such as writings and inscrip-  
 tions.  
**Hierophant** (*hi-e-rō-fant* or  
*hi'e-rō-fant*), *n.* a priest.  
**Higgle** (*hig'gl*), *v. i.* to chaffer.  
**High** (*hi*), *a.* elevated; lofty;  
 exorbitant; — *ad.* aloft; emi-  
 nently; — *n.* a high place.  
**High altar** (*hi'awl-tēr*), the  
 altar at which only high  
 mass is celebrated in Roman  
 Catholic churches.  
**High-brown** (*hi'brōn*), *a.* ele-  
 vated; proud; turgid.  
**Highland** (*hi'land*), *n.* a  
 mountainous country.  
**Highlander** (*hi'land-ēr*), *n.*  
 a Scotch mountaineer.  
**Highly** (*hi'ly*), *ad.* in a great  
 degree. [a title of honor.]  
**Highness** (*hi'nes*), *n.* altitude;  
**High-pressure** (*hi'presh-  
 ūr*), *n.* pressure exceeding  
 about 50 lbs. on the square  
 inch.  
**High-water** (*hi'waw-tēr*), *n.*  
 the greatest elevation of the  
 tide. [road.]  
**Highway** (*hi'wā*), *n.* a public  
**Highwayman** (*hi'wā-man*),  
*n.* a robber on the road.  
**High-wrought** (*hi'wraut*), *a.*  
 neatly finished.  
**Hilarious** (*hi-lā'ri-us* or *hi-  
 lā'ri-us*), *a.* very merry.  
**Hilarity** (*hi-lā'ri-ti* or *hi-lā'ri-  
 ē-ti*), *n.* mirth; gaiety.  
**Hill** (*hil*), *n.* an elevation  
 of land; — *v. t.* to draw earth  
 around. [eminence.]  
**Hillock** (*hil'uk*), *n.* a small  
**Hilly** (*hil'y*), *a.* abounding  
 with hills. [fewd, etc.]  
**Hilt** (*hilt*), *n.* the handle of a  
 Himself (*him-sel'*), *pron.* the  
 emphatic form of *He*.  
**Hind** (*hind*), *a.* backward;



- back; — *n.* a female of the red deer; a rustic. [rear.]  
**Hinder** (*hīnd'ēr*), *a.* on the hind  
**Hinder** (*hīn'dēr*), *v. t.* to impede progress; to keep back.  
**Hindrance** (*hīn'dēr-ans*), *n.* act of delaying; also written Hindrance.  
**Hindmost** (*hīnd'ēr-mōst*), *a.* behind all others; also written Hindmost.  
**Hindoo** (*hīn'dōō*), *n.* a native of Hindostan; also written Hindu.  
**Hinge** (*hīn*), *n.* the joint on which a door, lid, etc., turns; — *v. t.* or *i.* to turn upon.  
**Hip** (*hīp*), *n.* joint of the thigh; fruit of the brier or wild dog-rose; — *v. t.* to sprain the hip.  
**Hippodrome** (*hīp'pō-drōm*), *n.* a circus for horse-races, etc.  
**Hippophagous** (*hīp-pōf'ag-us*), *a.* horse-eating.  
**Hippopotamus** (*hīp-pō-pot'-a-mus*), *n.* a large African quadruped allied to the hog.  
**Hip-roof** (*hīp'rōōf*), *n.* a roof having sloping ends and sides.  
**Hire** (*hīr*), *v. t.* to engage for pay; to bribe; — *n.* wages; reward.  
**Hireling** (*hīr'ling*), *n.* a mercenary; — *a.* serving for wages. [shaggy.]  
**Hirsute** (*hīr-sūt*), *a.* hairy;  
**His** (*hīz*), *pron.* possessive of *He*. [bristles.]  
**Hispid** (*hīs'pid*), *a.* set with  
**Hiss** (*hīs*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make a sibilant sound; — *n.* a sibilant noise; expression of contempt.  
**Hissing** (*hīs'ing*), *n.* a sibilant sound; expression of contempt.  
**Historian** (*hīs-tō-ri-an*), *n.* a writer of history.  
**Historical** (*hīs-tō-rik-al*), *a.* pertaining to history; derived from history.  
**Historiographer** (*hīs-tō-ri-og'ra-fēr*), *n.* a professed or official historian.  
**Historiography** (*hīs-tō-ri-og'ra-fi*), *n.* the writing of history.  
**History** (*hīs'tō-ri*), *n.* a continuous narrative of events.  
**Histrionic** (*hīs-tri-on'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the theater.
- Hitch** (*hīch*), *v. t.* to catch or fasten; — *v. i.* to move by jerks; — *n.* a knot; noose; impediment; jerk.  
**Hither** (*hīth'ēr*), *ad.* to this place; — *a.* nearest to the speaker.  
**Hithermost** (*hīth'ēr-mōst*), *a.* nearest this way.  
**Hitherto** (*hīth'ēr-tōō*), *ad.* to this time. [ad. this way.]  
**Hitherward** (*hīth'ēr-ward*), *ad.*  
**Hive** (*hīv*), *n.* a box for bees; — *v. t.* or *i.* to collect into a hive. [white.]  
**Hoar** (*hōr*), *a.* gray with age;  
**Hoard** (*hōrd*), *v. t.* to collect; to amass; — *n.* a store laid up; a treasure.  
**Hoar-frost** (*hōr'frost*), *n.* dew frozen; white frost.  
**Hoarhound** (*hōr'hound*), *n.* a plant which has a bitter taste. [of being hoary.]  
**Hoariness** (*hōr'i-nes*), *n.* state  
**Hoarse** (*hōrs*), *a.* having the voice rough. [hoarse voice.]  
**Hoarsely** (*hōrs'li*), *ad.* with a  
**Hoarseness** (*hōrs'nes*), *n.* state of being hoarse.  
**Hoary** (*hōr'i*), *a.* gray; white.  
**Hoax** (*hōks*), *n.* deception for sport; — *v. t.* to deceive.  
**Hob** (*hob*), *n.* the nave of a wheel; side of a grate.  
**Hobble** (*hob'l*), *v. i.* to walk lamely; — *n.* a halting walk.  
**Hobby** (*hob'i*), *n.* a strong  
**Hobby-horse** (*hob'i-hōrs*), *n.* a favorite pursuit; a child's horse.  
**Hobgoblin** (*hob-gob'līn*), *n.* a frightful apparition.  
**Hobnail** (*hob'nāl*), *n.* a nail with a thick, strong head.  
**Hock** (*hok*), *n.* the joint between the knee and fetlock; a Rhenish wine.  
**Hockey** (*hok'i*), *n.* a game at ball played with a hooked club.  
**Hocus-pocus** (*hō'kus-pō'kus*), *n.* a juggler or juggler's trick. [ray for mortar.]  
**Hod** (*hod*), *n.* a bricklayer's  
**Hodge-podge** (*hōj'paj*), *n.* a mixed mass; also written Hotchpotch. [of to-day.]  
**Hodiernal** (*hō-di-ēr'n'al*), *n.*  
**Hodman** (*hod'man*), *n.* a man who carries mortar.  
**Hoe** (*hō*), *n.* a garden tool for cutting up weeds, etc.; — *v. t.* to cut with a hoe.  
**Hog** (*hog*), *n.* a swine.
- Hoggish** (*hog'ish*), *a.* filthy; greedy.  
**Hoghead** (*hog'hed*), *n.* a measure of sixty-three wine gallons; a large cask.  
**Hoiden** (*hoi'dn*), *n.* a bold girl; a romp.  
**Hoist** (*hoist*), *v. t.* to raise; to lift; — *n.* act of raising up.  
**Hoity-toity** (*hoi'ti-toi'ti*), *exclam.* noting surprise or disapprobation.  
**Hold** (*hōld*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. held] to stop; to restrain; to grasp; to receive; to keep; — *v. i.* to endure; to refrain; — *n.* catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.  
**Hole** (*hōl*), *n.* a hollow place; a perforation.  
**Holiday** (*hol'i-dā*), *n.* a festival day.  
**Holiness** (*hō'li-nes*), *n.* perfect rectitude; sanctity; title of the Pope.  
**Hollands** (*hōl'andz*), *n.* gin made in Holland.  
**Holloa** (*hol'ō*), *v. i.* to call or cry out loudly; also written Hullo.  
**Hollow** (*hol'ō*), *a.* empty; deceitful; low; deep; — *n.* a low place; a hole; — *v. t.* to make hollow.  
**Hollow-hearted** (*hol'ō-hārt-ed*), *a.* faithless; treacherous.  
**Holly** (*hol'i*), *n.* an evergreen tree.  
**Hollyhock** (*hol'i-hok*), *n.* a plant bearing flowers of various colors.  
**Holm** (*hōm*), *n.* the evergreen oak.  
**Holocaust** (*hol'o-kawst*), *n.* a whole burnt sacrifice.  
**Holograph** (*hol'o-graf*), *n.* a deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.  
**Holster** (*hol'stēr*), *n.* a horseman's case for pistols.  
**Holy** (*hō'li*), *a.* perfectly pure; consecrated; pious; godly; sacred.  
**Holy-day** (*hō'li-dā*), *n.* a religious festival. [Rare.]  
**Homage** (*hōm'āj*), *n.* reverence; worship; respect.  
**Home** (*hōm*), *n.* one's dwelling house; — *a.* close; severe; poignant; — *ad.* to the point.  
**Homeliness** (*hōm'li-nes*), *n.* plainness. [coarse.]  
**Homely** (*hōm'li*), *a.* plain;

**Homeopathic** (*hō-mē-op-a-thic*), *a.* pertaining to homeopathy.

**Homeopathy** (*hō-mē-op-a-thi*), *n.* the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite symptoms similar to the disease.

**Homeopathist** (*hō-mē-op-a-thist*), *n.* one who believes in or practices homeopathy.

**Homesick** (*hōm'sik*), *a.* longing after home.

**Homespun** (*hōm'spun*), *a.* made in the family.

**Homestead** (*hōm'sted*), *n.* place of the mansion.

**Homeward** (*hōm'ward*), *ad.* toward home.

**Homicidal** (*hōm'i-si-dal*), *a.* pertaining to homicide; murderous.

**Homicide** (*hōm'i-sid*), *n.* the killing of one human being by another.

**Homily** (*hōm'i-li*), *n.* a familiar religious discourse.

**Hominy** (*hōm'i-ni*), *n.* hulled maize coarsely broken.

**Hommock** (*hōm'uk*), *n.* a small conical hill.

**Homogeneous** (*hō-mō-jē-nē-us*), *a.* of the same kind.

**Homologous** (*hō-mō-lō-gū-s*), *a.* corresponding in value, structure, etc.; like; agreeing.

**Hone** (*hōn*), *n.* a fine-grained whetstone;—*v. t.* to sharpen on a hone.

**Honest** (*on'est*), *a.* upright in dealing; just; sincere.

**Honestly** (*on'est-li*), *ad.* uprightly.

**Honesty** (*on'est-ti*), *n.* justice.

**Honey** (*hun'i*), *n.* sweet thick fluid collected by bees from flowers, etc.

**Honeycomb** (*hun'i-kōm*), *n.* cells of wax for holding honey.

**Honeyed** (*hun'ed*), *a.* covered with honey; sweet.

**Honeymoon** (*hun'i-mōn*), *n.* first month after marriage.

**Honeysuckle** (*hun'i-suk-l*), *n.* a flowering plant; woodbine.

**Honor** (*on'ər*), *n.* esteem paid to worth; reputation; a title;

—*v. t.* to esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay.

**Honorable** (*on'ər-a-bl*), *a.* actuated by noble motives; illustrious.

**Honorably** (*on'ər-a-bl*), *ad.* with honor.

**Honorary** (*on'ər-a-ri*), *a.* conferring honor.

**Hood** (*hōd*), *n.* a covering for the head.

**Hoodwink** (*hōd'wingk*), *v. t.* to blind; to cover.

**Hoof** (*hōf*), *n.* the horny part of a beast's foot.

**Hoofed** (*hōf't*), *a.* furnished with hoofs.

**Hook** (*hōk*), *n.* a piece of bent metal.

**Hoop** (*hōp*), *n.* a band of wood or iron for a cask;—

*v. t.* to fasten with hoops;—

*v. i.* to cry out; to whoop.

**Hooping-cough** (*hōp'ing-kwōf*), *n.* a convulsive cough. See **Whooping-cough**.

**Hoot** (*hōt*), *n.* a shout of contempt;—*v. t.* to shout at in contempt;—*v. i.* to cry as an owl.

**Hop** (*hop*), *v. i.* to leap on one leg;—*n.* a leap on one leg; a bitter plant used in brewing.

**Hope** (*hōp*), *n.* desire of good joined with expectation;—*v. i.* or *t.* to desire with expectation.

**Hopeful** (*hōp'ful*), *a.* full of hope.

**Hopefully** (*hōp'ful-l*), *ad.* with hope.

**Hopeless** (*hōp'les*), *a.* destitute of hope.

**Hopelessly** (*hōp'les-l*), *ad.* without hope.

**Hopelessness** (*hōp'les-nes*), *n.* destitution of hope; despair.

**Hopper** (*hop'ər*), *n.* part of a mill.

**Hopple** (*hop'pl*), *v. t.* to tie the

**Hop-scotch** (*hop'skotch*), *n.* a game in which children hop over lines traced on the ground.

**Horad** (*hop'ral*), *a.* relating to an hour.

**Horde** (*hōrd*), *n.* a migratory tribe.

**Horizon** (*hō-rī-zun*), *n.* the line that bounds the sight.

**Horizontal** (*hō-rī-zon'tal*), *a.* parallel to the horizon; level.

**Horizontally** (*hō-rī-zon'tal-l*), *ad.* in a horizontal direction.

**Horn** (*horn*), *n.* the hard pointed substance on an animal's head; a wind instrument.



**Hornblende** (*horn'blend*), *n.* a mineral found in rock that contains quartz.

**Horned** (*horn'd*), *a.* furnished with horns.

**Hornpipe** (*horn'pīp*), *n.* a lively air or dance.

**Horny** (*horn'i*), *a.* made of or like horn.

**Horography** (*hō-rog'ra-f*), *n.* art of constructing dials; an account of the hours.

**Horologe** (*hō-ro'lo-g*), *n.* a clock; any instrument that tells the hours.

**Horology** (*hō-ro'lō-j*), *n.* art of measuring time.

**Horoscope** (*hō-ro'skōp*), *n.* aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

**Horoscopy** (*hō-ro's'ko-p*), *n.* art of predicting events by stars.

**Horrible** (*hōr'i-bl*), *a.* tending to excite horror; frightful; awful.

**Horribly** (*hōr'i-bl*), *ad.* frightfully.

**Horrid** (*hōr'rid*), *a.* dreadful; shockingly.

**Horridly** (*hōr'rid-l*), *ad.* shockingly.

**Horrible** (*hōr'ri-f*), *a.* causing horror.

**Horror** (*hōr'ər*), *n.* a shuddering with fear; terror.

**Horse** (*hors*), *n.* a quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame.

**Horseback** (*hors'bak*), *n.* back of a horse.

**Horse-laugh** (*hors'lāf*), *n.* a harsh, boisterous laugh.

**Horseman** (*hors'man*), *n.* one skilled in riding.

**Horsemanship** (*hors'man-ship*), *n.* art of riding and training horses.

**Horse-power** (*hors'pow-ər*), *n.* power of a horse or its equivalent; power which will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute

—used to express the power of a steam engine.

**Horse-radish** (*hors'rad-ish*), *n.* a garden plant with a pungent root.

**Horseshoe** (*hors'shō*), *n.* a shoe for a horse.



**Horsewhip** (*hors'hwip*), *n.* a whip for driving horses;—*v. t.* to lash. [advice.]  
**Hortation** (*hor-tā'shun*), *n.*  
**Hortative** (*hor'ta-tiv*), *a.*  
**Hortatory** (*hor'ta-to-ri*), *a.* giving admonition.  
**Horticultural** (*hor-ti-kult-ūr-al*), *a.* pertaining to horticulture.  
**Horticulture** (*hor'ti-kult-ūr*), *n.* culture of gardens.  
**Horticulturist** (*hor-ti-kult-ūr-ist*), *n.* one skilled in gardening.  
**Hortulan** (*hor'tū-lan*), *a.* belonging to a garden.  
**Hortus siccus** (*hor'tus sikh-us*), *a.* collection of dried plants; an herbarium.  
**Hosanna** (*hō-zan'nā*), *n.* praise to God.  
**Hose** (*hōz*), *n.* stockings; coverings for the legs; a leathern tube;—*pl.* Hose.  
**Hosier** (*hō'zhēr-i*), *n.* one who deals in stockings.  
**Hosiery** (*hō'zhēr-i*), *n.* stockings, socks, etc.  
**Hospitable** (*hos'pi-ta-bl*), *a.* kind to strangers or guests.  
**Hospitably** (*hos'pi-ta-bl*), *ad.* in a hospitable manner.  
**Hospital** (*hos'pi-tal*), *n.* a building for the sick or insane.  
**Hospitality** (*hos-pi-tal'i-ty*), *n.* entertainment of strangers and guests.  
**Host** (*hōst*), *n.* one who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass.  
**Hostage** (*hōs'tij*), *n.* a person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions. [host; a lapdaisy.]  
**Hostess** (*hōs'tes*), *n.* a female hostess.  
**Hostile** (*hōs'til*), *a.* unfriendly; opposite.  
**Hostility** (*hōs-til'i-ty*), *n.* enmity of a public foe.  
**Hostler** (*hōs'tēr*), *n.* one who has the care of horses.  
**Hotel** (*hō-tel'*), *n.* an inn.  
**Hot-house** (*hot'hous*), *n.* a house kept warm to shelter plants.  
**Hot-pressed** (*hot'prest*), *a.* pressed while heat is applied.  
**Hotspur** (*hot'spur*), *n.* a rash person.  
**Hottentot** (*hot'n-tot*), *n.* one of a savage tribe of South Africa.

**Hough** (*hok*), *n.* the ham;—*v. t.* to hamstring.  
**Hound** (*hound*), *n.* a dog for hunting.  
**Hour** (*owr*), *n.* twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time.  
**Hour-glass** (*owr'glās*), *n.* a glass to show time.  
**Houri** (*how'ri*), *n.* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.  
**Hourly** (*owr'li*), *a.* done every hour; frequent;—*ad.* every hour.



**House** (*hous*), *n.* a place of abode.  
**House** (*houz*), *v. t.* to put under shelter; to harbor.  
**House-breaker** (*hous'brūk-ēr*), *n.* one who enters a house by force to rob it.  
**Household** (*hous'hōld*), *n.* a family living together.  
**Householder** (*hous'hōld-ēr*), *n.* one who keeps house.  
**Housekeeper** (*hous'kēp-ēr*), *n.* one who occupies a house.  
**Houseless** (*hous'les*), *a.* destitute of a house.  
**Housemaid** (*hous'mād*), *n.* a female servant.  
**Housewife** (*hous'wif*), *n.* a mistress of a family.  
**Housewifery** (*hous'wif-ri*), *n.* female domestic economy.  
**Housing** (*hous'ing*), *n.* act of putting under shelter; a saddle-cloth.  
**Hovel** (*huv'el*), *n.* a shed; a mean dwelling.  
**Hover** (*huv'ēr*), *v. i.* to hang fluttering. [nevertheless.]  
**Howbeit** (*how-bē't*), *ad.*  
**Howdah** (*how'dā*), *n.* a seat fixed on an elephant.  
**However** (*how-ev'ēr*), *ad.* nevertheless.  
**Howitzer** (*how'its-ēr*), *n.* a kind of mortar or cannon.



**Howl** (*howl*), *v. i.* to cry as a dog or wolf;—*n.* the cry of a dog or wolf. [the owl kind.]  
**Howlet** (*how'let*), *n.* a bird of prey.  
**Hoy** (*hoi*), *n.* a small coasting vessel;—*ex.* hol stop!  
**Hub** (*hub*), *n.* the nave of a wheel. [tumult.]  
**Hubbub** (*hub'bub*), *n.* uproar;

**Huckaback** (*huk'a-bak*), *n.* a coarse variety of table linen, having raised figures on it.  
**Huckster** (*huk'stēr*), *n.* a retailer of small articles.  
**Huddle** (*hud'dl*), *v. i.* or *t.* to crowd together;—*n.* a crowd without order; confusion.  
**Hudibrastic** (*hū-dī-brast'ik*), *a.* pertaining to Hudibras or to doggerel poetry.  
**Hue** (*hū*), *n.* color; dye; a clamor.  
**Huff** (*huf*), *n.* a swell of anger;—*v. t.* or *i.* to bluster.  
**Hug** (*hug*), *v. t.* to embrace closely;—*n.* a close embrace.  
**Huge** (*hūj*), *a.* bulky; vast.  
**Hugely** (*hūj'ly*), *ad.* immensely.  
**Huguenot** (*hū'ge-not*), *n.* formerly the name of a Protestant in France.  
**Hulk** (*hulk*), *n.* the body of an old ship.  
**Hull** (*hull*), *n.* the outer covering of a nut or of grain; frame of a ship.  
**Human** (*hū'man*), *a.* belonging to mankind; not divine.  
**Humane** (*hū-man'*), *a.* benevolent; kind.  
**Humanely** (*hū-mān'ly*), *ad.* with kindness.  
**Humanity** (*hū-man'i-ty*), *n.* the nature of man; kind disposition.  
**Humanize** (*hū'man-iz*), *v. t.* to render humane.  
**Humanly** (*hū'man-ly*), *ad.* after the manner of men.  
**Humble** (*hum'bl*), *a.* low in feelings or condition;—*v. t.* to make humble; to bring low; to abase.  
**Humblebee** (*hum'bl-bē*), *n.* the humming-bee; bumblebee.  
**Humbly** (*hūn'bl*), *ad.* without pride.  
**Humbug** (*hum'bug*), *n.* an imposition;—*v. t.* to impose upon.  
**Hamdrum** (*hūn'drum*), *a.* dull; droning.  
**Humeral** (*hū'mēr-al*), *a.* pertaining to the shoulder.  
**Humid** (*hū'mid*), *a.* moist; damp.  
**Humidity** (*hū-mid'i-ty*), *n.* moisture; dampness.  
**Humiliate** (*hū-mil'i-āt*), *v. t.* to humble; to depress; to abase.

**Humiliation** (*hū-mil-i-ā-shun*), *n.* act of humbling; state of being abased.

**Humility** (*hū-mil-i-ti*), *n.* lowliness of mind; modesty.

**Humming** (*hum'ing*), *n.* noise of bees or flies.

**Humming-bird** (*hum'ing-bērd*), *n.* a very small bird.

**Humor** (*hū'mur* or *yoo'mur*), *n.* moisture; an animal fluid; temper; — *v. t.* to gratify; to indulge by compliance.

**Humoral** (*hū'mur-al* or *yoo'mur-al*), *a.* pertaining to the humors.

**Humorist** (*hū'mur-ist* or *yoo'mur-ist*), *n.* a wag; a droll.

**Humorous** (*hū'mur-us* or *yoo'mur-us*), *a.* jocular; pleasant; playful.

**Humorously** (*hū'mur-us-li*), *ad.* with pleasantry.

**Humorome** (*hū'mur-sum* or *yoo'mur-sum*), *a.* peevish; odd; petulant.

**Hump** (*hump*), *n.* a lump or hunch on the back.

**Humus** (*hū'mus*), *n.* vegetable or animal mould.

**Hunch** (*hunch*), *n.* a hump; a protuberance.

**Hundred** (*hundred*), *a.* ten times ten; — *n.* the sum of ten times ten.

**Hundredth** (*hundredth*), *a.* the ordinal of a hundred.

**Hunger** (*hung'gēr*), *n.* craving appetite; — *v. i.* to crave food.

**Hungry** (*hung'gri*), *a.* feeling pain from want of food.

**Hunks** (*hunks*), *n.* a miser.

**Hunt** (*hunt*), *v. t.* to chase, as game; — *n.* chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.

**Hunter** (*hun'tēr*), *n.* one who hunts.

**Huntress** (*hun'tres*), *n.* a female hunter.

**Huntsman** (*hunts'man*), *n.* a man who hunts.

**Hurdle** (*hur'dl*), *n.* a texture of twigs; a crute; a sledge.

**Hurl** (*hur'v*), *v. t.* to throw with violence; — *n.* act of throwing with force.

**Hurly-burly** (*hur'li-bur'li*), *n.* tumult; bustle.

**Hurra** (*hur-rā*), *ex.* of joy or triumph; also written Hurrah.

**Hurricane** (*hur-ri-kān*), *n.* a violent storm or tempest,

**Hurry** (*hur'ri*), *v. t.* to hasten; — *v. i.* to move hastily; — *n.* great haste.

**Hurt** (*hurt*), *n.* harm; wound or bruise; — *v. t.* to harm.

**Hurtful** (*hur'tful*), *a.* injurious.

**Husband** (*huz'band*), *n.* a married man; — *v. t.* to manage frugally.

**Husbandman** (*huz'band-man*), *n.* a farmer.

**Husbandry** (*huz'band-ri*), *n.* tillage; domestic economy.

**Hush** (*hush*), *a.* still; silent; calm; — *v. t.* to silence; to quiet.

**Hush-money** (*hush'man-i*), *n.* a bribe to induce secrecy.

**Husk** (*husk*), *n.* the covering of certain fruits; — *v. t.* to strip the husks from.

**Huskiness** (*husk-i-ness*), *n.* dryness; harshness.

**Husky** (*husk-i*), *a.* abounding with husks; hoarse.

**Hussar** (*hooz-zār*), *n.* a light-armed horse-soldier.

**Hussy** (*huz-i*), *n.* a worthless woman.

**Hustings** (*hust'ings*), *n. pl.* the platform from which candidates for parliament address the electors.

**Hustle** (*hus'l*), *v. t.* to shake together in confusion.

**Hut** (*hut*), *n.* a poor cottage.

**Hutch** (*huch*), *n.* a corn chest; a rabbit-box.

**Huzza** (*huz-zū*), *n.* a shout of joy; — *v. t.* to shout in joy.

**Hyacinth** (*hī'a-sinth*), *n.* a flower; a gem.

**Hyades** (*hī'a-dēz*), *n.* the seven stars in the head of Taurus, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac.

**Hybrid** (*hī'brid*), *n.* a mongrel.

**Hybridous** (*hī'brid-us*), *a.* produced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.

**Hydra** (*hī'drā*), *n.* a monster with many heads.

**Hydrant** (*hī'drant*), *n.* a machine for raising water; a fire-plug.

**Hydraulic** (*hī-draul'ik*), *a.* relating to hydraulics.

**Hydraulics** (*hī-draul'iks*), *n. sing.* the science which treats of fluids in motion.

**Hydrodynamics** (*hī-drō-di-nam'iks*), *n. sing.* the science which treats of the

phenomena of water or other fluids at rest or in motion.

**Hydrogen** (*hī'drō-jen*), *n.* a gas which is one of the elements of water.

**Hydrographer** (*hī-drog-ra-fēr*), *n.* one who makes sea charts.

**Hydrographic** (*hī-drog-graf'ik*), *a.* relating to hydrography.

**Hydrography** (*hī-drog'ra-fi*), *n.* description and representation by charts of seas, sea-coasts, gulfs, etc.

**Hydrometer** (*hī-drom'e-tēr*), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; also the strength of spirituous liquors.

**Hydrometry** (*hī-drom'e-tri*), *n.* art of measuring the density of fluids.

**Hydropathic** (*hī-drō-path'ik*), *a.* pertaining to hydropathy.

**Hydropathist** (*hī-drop'a-thist*), *n.* one who practices hydropathy.

**Hydropathy** (*hī-drop'a-thi*), *n.* the water-cure.

**Hydrophobia** (*hī-drō-fō'bi-ā*), *n.* dread of water; canine madness.

**Hydropical** (*hī-drop'ik-al*), *a.* dropsical.

**Hydrostatic** (*hī-drō-stat'ik*), *a.* relating to hydrostatics.

**Hydrostatics** (*hī-drō-stat'iks*), *n. sing.* the science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

**Hydrous** (*hī'drus*), *a.* watery.

**Hyemal** (*hī'e-mal*), *a.* pertaining to winter.

**Hygiene** (*hī'i-en*), *n.* the science which treats of the preservation of health.

**Hygrometer** (*hī-g-on'e-tēr*), *n.* an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, [marriage.

**Hymen** (*hī'men*), *n.* the god of Hymeneal (*hī-men'e-al*), *a.* pertaining to marriage; — *n.* a marriage song.

**Hymn** (*hīm*), *n.* a song of praise; — *v. t.* to praise in songs.

**Hymnology** (*hīm-nol'o-jī*), *n.* a collection of hymns.

**Hymnologist** (*hīm-nol'o-jist*), *n.* a writer of hymns.



**Hyperbola** (*hi-për'bô-lâ*), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.



**Hyperbole** (*hi-për'bô-le*), *n.* exaggeration.

**Hyperbolic** (*hi-për-bol'ik*), *a.* exaggerating or extenuating.

**Hyperborean** (*hi-për-bô'rë-an*), *a.* northern.

**Hypercritic** (*hi-për-krit'ik*), *n.* a critic exact beyond measure or reason.

**Hypercritical** (*hi-për-krit'ik*), *n.* critical beyond use or reason.

**Hypercriticism** (*hi-për-krit'i-sizm*), *n.* excessive rigor of criticism.

**Hyphen** (*hi'fen*), *n.* the mark (-) between syllables.

**Hypochondria** (*hi-p'ô-kon-dri-â*), *n.* gloomy depression of spirits.

**Hypochondriac** (*hip-ô-kon-dri-ak*), *n.* one affected with low spirits.

**Hypochondriacal** (*hip-ô-kon-dri-â-kal*), *a.* melancholy; dejected.

**Hypocrisy** (*hi-pok'ri-si*), *n.* dissimulation.

**Hypocrite** (*hip'ô-krit*), *n.* a dissembler.

**Hypocritical** (*hip-ô-krit'ik*), *a.* insincere.

**Hypogastric** (*hip-ô-gas-trik*), *a.* belonging to the lower part of the abdomen.

**Hypotenuse** (*hi-pot'e-nus*), *n.* longest side of a right an-



gled triangle; also written Hypothenuse.

**Hypothecate** (*hi-poth'e-küt*), *v. t.* to pledge for the security of a creditor.

**Hypothecation** (*hi-poth'e-kütshun*), *n.* act of pledging as security.

**Hypothesis** (*hi-poth'e-sis*), *n.* supposition; proposition assumed.

**Hypothetical** (*hi-po-thet'ik*), *al* or *hip-o-thet'ik-al*, *a.* supposed; assumed.

**Hypothetically** (*hi-po-thet'ik-al-li*), *ad.* upon supposition.

[of green tea]

**Hyson** (*hi'son*), *n.* a fine kind of hyssop (*his'up*), *n.* an aromatic plant.

**Hysterical** (*his-ter'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to hysteria.

**Hysteria** (*his-ter'ik-sis*), *n.* a nervous affection peculiar to women.

## I.

**I** (*i*), *pron.* one's self.

**Iambus** (*i-amb'us*), *n.* a poetic foot of a short and a long syllable.

**Ibex** (*i'bek*), *n.* an animal of the goat kind.

**Ibis** (*i'bis*), *n.* an Egyptian bird.

**Ice** (*is*), *n.* water congealed to hardness.

**Iceberg** (*is-berg*), *n.* a floating mountain of ice.



**Ice-cream** (*is'krëm*), *n.* cream or milk sweetened, flavored, and frozen.

**Ichneumon** (*ik-nû'mun*), *n.* a small animal of the weasel kind. [humor.]

**Ichor** (*i'kor*), *n.* a thin watery

**Ichthyology** (*ik-thi-ol'o-jî*), *n.* the science of fishes.

**Ichthyophagous** (*ik-thi-ôf-a-gus*), *a.* eating or subsisting on fish.

**Icele** (*i'si-kl*), *n.* a pendent mass of ice. [being icy.]

**Idleness** (*i'si-nës*), *n.* state of

**Iconoclasm** (*i-kon'o-klazm*), *n.* act of breaking images.

**Iconoclast** (*i-kon'o-klast*), *n.* a breaker of images; one opposed to idol-worship.

**Icosahedral** (*i-ko-sâ-hê-dral*), *a.* having twenty equal sides or faces.

**Icosahedron** (*i-ko-sa-hê-dron*), *n.* a solid of twenty equal sides.

**Icy** (*i'si*), *a.* abounding with or like ice; cold.

**Idea** (*i-dê-â*), *n.* a mental image; conception; thought.

**Ideal** (*i-dê-âl*), *a.* existing in idea or in fancy; — *n.* the conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

**Idealize** (*i-dê-âl-î-zë*), *v. t.* to raise to the highest conception.

**Idealism** (*i-dê-âl-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of ideal existence.

**Ideality** (*i-dê-âl'i-ti*), *n.* a lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful.

**Ideally** (*i-dê-âl'li*), *ad.* in imagination. [same.]

**Identical** (*i-den'tik-al*), *a.* the

**Identify** (*i-den'ti-fî*), *v. t.* to prove to be the same.

**Identity** (*i-den'ti-ti*), *n.* sameness.

**Ides** (*idz*), *n.* the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

**Idiocy** (*id'i-ô-si*), *n.* defect of understanding; imbecility.

**Idiom** (*id'i-un*), *n.* an expression peculiar to a language.

**Idiomatic** (*id-i-un-at'ik*), *a.* peculiar to a language.

**Idiopathic** (*id-i-ô-path'ik*), *a.* primary; not depending on or preceded by another disease.

**Idiopathy** (*id-i-ô-pa-thi*), *n.* a primary disease.

**Idiosyncrasy** (*id-i-ô-sin'kra-si*), *n.* a peculiarity of constitution. [fool.]

**Idiot** (*id'i-ut*), *n.* a natural idiot; foolish. [idiom.]

**Idiotic** (*id-i-ot'ik*), *a.* like an idiot; foolish. [idiom.]

**Idiotism** (*id'i-ut-izm*), *n.* an

**Idle** (*i'dl*), *a.* not occupied; trifling; — *v. t.* to spend time idly.

- Idleness** (*ī-dl-nēs*), *n.* indolence.
- Idly** (*ī-dli*), *ad.* sluggishly; vainly.
- Idol** (*ī-dul*), *n.* an image worshipped.
- Idolator** (*ī-dol-ā-tēr*), *n.* a worshiper of idols.
- Idolatrous** (*ī-dol-ā-trus*), *a.* given to idolatry.
- Idolatry** (*ī-dol-ā-tri*), *n.* the worship of idols; excessive attachment.
- Idolize** (*ī-dul-īz*), *v. t.* to love to excess or adoration.
- Idyl** (*ī-dil*), *n.* a short pastoral poem.
- Igneous** (*īg-nō-us*), *a.* consisting of fire.
- Ignescent** (*īg-nēs-ent*), *a.* emitting sparks of fire.
- Igniferous** (*īg-nif-ēr-us*), *a.* producing fire.
- Ignis-fatuus** (*īg-nis-fat-ū-us*), *n.* a kind of meteor in the night; a delusion.
- Ignite** (*īg-nit*), *v. t.* or *i.* to kindle.
- Ignitable** (*īg-nit-ī-bl*), *a.* capable of being ignited.
- Ignition** (*īg-nish-ūn*), *n.* the act of taking fire.
- Ignoble** (*īg-nō-bl*), *a.* of low birth; mean.
- Ignobly** (*īg-nō-bl*), *ad.* meanly; basely.
- Ignominious** (*īg-nō-min-ī-us*), *a.* very shameful; dishonorable.
- Ignominiously** (*īg-nō-min-ī-us-li*), *ad.* meanly.
- Ignominy** (*īg-nō-min-ī*), *n.* disgrace; infamy.
- Ignoramus** (*īg-nō-rā-mus*), *n.* an ignorant person.
- Ignorance** (*īg-nō-rans*), *n.* want of knowledge.
- Ignorant** (*īg-nō-rant*), *a.* wanting knowledge.
- Ignorantly** (*īg-nō-rant-ly*), *ad.* without knowledge.
- Ignore** (*īg-nō-r*), *v. t.* to declare ignorance of.
- Iliac** (*ī-lī-ak*), *a.* pertaining to the flank-bone; pertaining to the last parts of the lower intestine.
- Il** (*ī*), *a.* bad; sick; — *n.* evil; harm; wickedness; — *ad.* not well.
- Ilation** (*ī-lā-shun*), *n.* an inference.
- Ilative** (*ī-lā-tiv*), *a.* that may be inferred.
- Il-bred** (*īl-bred*), *a.* not well-bred; impolite.
- Illegal** (*ī-lē-gal*), *a.* contrary to law.
- Illegality** (*ī-lē-gal-ī-ti*), *n.* unlawfulness.
- Illegally** (*ī-lē-gal-ly*), *ad.* unlawfully.
- Illegible** (*ī-lē-jī-bl*), *a.* that cannot be read.
- Illegibly** (*ī-lē-jī-bl*), *ad.* so that it cannot be read.
- Illegitimacy** (*ī-lē-jit-ī-ma-si*), *n.* bastardy.
- Illegitimate** (*ī-lē-jit-ī-māt*), *a.* born out of wedlock; not genuine.
- Il-liberal** (*ī-līb-ēr-al*), *a.* not generous; mean.
- Il-liberality** (*ī-līb-ēr-al-ī-ti*), *n.* narrowness of mind; parsimony.
- Il-liberally** (*ī-līb-ēr-al-ly*), *ad.* meanly.
- Illicit** (*ī-lis-it*), *a.* unlawful.
- Illicitly** (*ī-lis-it-ly*), *ad.* unlawfully; lawlessly.
- Il-limitable** (*ī-līn-it-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be bounded or limited.
- Il-literate** (*ī-lī-ēr-a-si*), *n.* want of learning.
- Il-literate** (*ī-lī-ēr-āt*), *a.* unlearned.
- Il-favored** (*ī-l-fā-vōrd*), *a.* ugly; deformed.
- Il-nature** (*ī-nāt-ūr*), *n.* habitual badness of temper.
- Il-natured** (*ī-nāt-ūrd*), *a.* cross; peevish.
- Illness** (*īl-nēs*), *n.* sickness.
- Illogical** (*ī-lō-jik-al*), *a.* not according to logic.
- Il-starred** (*ī-lstārd*), *a.* fated to be unfortunate.
- Il-lude** (*ī-lūd*), *v. t.* to mock or deceive.
- Il-luminative** (*ī-lū-mī-nā-tiv*), *a.* illustrative or explanatory.
- Il-lume** (*ī-lūm*), *v. t.* to illumine.
- Il-lumine** (*ī-lū-mīn*), *v. t.* to enlighten; to adorn.
- Il-luminate** (*ī-lū-mī-nāt*), *v. t.* to enlighten; to illustrate.
- Il-lumination** (*ī-lū-mī-nā-shun*), *n.* act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.
- Il-lusion** (*ī-lū-zhun*), *n.* false show; error.
- Il-lusive** (*ī-lū-siv*), *a.* deceiving by false show.
- Il-lustrate** (*ī-lus-trāt*), *v. t.* to explain; to make clear; to elucidate.
- Illustration** (*ī-lus-trā-shun*), *n.* explanation.
- Illustrative** (*ī-lus-trā-tiv*), *a.* tending to explain.
- Il-lustrious** (*ī-lus-tri-us*), *a.* distinguished for greatness or splendor.
- Il-will** (*ī-wil*), *n.* unkind or hostile feeling.
- Image** (*īm-āj*), *n.* a likeness; statue; idol; idea; — *v. t.* to form a likeness in idea.
- Imagery** (*īm-āj-ri*), *n.* lively description; figures of speech.
- Imaginable** (*īm-āj-ī-na-bl*), *a.* possible to be conceived.
- Imaginary** (*īm-āj-ī-nā-ri*), *a.* fancied; existing only in imagination.
- Imagination** (*īm-āj-ī-nā-shun*), *n.* faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.
- Imaginative** (*īm-āj-ī-nā-tiv*), *a.* gifted with or pertaining to imagination.
- Imagine** (*īm-āj-īn*), *v. t.* or *i.* to think; to conceive.
- Imbankment**. See **Em-bankment**.
- Imbecile** (*īm-bē-sil*), *a.* weak in mind or body.
- Imbecility** (*īm-bē-sil-ī-ti*), *n.* feebleness.
- Imbed** (*īm-bed*), *v. t.* to sink or cover, as in a bed.
- Imbibe** (*īm-bīb*), *v. t.* to drink in.
- Imbitter** (*īm-bit-ēr*), *v. t.* to embitter.
- Imbosom** (*īm-bōs-ūn*), *v. t.* to embrace or hold in the bosom; also written **Embosom**.
- Imbricated** (*īm-bri-kāt-ed*), *a.* laid over each other, as tiles.
- Imbrown** (*īm-bron*), *v. t.* to make brown.
- Imbrue** (*īm-brūd*), *v. t.* to steep; to drench; to soak.
- Imbrute** (*īm-brūt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to degrade or sink to brutality.
- Imbue** (*īm-bū*), *v. t.* to tincture.
- Imitable** (*īm-ī-ta-bl*), *a.* that may be imitated.
- Imitate** (*īm-ī-tā*), *v. t.* to follow; to copy.
- Imitation** (*īm-ī-tā-shun*), *n.* act of imitating; a copy.
- Imitative** (*īm-ī-tā-tiv*), *a.* tending to or aiming at likeness.

- Imitator** (*im-i-tā-ler*), *n.* one who imitates.
- Immaculate** (*im-mak'ū-lāt*), *a.* without blemish; morally spotless.
- Immanent** (*im'a-nent*), *a.* inherent; intrinsic.
- Immaterial** (*im-ma-tē-ri-al*), *a.* not consisting of matter; unimportant.
- Immaterialism** (*im-ma-tē-ri-al-ism*), *n.* doctrine of spiritual existence.
- Immaterialist** (*im-ma-tē-ri-al-ist*), *n.* one who professes immateriality.
- Immateriality** (*im-ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being distinct from matter.
- Immature** (*im-ma-tū-r*), *a.* unripe; unseasonable.
- Immaturity** (*im-ma-tū-ri-ti*), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.
- Immeasurable** (*im-mēzh'ur-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be measured.
- Immeasurably** (*im-mēzh'ur-a-bl*), *ad.* beyond all measure.
- Immediate** (*im-mē-di-āt*), *a.* without a medium; instant.
- Immediately** (*im-mē-di-āt-l*), *ad.* without delay.
- Immeasurable** (*im-mē-di-āt-l*), *a.* that cannot be cured.
- Immemorial** (*im-mē-mō-ri-al*), *a.* the origin of which is beyond memory.
- Immense** (*im-mens'*), *a.* vast in extent; without known limit.
- Immensely** (*im-mens'-li*), *ad.*
- Immensity** (*im-mens'-si-ti*), *n.* unlimited extension; vastness.
- Immensurable** (*im-mens'hōo-r-a-bl*), *a.* immeasurable.
- Immerse** (*im-mē-rē*), *v. t.* to immerse.
- Immerse** (*im-mē-rē*), *v. t.* to put into a fluid; to engage deeply.
- Immersion** (*im-mē-rē-shun*), *n.* the act of immersing, or state of being immersed.
- Immethodical** (*im-mē-thōd-ik-al*), *a.* having no method.
- Immigrant** (*im-i-grant*), *n.* one who immigrates.
- Immigrate** (*im-i-grāt*), *v. i.* to remove into a country for residence.
- Immigration** (*im-i-grā-ti*), *n.* removal into a country.
- Imminence** (*im-i-nens*), *n.* impending evil or danger.
- Imminent** (*im-i-nent*), *a.* impending.
- Immiscible** (*im-mis-i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be mixed.
- Immision** (*im-mis-i-un*), *n.* act of sending in.
- Immobility** (*im-mō-bil'i-ti*), *n.* resistance to motion; unmovableness.
- Immoderate** (*im-mod'ēr-āt*), *a.* excessive.
- Immoderately** (*im-mod'ēr-āt-l*), *ad.* in an excessive degree.
- Immodest** (*im-mod'est*), *a.* wanting shame or delicacy.
- Immodestly** (*im-mod'est-l*), *ad.* without reserve.
- Immodesty** (*im-mod'est-i*), *n.* want of modesty; sacrifice.
- Immolate** (*im-ō-lāt*), *v. t.* to immolation
- Immolation** (*im-ō-lū-shun*), *n.* act of sacrificing; a sacrifice.
- Immoral** (*im-mor'al*), *a.* wicked; evil.
- Immorality** (*im-mō-rul'i-ti*), *n.* any act that is contrary to the divine law.
- Immorally** (*im-mor'al-l*), *ad.* viciously.
- Immortal** (*im-mor'tal*), *a.* never dying.
- Immortality** (*im-mor-tal'i-ti*), *n.* immortal existence.
- Immortalize** (*im-mor'tal-iz*), *v. t.* to make immortal.
- Immovable** (*im-mōv'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be moved.
- Immovably** (*im-mōv'a-bl*), *ad.* with firmness.
- Immunity** (*im-mū-ni-ti*), *n.* peculiar privilege.
- Immure** (*im-mūr*), *v. t.* to inclose within walls.
- Immutability** (*im-mū-ta-bil'i-ti*), *n.* unchangeableness.
- Immutable** (*im-mū-ta-bl*), *a.* that cannot be changed; invariable.
- Immutably** (*im-mū-ta-bl*), *ad.* unchangeably.
- Imp** (*imp*), *n.* a puny devil.
- Impact** (*im-pakt'*), *v. t.* to drive close.
- Impact** (*im-pakt'*), *n.* touch.
- Impair** (*im-pār*), *v. t.* to make worse; to injure; to weaken.
- Impale** (*im-pāl*), *v. t.* to fix
- Impalement** (*im-pāl'ment*), *n.* act of impaling.
- Impalpable** (*im-pal'pa-bl*), *a.* that cannot be felt.
- Impanel** (*im-pan'el*), *v. t.* to form or enroll a jury.
- Imparity** (*im-par'i-ti*), *n.* inequality.
- Impark** (*im-pārk'*), *v. t.* to inclose for a park.
- Impart** (*im-pārt'*), *v. t.* to grant; to bestow on another.
- Impartial** (*im-pār'shal*), *a.* free from bias.
- Impartiality** (*im-pār-shi-al'i-ti* or *im-pār-shal'i-ti*), *n.* freedom from bias; justice.
- Impartially** (*im-pār'shal-l*), *ad.* equitably.
- Impartible** (*im-pārt-i-bl*), *a.* that may be imparted.
- Impassable** (*im-pās'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be passed.
- Impassibility** (*im-pās-i-bl'i-ti*), *n.* exemption from suffering or pain.
- Impassible** (*im-pās-i-bl*), *a.* incapable of passion or pain.
- Impassion** (*im-pash'un*), *v. t.* to affect with passion.
- Impassioned** (*im-pash'und*), *a.* expressive of passion.
- Impassive** (*im-pas'iv*), *a.* exempt from suffering or pain.
- Impassively** (*im-pas'iv-l*), *ad.* without sensibility to pain.
- Impatience** (*im-pā'shens*), *n.* uneasiness under suffering, delay, etc.; restlessness.
- Impatient** (*im-pā'shent*), *a.* not patient; fretful.
- Impatiently** (*im-pā'shent-l*), *ad.* with uneasiness.
- Impeach** (*im-pēch'*), *v. t.* to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to bring into question.
- Impeachable** (*im-pēch'a-bl*), *a.* liable to impeachment.
- Impeachment** (*im-pēch-ment*), *n.* a charge; an accusation.
- Impeccability** (*im-pēk-a-bl'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of not being liable to sin.
- Impeccable** (*im-pēk'a-bl*), *a.* not liable to sin or error.
- Impede** (*im-pēd'*), *v. t.* to hinder; to obstruct.
- Impediment** (*im-ped'i-ment*), *n.* obstruction.
- Impel** (*im-pel'*), *v. t.* to urge forward.

- Impellent** (*im-pel'ent*), *n.* a power that drives; — *a.* urging. [*hang over*].
- Impend** (*im-pend'*), *v. t.* to impendence (*im-pend'ens*), *n.* a hanging over.
- Impending** (*im-pend'ing*), *a.* hanging over; imminent.
- Impenetrability** (*im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ty*), *n.* quality of not being penetrable.
- Impenetrable** (*im-pen'e-tra-bl*), *a.* that cannot be penetrated.
- Impenetrably** (*im-pen'e-tra-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be penetrated.
- Impenitence** (*im-pen'i'tens*), *n.* obduracy; hardness of heart.
- Impenitent** (*im-pen'i'tent*), *n.* not repenting of sin.
- Impenitently** (*im-pen'i'tent-ly*), *ad.* without repentance.
- Imperative** (*im-per'a-tiv*), *a.* expressive of command.
- Imperatively** (*im-per'a-tiv-ly*), *ad.* with command.
- Imperceptible** (*im-per-sep'ti-bl*), *a.* not to be perceived.
- Imperceptibly** (*im-per-sep'ti-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be perceived. [*not perfect*].
- Imperfect** (*im-pér'fekt*), *a.* imperfection (*im-pér'fek-shun*), *n.* defect; blemish. [*ad. not fully*].
- Imperfectly** (*im-pér'fekt-ly*), *ad.*
- Imperforable** (*im-pér'fô-ra-bl*), *a.* that cannot be perforated.
- Imperforate** (*im-pér'fô-râtl*), *a.* not bored through.
- Imperial** (*im-pér'i-âl*), *a.* belonging to an empire or an emperor; royal; supreme.
- Imperil** (*im-per'il*), *v. t.* to bring into danger.
- Imperious** (*im-pér'ius*), *a.* commanding; haughty.
- Imperiously** (*im-pér'ius-ly*), *ad.* insolently; haughtily.
- Imperishable** (*im-per'ish-a-bl*), *a.* not liable to perish.
- Impermeability** (*im-pér-mê-a-bil'i-ty*), *n.* quality of not being permeable.
- Impermeable** (*im-pér-mê-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be passed through.
- Impersonal** (*im-pér'sun-âl*), *a.* not varied according to the persons; not personal.
- Impersonally** (*im-pér'sun-âl-ly*), *ad.* without a personal nominative.
- Impersonate** (*im-pér'sun-ât*), *v. t.* to personify.
- Impertinence** (*im-pér'ti-nens*), *n.* rudeness.
- Impertinent** (*im-pér'ti-nent*), *a.* meddling; intrusive; rude.
- Imperturbable** (*im-pér-tur-ba-bl*), *a.* not to be disturbed.
- Impervious** (*im-pér'vi-us*), *a.* not to be penetrated.
- Impetuousity** (*im-pet-û-os-i-ty*), *n.* violence; vehemence.
- Impetuous** (*im-pet'û-us*), *a.* vehement; passionate.
- Impetuously** (*im-pet'û-us-ly*), *ad.* furiously.
- Impetus** (*im-pé'tus*), *n.* force of motion.
- Impiety** (*im-pi'i-ty*), *n.* ungodliness. [*dash against*].
- Impinge** (*im-ping'*), *v. t.* to impious (*im'pi-us*), *a.* irreverent towards God.
- Impiously** (*im'pi-us-ly*), *ad.* profanely.
- Implacable** (*im-plâ'ka-bl*), *a.* not to be appeased.
- Implacably** (*im-plâ'ka-bl*), *ad.* with unappeasable enmity.
- Implant** (*im-plan't*), *v. t.* to insert; to infix.
- Implantation** (*im-plan-tâ-shun*), *n.* act of implanting.
- Implead** (*im-plêd'*), *v. t.* to sue at law.
- Implement** (*im'plê-ment*), *n.* a tool or instrument; utensil.
- Impletion** (*im-plê'shun*), *n.* fullness.
- Implex** (*im'pleks*), *a.* infolded; intricate.
- Implicate** (*im'pli-kât*), *v. t.* to infold; to involve.
- Implication** (*im-ph-kâ'shun*), *n.* act of involving; entanglement; inference.
- Implicative** (*im'pli-kâ-tiv*), *a.* having implication.
- Implicit** (*im-plis'it*), *a.* tacitly implied; relying entirely.
- Implicitly** (*im-plis'it-ly*), *ad.* by inference; unreservedly.
- Impiably** (*im-pli'ed-ly*), *ad.* by implication.
- Implore** (*im-plôr'*), *v. t.* to call upon in supplication; to beseech.
- Imply** (*im-plâ'*), *v. t.* to contain by inference; to signify.
- Impoison** (*im-pô'zon*), *v. t.* to poison; to embitter.
- Impolicy** (*im-pol'i-si*), *n.* inexperience.
- Impolite** (*im-pô-lit'*), *a.* not having politeness; uncivil; rude. [*uncivily*].
- Impolitely** (*im-pô-lit'-ly*), *ad.*
- Impoliteness** (*im-pô-lit'nes*), *n.* want of manners; incivility. [*not wise*].
- Impolitic** (*im-pol'i-tik*), *a.*
- Imponderable** (*im-pôn'dér-a-bl*), *a.* without sensible weight.
- Imponderous** (*im-pôn'dér-us*), *a.* having no sensible weight.
- Imporosity** (*im-pô-ros'i-ty*), *n.* want of pores.
- Imporous** (*im-pô'rus*), *a.* having no pores; compact.
- Import** (*im-port'*), *v. t.* to bring from another country.
- Import** (*im-port'*), *n.* thing imported; signification; moment.
- Importable** (*im-port'a-bl*), *a.* that may be imported.
- Importance** (*im-por'tans*), *n.* weight; consequence.
- Important** (*im-port'ant*), *a.* weighty; momentous.
- Importantly** (*im-port'ant-ly*), *ad.* with importance.
- Importation** (*im-pôr-tâ-shun*), *n.* act of importing; commodities imported.
- Importer** (*im-port'ér*), *n.* one who brings goods from abroad.
- Importunate** (*im-por'tû-nât*), *a.* pressing.
- Importunately** (*im-por'tû-nât-ly*), *ad.* with urgent solicitation. [*v. t.* to urge].
- Importune** (*im-por-tûn'*), *n.* urgency.
- Imposible** (*im-pôs'a-bl*), *a.* that may be laid on.
- Impose** (*im-pôz*), *v. t.* to put or lay on; to deceive.
- Imposition** (*im-pô-zish'un*), *n.* act of laying on; deception.
- Impossibility** (*im-pôs-i-bil'i-ty*), *n.* that which cannot be.
- Impossible** (*im-pôs'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be, or be done.
- Impost** (*im-pôst*), *n.* duty on goods.
- Imposthume** (*im-post'hûm*), *n.*



- n.* a collection of purulent matter; abscess.
- Impostor** (*im-pō'stēr*), *n.* a deceiver. [*imposition*]
- Imposture** (*im-pō'stūr*), *n.*
- Impotence** (*im-pō'tens*), *n.* weakness; imbecility.
- Impotent** (*im-pō'tent*), *a.* weak; wanting competent power. [*ad. weakly*]
- Impotently** (*im-pō'tent-ly*).
- Impound** (*im-pōund*), *v. t.* to confine in a pound or inclosure.
- Impoverish** (*im-pov'ēr-ish*), *v. t.* to make poor; to exhaust fertility.
- Impoverishment** (*im-pov'ēr-ish-ment*), *n.* reduction to poverty; exhaustion.
- Impracticable** (*im-prak-ti-kā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* state or quality of being not practicable.
- Impracticable** (*im-prak-ti-kā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be done; impossible.
- Impracticably** (*im-prak-ti-kā-bl*), *ad.* in an impracticable manner.
- Imprecate** (*im-prē-kāt*), *v. t.* to invoke a curse upon.
- Imprecation** (*im-prē-kā'shun*), *n.* prayer for evil.
- Imprecatory** (*im-prē-kā-tō-ri*), *a.* containing imprecation or cursing.
- Imprecision** (*im-prē-sizh'm*), *n.* want of precision.
- Impregnable** (*im-prey'nā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be taken; invincible.
- Impregnate** (*im-preg'nāt*), *v. t.* to make pregnant; to infuse.
- Impregnation** (*im-preg-nā'shun*), *n.* the act of impregnating.
- Impress** (*im-pres'*), *v. t.* to stamp; to print; to force into service, as seamen.
- Inpress** (*im-pres'*), *n.* mark; stamp; likeness.
- Impressible** (*im-pres'i-bl*), *a.* that may receive impression.
- Impression** (*im-presh'un*), *n.* stamp; edition; influence; effect.
- Impressive** (*im-pres'iv*), *a.* producing effect; solemn.
- Impressively** (*im-pres'iv-ly*), *ad.* so as to make impression.
- Impressment** (*im-pres'ment*), *n.* the act of forcing men into service.
- Impressure** (*im-presh'ūr*), *n.* mark by pressure.
- Imprimis** (*im-prī'mis*), *ad.* in the first place.
- Imprint** (*im-print'*), *v. t.* to mark by pressure; to fix deep.
- Imprint** (*im-print*), *n.* the publisher's name with date and place of publication.
- Imprison** (*im-priz'n*), *v. t.* to put into a prison.
- Imprisonment** (*im-priz'n-ment*), *n.* confinement.
- Improbability** (*im-prob-a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* unlikelihood.
- Improbable** (*im-prob-a-bl*), *a.* not likely.
- Improbably** (*im-prob-a-bl*), *ad.* in a manner not likely.
- Improbability** (*im-prob'i-ti*), *n.* dishonesty.
- Impromptu** (*im-promp'tū*), *ad.* without previous study; off-hand. [*not proper*]
- Improper** (*im-prop'ēr*), *a.*
- Improperly** (*im-prop'ēr-ly*), *ad.* unsuitably; not fitly.
- Impropriety** (*im-prō-prī'e-ti*), *n.* unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.
- Improvable** (*im-prōv'a-bl*), *a.* that may be improved.
- Improve** (*im-prōv'*), *v. t.* to make better; to use to advantage; — *v. i.* to grow better.
- Improvement** (*im-prōv'ment*), *n.* progress from good to better; — *pl.* valuable additions.
- Improvvidence** (*im-prov'i-dens*), *n.* want of foresight.
- Improvident** (*im-prov'i-dent*), *a.* not making provision; thoughtless.
- Improvvidently** (*im-prov'i-dent-ly*), *ad.* without forethought.
- Improvisation** (*im-prov'i-sā'shun*), *n.* art of composing extemporaneously.
- Improvise** (*im-prō-vīz*), *v. i.* to compose extemporaneously.
- Imprudence** (*im-prōv'dens*), *n.* want of prudence.
- Impudent** (*im-prō'dent*), *a.* indiscreet.
- Impudence** (*im-prō-dens*), *n.* shameless effrontery.
- Impudent** (*im-pū'dent*), *a.* shamelessly bold.
- Impudently** (*im-pū'dent-ly*), *ad.* with shameless effrontery.
- Impugn** (*im-pūn'*), *v. t.* to contradict.
- Impugnabile** (*im-pūn'a-bl*), *a.* able to be called in question.
- Impulse** (*im-pūls*), *n.* force communicated; influence.
- Impulsion** (*im-pūls'hun*), *n.* act of impelling.
- Impulsive** (*im-pūls'iv*), *a.* communicating force; acting from impulse.
- Impunity** (*im-pū-ni-ti*), *n.* exemption from punishment.
- Impure** (*im-pūr'*), *a.* not free from feculence; unchaste; foul.
- Impurity** (*im-pū'r-i-ti*), *n.* foulness.
- Imputable** (*im-pū't'a-bl*), *a.* that may be imputed.
- Imputation** (*im-pū-tā'shun*), *n.* act of imputing; censure.
- Imputative** (*im-pū't-a-tiv*), *a.* that may be imputed.
- Impute** (*im-pūt'*), *v. t.* to charge upon; to attribute.
- Inability** (*in-a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* want of power, skill, etc.
- Inaccessibility** (*in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being beyond reach.
- Inaccessible** (*in-ak-ses'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be reached.
- Inaccuracy** (*in-ak'kū-rā-si*), *n.* want of accuracy.
- Inaccurate** (*in-ak'kū-rāt*), *a.* erroneous.
- Inaccurately** (*in-ak'kū-rāt-ly*), *ad.* not correctly.
- Inaction** (*in-ak'shun*), *n.* want of action; state of rest.
- Inactive** (*in-ak'tiv*), *a.* unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
- Inactivity** (*in-ak'tiv-i-ti*), *n.* want of activity; idleness.
- Inadequacy** (*in-ad'ē-kwā-si*), *n.* insufficiency.
- Inadequate** (*in-ad'ē-kwāt*), *a.* not equal to the purpose.
- Inadequately** (*in-ad'ē-kwāt-ly*), *ad.* not fully.
- Inadequateness** (*in-ad'ē-kwāt-ness*), *n.* insufficiency.
- Inadhesion** (*in-ad'hē'shun*), *n.* want of adhesion.
- Inadhesive** (*in-ad'hē'siv*), *a.* not adhering.
- Inadmissible** (*in-ad-mis-i-bl*), *a.* not proper to be admitted.

**Inadvertence** (*in-ad-vert'ens*), *n.* negligence; oversight.

**Inadvertent** (*in-ad-vert'ent*), *a.* heedless; not attentive.

**Inadvertently** (*in-ad-vert'ent-ly*), *ad.* with negligence.

**Inalienable** (*in-al'ya-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be alienated.

**Inane** (*in-an'*), *a.* void; empty.

**Inanimate** (*in-an'i-mat*), *a.* void of life.

**Inanition** (*in-a-nish'um*), *n.* want of fullness; emptiness.

**Inanity** (*in-an'i-ty*), *n.* emptiness; triviality.

**Inappetence** (*in-ap'pē-tens*), *n.* want of appetite or appetite.

**Inapplicability** (*in-ap-pi-ka-bil'i-ty*), *n.* quality of not being applicable.

**Inapplicable** (*in-ap-pi-ka-bl*), *a.* that may not be applied; unfit.

**Inappication** (*in-ap-pi-kā-shun*), *n.* want of application; indolence. (not suitable).

**Inapposite** (*in-ap'pō-zit*), *a.* inappreciable.

**Inappreciable** (*in-ap-pre'shi-a-bl*), *a.* not to be estimated.

**Inappropriate** (*in-ap-prō'pri-ā*), *a.* unsuitable.

**Inapt** (*in-apt'*), *a.* not fitted.

**Inaptitude** (*in-apt'i-tūd*), *n.* unfitness.

**Inarticulate** (*in-ār-tik'ū-lāt*), *a.* not uttered with articulation.

**Inarticulation** (*in-ār-tik'ū-lāt-shun*), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.

**Inartificial** (*in-ār-ti-fish'al*), *a.* not done by art.

**Inasmuch** (*in-as-much'*), *ad.* seeing; that; this being the fact.

**Inattention** (*in-at-ten'shun*), *n.* neglect. (heedless).

**Inattentive** (*in-at-tent'iv*), *a.* inattentively.

**Inattentively** (*in-at-tent'iv-ly*), *ad.* carelessly.

**Inaudible** (*in-awd'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be heard; making no sound.

**Inaugural** (*in-aw'gū-ral*), *a.* made or done at the introduction to an office.

**Inaugurate** (*in-aw'gū-rāt*), *v. t.* to consecrate; to invest with office; to begin.

**Inauguration** (*in-aw'gū-rā-shun*), *n.* act of inducting

into office with appropriate ceremonies; beginning.

**Inauspicious** (*in-aw-spish'us*), *a.* ill-omened; unfavorable.

**Inauspiciously** (*in-a-w-spish'us-ly*), *ad.* with ill-omens.

**Inborn** (*in'born*), *a.* implanted by nature.

**Inbred** (*in'bred*), *a.* bred (within).

**Incalculable** (*in-kal'kü-lā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be calculated.

**Incalescence** (*in-ka-les'ens*), *n.* incipient heat.

**Incalescent** (*in-ka-les'ent*), *a.* increasing in heat.

**Incandescence** (*in-kan-des'ens*), *n.* a white heat.

**Incandescent** (*in-kan-des'ent*), *a.* glowing with heat.

**Incantation** (*in-kan-lā-shun*), *n.* a magical charm; enchantment.

**Incapability** (*in-kā-pā-bil'i-ty*), *n.* incapacity; want of qualifications.

**Incapable** (*in-kā-pā-bl*), *a.* wanting power; disqualified.

**Incapacious** (*in-ka-pā'shus*), *a.* not capacious.

**Incapacitate** (*in-ka-pas'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to deprive of power.

**Incapacity** (*in-ka-pas'i-ty*), *n.* want of capacity.

**Incarcerate** (*in-kār'sēr-āt*), *v. t.* to imprison.

**Incarceration** (*in-kār'sēr-ā-shun*), *n.* imprisonment.

**Incarneate** (*in-kār'nāt*), *a.* clothed in flesh.

**Incarnation** (*in-kār'nā-shun*), *n.* act of clothing with flesh.

**Incarnative** (*in-kār'na-tiv*), *a.* generating flesh.

**Incase** (*in-kās'*), *v. t.* to inclose in a case.

**Incautenation** (*in-kat-e-nā-shun*), *n.* act of linking together.

**Incautious** (*in-kaw'shus*), *a.* incautiously.

**Incautiously** (*in-kaw'shus-ly*), *ad.* without caution; heedlessly.

**Incendiarism** (*in-sen'ti-ar-izm*), *n.* crime of house-burning.

**Incendiary** (*in-sen'ti-a-rē*), *n.* one who maliciously burns a house or foments strife.

**Incense** (*in'sens*), *n.* perfume exhaled by fire;—*v. t.* to

perfuse with incense or odors. (ritate).

**Incense** (*in-sens'*), *v. t.* to irritate.

**Incentive** (*in-sen'tiv*), *a.* inciting; encouraging;—*n.* that which encourages.

**Inception** (*in-sep'shun*), *n.* a beginning.

**Inceptive** (*in-sep'tiv*), *a.* beginning.

**Incertitude** (*in-sēr'ti-tūd*), *n.* uncertainty.

**Incessancy** (*in-ses'an-si*), *n.* uninterrupted continuance.

**Incessant** (*in-ses'ant*), *a.* unceasing.

**Incessantly** (*in-ses'ant-ly*), *ad.* without intermission.

**Incest** (*in'sest*), *n.* cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

**Incestuous** (*in-ses'tū-us*), *a.* consisting in or guilty of incest.

**Inch** (*inch*), *n.* part of a foot.

**Inchoate** (*in'kō-āt*), *a.* begun.

**Incidence** (*in'si-lens*), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.

**Incident** (*in'si-dent*), *a.* falling on;—*n.* that which happens.

**Incidental** (*in-si-dent'al*), *a.* incidental.

**Incidentally** (*in-si-dent'al-ly*), *ad.* by accident.

**Incinerate** (*in-sin'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to burn to ashes.

**Incipency** (*in-sip'i-en-si*), *n.* beginning.

**Incipient** (*in-sip'i-ent*), *a.* beginning.

**Incision** (*in-sizh'un*), *n.* a cut; a wound.

**Incisive** (*in-sizh'in*), *a.* cutting.

**Incisor** (*in-sizh'ēr*), *n.* a cutter; a fore-tooth.

**Incisory** (*in-sizh'ō-rē*), *a.* having the quality of cutting.

**Incitant** (*in-si'tant*), *n.* that which incites to action.

**Incitation** (*in-si-tāt-shun*), *n.* incitement; incentive.

**Incite** (*in-si't*), *v. t.* to move or rouse to action.

**Incitement** (*in-si'tment*), *n.* that which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.

**Incivility** (*in-si-vil'i-ty*), *n.* want of civility; disrespect.

**Incivily** (*in-si-vil'i-ly*), *ad.* rudeness.

**Inclemency** (*in-klen'en-si*), *a.* severe, as applied to weather.

**Inclinable** (*in-klīn'a-bl*), *a.* leaning.

**Inclination** (*in-kla-nā'shun*), *n.* a leaning; tendency; disposition.

**Incline** (*in-klin'*), *v. t. or i.* to lean; to bend; to feel disposed.

**Inclose** (*in-kloz'*), *v. t.* to surround; to enclose.

**Inclosure** (*in-klo'zhur*), *n.* a place inclosed.

**Include** (*in-klūd'*), *v. t.* to comprehend; to comprise.

**Inclusion** (*in-klū'zhun*), *n.* act of including.

**Inclusive** (*in-klū'siv*), *a.* comprehending; inclosing.

**Incognito** (*in-kog'ni-tō*), *ad.* in disguise; in private.

**Incognizable** (*in-kog'ni-zā-bl* or *in-kon'fēzā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished.

**Incoherence** (*in-kō-hēr'ens*), *n.* want of connection.

**Incoherent** (*in-kō-hēr'ent*), *a.* not connected.

**Incoherently** (*in-kō-hēr'ent-li*), *ad.* without coherence.

**Incombustibility** (*in-kombust-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being incombustible.

**Incombustible** (*in-kombust-i-bl*), *a.* that will not burn.

**Income** (*in'kum*), *n.* rent; revenue.

**Incommensurate** (*in-kommēn'shūr-rāt*), *a.* not of equal extent.

**Incommode** (*in-kom-mōd'*), *v. t.* to give inconvenience to.

**Inconvenient** (*in-kon-mō'di-us*), *a.* inconvenient; unsuitable.

**Incommunicative** (*in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv*), *a.* not free to impart.

**Incomparable** (*in-kom'para-bl*), *a.* that admits no comparison.

**Incomparably** (*in-kom'para-bl*), *ad.* beyond comparison.

**Incompassionate** (*in-kompash'un-āt*), *a.* void of pity.

**Incompatibility** (*in-kompat-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* irreconcilable inconsistency.

**Incompatible** (*in-kom-pat-i-bl*), *a.* irreconcilably inconsistent.

**Incompetence** (*in-kōm'pētens*), *n.* inability; want of means or of legal power; incapability.

**Incompetent** (*in-kom'pētent*), *a.* not competent.

**Incomplete** (*in-kom-plēt'*), *a.* not finished.

**Incompleteness** (*in-kom-plēt'nes*), *n.* unfinished state.

**Incompliant** (*in-kom-pli'ant*), *a.* not disposed to comply.

**Incomprehensible** (*in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl*), *a.* that cannot be understood.

**Incomprehensibly** (*in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be intelligible.

**Incompressible** (*in-kom-pres-i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be compressed.

**Inconceivable** (*in-kon-sēv'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be conceived.

**Inconceivably** (*in-kon-sēv'ā-bl*), *ad.* beyond comprehension.

**Inconclusive** (*in-kon-klū'siv*), *a.* not determining a question.

**Incongruent** (*in-kong'grōd-ent*), *a.* inconsistent.

**Incongruity** (*in-kong'grōd-i-ti*), *n.* unsuitableness.

**Incongruous** (*in-kong'grōd-us*), *a.* not consistent.

**Inconsequent** (*in-kon'sēkwent*), *a.* without regular influence.

**Inconsiderable** (*in-kon-sid'ēr-ā-bl*), *a.* of small amount or importance; trifling.

**Inconsiderate** (*in-kon-sid'ēr-āt*), *a.* heedless.

**Inconsiderately** (*in-kon-sid'ēr-āt-li*), *ad.* heedlessly; without thought.

**Consideration** (*in-kon-si-l'ēr-s'hun*), *n.* want of consideration.

**Inconsistency** (*in-kon-sist-ēn-si*), *n.* want of agreement; incongruity.

**Inconsistent** (*in-kon-sist-ent*), *a.* incongruous; unsuitable.

**Inconsistently** (*in-kon-sist-ent-li*), *ad.* incongruously.

**Inconsolable** (*in-kon-sōl'ā-bl*), *a.* not admitting comfort; not to be consoled.

**Inconsolably** (*in-kon-sōl'ā-bl*), *ad.* so as not to admit comfort.

**Inconspicuous** (*in-kon-spik'u-us*), *a.* not conspicuous; not prominent.

**Inconstancy** (*in-kon'stan-si*), *n.* fickleness.

**Inconstant** (*in-kon'stant*), *a.* subject to change of opinion or purpose.

**Incontestable** (*in-kon-test'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be disputed.

**Incontinence** (*in-kon'ti-nens*), *n.* unchastity.

**Incontinent** (*in-kon'ti-nent*), *a.* unchaste.

**Incontinently** (*in-kon'ti-nent-li*), *ad.* without self-control; immediately.

**Incontrovertible** (*in-kon-trō-vērt'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be disputed.

**Inconvenience** (*in-kon-vent'yens*), *n.* unfitness.

**Inconvenient** (*in-kon-vēn'yent*), *a.* incommodious; unfit.

**Incorporate** (*in-kor'pō-rā*), *v. t. or i.* to form into a body; to unite.

**Incorporation** (*in-kor-pō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of incorporating.

**Incorporeal** (*in-kor-pō-rē-āl*), *a.* not consisting of matter; not material.

**Incorrect** (*in-kor-rekt'*), *a.* inaccurate; containing faults.

**Incorrectly** (*in-kor-rekt-li*), *ad.* inaccurately.

**Incorrectness** (*in-kor-rekt'nes*), *n.* want of accuracy.

**Incorrigible** (*in-kor-ri-jī-bl*), *a.* bad beyond correction or reform.

**Incorrigibly** (*in-kor-ri-jī-bl*), *ad.* beyond hope of amendment.

**Incorrodible** (*in-kor-rōd'i-bl*), *a.* not corrodible or able to be rusted.

**Incorrupt** (*in-kor-rup't*), *a.* free from corruption; honest.

**Incorruptibility** (*in-kor-rup-t-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being incorruptible.

**Incorruptible** (*in-kor-rup-t-i-bl*), *a.* that can be corrupted.

**Incorruption** (*in-kor-rup'shun*), *n.* exemption from decay.

**Incrassate** (*in-kras'āt*), *v. t.* to make thick.

**Incrassation** (*in-kras-ā'shun*), *n.* act of making thick.

## INCREASE

143

## INDIFFERENCE

**Increase** (*in-kreēs'*), *v. t.* to grow; — *v. t.* to cause to grow.

**Increase** (*in'kreēs*), *n.* augmentation; produce.

**Incredibility** (*in-kred-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of being incredible.

**Incredible** (*in-kred'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be believed.

**Incredibly** (*in-kred'i-blī*), *ad.* so as not to deserve belief.

**Incredulity** (*in-kre-dū'l-i-ti*), *n.* indisposition to believe.

**Incredulous** (*in-kred'ū-lus*), *a.* not believing.

**Increment** (*in'krē-ment*), *n.* increase.

**Incrément** (*in-kres'ent*), *a.* growing.

**Incrust** (*in-krust'*), *v. t.* to cover with a crust.

**Incrustation** (*in-krus-tū-shun*), *n.* act of incrusting; a hard coat.

**Incubate** (*in'kū-bāt*), *v. t.* to sit on, as eggs.

**Incubation** (*in-kū-bā'ti-shun*), *n.* act of sitting on eggs.

**Incubus** (*in'kū-bus*), *n.* nightmare; any oppressive influence.

**Inculcate** (*in-kul'kāt*), *v. t.* to enforce or urge.

**Inculcation** (*in-kul-kā'ti-shun*), *n.* act of inculcating.

**Inculpable** (*in-kul'pa-bl*), *a.* not blamable; without fault.

**Inculpate** (*in-kul'pāt*), *v. t.* to censure.

**Inculpatory** (*in-kul'pa-to-ri*), *a.* imputing blame.

**Incumbency** (*in-kum'ben-si*), *n.* the possession of an office.

**Incumbent** (*in-kum'ben-ti*), *n.* one who has a benefice or an office; — *a.* imposed as a duty; lying upon.

**Incur** (*in-kur'*), *v. t.* to become liable to.

**Incurable** (*in-kūr'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be cured.

**Incurably** (*in-kūr'ā-blī*), *ad.* so as to be incurable.

**Incurious** (*in-kūr'us*), *a.* not having curiosity.

**Incursion** (*in-kur'shun*), *n.* an inroad; invasion.

**Incursive** (*in-kur'siv*), *a.* pertaining to or making an incursion.

**Incurvate** (*in-kur'vāt*), *v. t.* to make crooked; — *a.* bent or curved inward.

**Incurvation** (*in-kur-vāt'*), *n.*

*shun*, *n.* act of bending; crookedness.

**Indebted** (*in-del'ted'*), *a.* being indebtedness.

**Indebtedness** (*in-del'ted-nes*), *n.* state of being in debt.

**Indecency** (*in-dē'sen-si*), *n.* that which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.

**Indecent** (*in-dē'sent*), *a.* offensive to delicacy.

**Indecently** (*in-dē'sent-lī*), *ad.* so as to offend delicacy.

**Indecipherable** (*in-dē-sī'fēr-ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be deciphered.

**Indecision** (*in-dē-sizh'un*), *n.* want of decision.

**Indecisive** (*in-dē-sī'siv*), *a.* not decisive.

**Indeclinable** (*in-dē-klin'ā-bl*), *a.* not varied in termination.

**Indecorous** (*in-dē-kō'rus* or *in-dek'ō-rus*), *a.* violating good manners.

**Indecorum** (*in-dē-kō'rum*), *n.* impropriety of conduct.

**Indeed** (*in-dēd'*), *ad.* in fact; in truth.

**Indefatigable** (*in-dē-fat'i-gā-bl*), *a.* not yielding to fatigue.

**Indefatigably** (*in-dē-fat'i-gā-blī*), *ad.* without weariness.

**Indefeasible** (*in-dē-fē'zī-bl*), *a.* that cannot be defeated.

**Indefensible** (*in-dē-fen'sī-bl*), *a.* that cannot be defended.

**Indefinite** (*in-dēf'i-nit*), *a.* not precise.

**Indefinitely** (*in-dēf'i-nit-lī*), *ad.* without limitation.

**Indefiniteness** (*in-dēf'i-nit-nes*), *n.* quality of being indefinite.

**Indelible** (*in-del'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be blotted out.

**Indelibly** (*in-del'i-blī*), *ad.* so as not to be effaced.

**Indelicacy** (*in-del'i-kā-si*), *n.* want of delicacy.

**Indelicate** (*in-del'i-kāt*), *a.* offensive to purity.

**Indelicately** (*in-del'i-kāt-lī*), *ad.* indecently.

**Indemnification** (*in-dem-ni-fī-kā'shun*), *n.* reimbursement of loss.

**Indemnify** (*in-dem-ni-fī*), *v. t.* to secure against loss; to make good.

**Indemnity** (*in-dem-ni-ti*), *n.*

security against loss or penalty.

**Indent** (*in-dent'*), *v. t.* to notch; to bind to service; — *n.* a notch in the margin.

**Indentation** (*in-dent-tā'shun*), *n.* a cut; notch.

**Indenture** (*in-dent'ūr*), *n.* a written covenant or deed.

**Independence** (*in-dē-pend-ens*), *n.* exemption from control.

**Independent** (*in-dē-pend-ent*), *a.* not relying on others; not subject to control.

**Indescribable** (*in-dē-skrī'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be described.

**Indestructible** (*in-dē-strukt'i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be destroyed.

**Indeterminable** (*in-dē-tēr-mi-nā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be determined.

**Indeterminate** (*in-dē-tēr-mi-nāt*), *a.* indefinite.

**Indevout** (*in-dē-vout'*), *a.* not devout.

**Index** (*in'deks*), *n.* something that points; table of contents; — *pl.* Indexes or Indices.

**Indiaman** (*ind'yā-man* or *in'di-a-man*), *n.* a large ship in the India trade.

**Indian** (*ind'yān* or *in'di-an*), *a.* pertaining to the Indies or to the aborigines of America; — *n.* a native of the Indies; one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

**India-rubber** (*ind'yā* or *in'di-a-rub'ēr*), *n.* caoutchouc, often used for rubbing out pencil-marks.

**Indicant** (*in'di-kant*), *a.* showing.

**Indicate** (*in'di-kāt*), *v. t.* to show.

**Indication** (*in-di-kā'shun*), *n.* any thing indicative; token.

**Indicative** (*in-dik'ā-tiv*), *a.* pointing out.

**Indicator** (*in'di-kā-tēr*), *n.* he who or that which shows.

**Indict** (*in-dit'*), *v. t.* to present for judicial trial.

**Indictable** (*in-dit'ā-bl*), *a.* subject to indictment.

**Indictment** (*in-dit'ment*), *n.* accusation by a grand jury.

**Indictive** (*in-dik'tiv*), *a.* proclaimed.

**Indifference** (*in-dif'ēr-ens*),



*n.* impartiality; unconcernedness.  
**Indifferent** (*in-dif'ér-ent*), *a.* impartial; not good.  
**Indifferently** (*in-dif'ér-ent-ly*), *ad.* tolerably.  
**Indigence** (*in-di-jens*), *n.* poverty.  
**Indigenous** (*in-di-jé-nus*), *a.* native to a country.  
**Indigent** (*in-di-jent*), *a.* needy; poor.  
**Indigestible** (*in-di-jest'í-bl*), *a.* that cannot be digested.  
**Indigestion** (*in-di-jest'ion*), *n.* want of digestive powers.  
**Indignant** (*in-dig'nant*), *a.* inflamed with anger.  
**Indignation** (*in-dig-ná'shun*), *n.* anger with contempt.  
**Indignity** (*in-dig-ní-ti*), *n.* insult; contemptuous conduct.  
**Indigo** (*in-di-gó*), *n.* a blue dye obtained from the leaves of certain Indian plants.  
**Indirect** (*in-di-rekt'*), *a.* not direct.  
**Indirection** (*in-di-rek'shun*), *n.* oblique course or means.  
**Indirectly** (*in-di-rekt'ly*), *ad.* not directly.  
**Indirectness** (*in-di-rekt'nes*), *n.* obliquity.  
**Indiscernible** (*in-dis-zérn'í-bl*), *a.* that is not visible.  
**Indiscreet** (*in-dis-kret'*), *a.* injudicious.  
**Indiscreetly** (*in-dis-kret'ly*), *ad.* without prudence.  
**Indiscretion** (*in-dis-kresh'un*), *n.* imprudence; folly.  
**Indiscriminate** (*in-dis-krim'í-nat*), *a.* not making a distinction.  
**Indiscriminately** (*in-dis-krim'í-nat-ly*), *ad.* without distinction.  
**Indiscrimination** (*in-dis-krim'í-ná'shun*), *n.* want of distinction.  
**Indispensable** (*in-dis-pen'sa-bl*), *a.* not to be dispensed with; necessary.  
**Indispensably** (*in-dis-pen'sa-bl*), *ad.* necessarily.  
**Indispouse** (*in-dis-pó-zé*), *v. t.* to disunite.  
**Indisposition** (*in-dis-pó-zish'un*), *n.* disinclination; sickness.  
**Indisputable** (*in-dis-pú-ta-bl*), *a.* that cannot be controverted.

**Indisputably** (*in-dis-pú-ta-bl*), *ad.* without question.  
**Indissoluble** (*in-dis'so-lú-bl*), *a.* not capable of being melted; binding.  
**Indissolubly** (*in-dis'so-lú-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be dissolved.  
**Indissolvable** (*in-dis-zolv'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be dissolved.  
**Indistinct** (*in-dis-tíngkt'*), *a.* confused; obscure.  
**Indistinctly** (*in-dis-tíngkt'ly*), *ad.* not clearly.  
**Indistinctness** (*in-dis-tíngkt'nes*), *n.* want of distinctness or clearness.  
**Indistinguishable** (*in-dis-tíngt'guish-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be distinguished.  
**Indite** (*in-dít'*), *v. t.* to compose in writing; to dictate.  
**Inditement** (*in-dít'ment*), *n.* act of inditing.  
**Individual** (*in-di-ríd'ú-al*), *a.* single; numerically one; — *n.* a single person or thing.  
**Individuality** (*in-di-ríd'ú-al'í-ti*), *n.* separate existence; distinctive character.  
**Individualize** (*in-di-ríd'ú-al-íz*), *v. t.* to distinguish each individual from all others.  
**Individualism** (*in-di-ríd'ú-al-izm*), *n.* individual existence or essence.  
**Individually** (*in-di-ríd'ú-al-ly*), *ad.* singly.  
**Indivisible** (*in-di-ríz'í-bl*), *a.* that cannot be divided.  
**Indocile** (*in-dos'í-l*), *a.* not teachable.  
**Indoctrinate** (*in-dok'tri-nát*), *v. t.* to instruct in principles.  
**Indoctrination** (*in-dok'tri-ná'shun*), *n.* instruction.  
**Indolence** (*in-dó-lens*), *n.* habitual idleness.  
**Indolent** (*in-dó-lenú*), *a.* habitually idle. [listlessly.  
**Indolently** (*in-dó-lenú-ly*), *ad.*  
**Indomitable** (*in-dom'í-ta-bl*), *a.* that cannot be subdued; untamable; invincible.  
**Indorse** (*in-dors'*), *v. t.* to write one's name on the back of a paper; to assign by indorsement; to sanction.  
**Indorsee** (*in-dor-sé*), *n.* one to whom a note is indorsed.  
**Indorser** (*in-dors'é-r*), *n.* one who indorses a note or bill.

**Indorsement** (*in-dors'ment*), *n.* a writing on the back of a note; sanction.  
**Indubitable** (*in-dú'bi-ta-bl*), *a.* admitting no doubt.  
**Indubitably** (*in-dú'bi-ta-bl*), *ad.* certainly.  
**Induce** (*in-dús'*), *v. t.* to lead by persuasion.  
**Inducement** (*in-dús'ment*), *n.* any thing which induces.  
**Inducible** (*in-dús'í-bl*), *a.* that may be induced.  
**Induct** (*in-duk't*), *v. t.* to bring in; to introduce.  
**Inductile** (*in-duk'tí-l*), *a.* not capable of being drawn.  
**Inductility** (*in-duk-tí-l'í-ti*), *n.* incapacity of being extended by drawing.  
**Induction** (*in-duk'shun*), *n.* introduction; inference or conclusion.  
**Inductive** (*in-duk'tív*), *a.* leading to inference.  
**Inductively** (*in-duk'tív-ly*), *ad.* by induction or inference. [to clothe.  
**Indue** (*in-dú'*), *v. t.* to invest;  
**Indulge** (*in-dul'jé*), *v. t.* and *i.* to gratify; to humor; to permit; to enjoy; to yield to the enjoyment of.  
**Indulgence** (*in-dul'jens*), *n.* forbearance or restraint.  
**Indulgent** (*in-dul'jent*), *a.* yielding to wishes.  
**Indulgently** (*in-dul'jent-ly*), *ad.* with indulgence.  
**Indurate** (*in-dú-rát*), *v. i.* or *t.* to harden.  
**Induration** (*in-dú-rá'shun*), *n.* act of hardening.  
**Industrial** (*in-dus'tri-al*), *a.* consisting in industry.  
**Industrious** (*in-dus'tri-us*), *a.* habitually diligent.  
**Industriously** (*in-dus'tri-us-ly*), *ad.* diligently.  
**Industry** (*in-dus'tri*), *n.* constant diligence; assiduity.  
**Indwelling** (*in-duel'ing*), *a.* residing within; — *n.* residence within.  
**Inebriate** (*in-é-bri-át*), *v. t.* to make drunk; — *n.* an habitual drunkard.  
**Inebriation** (*in-é-bri-á't'ion*), *n.* drunkenness.  
**Inebriety** (*in-é-brí'e-ti*), *n.* drunkenness.  
**Inedited** (*in-éd'it-ed*), *a.* unpublished.  
**Ineffable** (*in-ef'a-bl*), *a.* not

to be expressed; unspeakable. (in-express-ibly).  
**Ineffably** (in-ef-'a-bly), *ad.*  
**Ineffaceable** (in-ef-'ās'a-bly), *a.* that cannot be effaced.  
**Ineffective** (in-ef-'fekt'iv), *a.* producing no effect; useless.  
**Ineffectual** (in-ef-'fekt'ū-ad), *a.* not producing effect.  
**Ineffectually** (in-ef-'fekt'ū-ad-ly), *ad.* without effect.  
**Ineffacious** (in-ef-'fē-kā'sh-us), *a.* not producing effect.  
**Inefficiency** (in-ef-'fi-ka-si), *n.* want of power to produce the effect.  
**Inefficiency** (in-ef-'fish'en-si), *n.* want of power to produce the effect.  
**Inefficient** (in-ef-'fish'ent), *a.* not efficient; not active.  
**Inefficiently** (in-ef-'fish'ent-ly), *ad.* without effect.  
**Inelegance** (in-el-'ē-gāns), *n.* want of elegance.  
**Inelegant** (in-el-'ē-gant), *a.* wanting elegance.  
**Inelegantly** (in-el-'ē-gant-ly), *ad.* without elegance.  
**Ineligibility** (in-el-i-'ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapacity of being elected to office.  
**Ineligible** (in-el-'i-'ji-bly), *a.* not capable of being elected; inexpedient. (less).  
**Inept** (in-ep'), *a.* unfit; unequal (in-ē-kwōl'it), *n.* want of equality.  
**Inequitable** (in-ek-'wi-ta-bly), *a.* not equitable.  
**Inert** (in-ert'), *a.* sluggish; inactive; slothful.  
**Inertia** (in-ert-'shi-ā), *n.* inactivity; sluggishness.  
**Inertly** (in-ert'ly), *ad.* sluggishly.  
**Inertness** (in-ert-'nes), *n.* quality of being inert.  
**Inestimable** (in-es-'ti-ma-bly), *a.* that is above price; invaluable.  
**Inestimably** (in-es-'ti-ma-bly), *ad.* so as not to be estimated.  
**Inevitable** (in-ev-'i-ta-bly), *a.* that cannot be avoided.  
**Inevitably** (in-ev-'i-ta-bly), *ad.* unavoidably.  
**Inexact** (in-egz-'akt'), *a.* not exact; incorrect.  
**Inexactness** (in-egz-'akt'nes), *n.* want of exactness.  
**Inexcusable** (in-eks-'kū's'a-bly), *a.* that cannot be excused.

**Inexcusably** (in-eks-'kū's'a-bly), *ad.* so as not to be excusable.  
**Inexertion** (in-egz-'er'shun), *n.* want of exertion.  
**Inexecution** (in-eks-'ek-ti'shun), *n.* neglect of performance.  
**Inexhausted** (in-egz-'haust'ed), *a.* not emptied.  
**Inexhaustible** (in-egz-'haust'ē-bly), *a.* that cannot be exhausted.  
**Inexistence** (in-egz-'ist'ens), *n.* want of existence.  
**Inexistent** (in-egz-'ist'ent), *a.* not existing.  
**Inexorable** (in-eks-'ō-ra-bly), *a.* not to be moved by entreaty.  
**Inexorably** (in-eks-'ō-ra-bly), *ad.* so as not to be moved by entreaty.  
**Inexpediency** (in-eks-'pē-di-en-si), *n.* want of fitness.  
**Inexpedient** (in-eks-'pē-di-ent), *a.* not suitable.  
**Inexperience** (in-eks-'pē-ri-ens), *n.* want of experience.  
**Inexpert** (in-eks-'pērt'), *a.* unskillful.  
**Inexpiable** (in-eks-'pi-a-bly), *a.* admitting no atonement.  
**Inexplicable** (in-eks-'pli-kā-bly), *a.* that cannot be explained.  
**Inexplicably** (in-eks-'pli-kā-bly), *ad.* so as not to be explained.  
**Inexpressible** (in-eks-'pres'ibly), *a.* unutterable.  
**Inexpressibly** (in-eks-'pres'ibly), *ad.* unutterably.  
**Inexpressive** (in-eks-'pres'iv), *a.* not expressive.  
**Inextinct** (in-eks-'tingkt'), *a.* not quenched or extinct.  
**Inextinguishable** (in-eks-'tingkwish-a-bly), *a.* that cannot be extinguished.  
**Inextricable** (in-eks-'tri-kā-bly), *a.* not to be disentangled.  
**Inextricably** (in-eks-'tri-kā-bly), *ad.* so as not to be extricable.  
**Infallibility** (in-fal-'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incapable of error.  
**Infallible** (in-fal-'i-bly), *a.* incapable of error or mistake.  
**Infallibly** (in-fal-'i-bly), *ad.* certainly; infallibly.  
**Infamous** (in-'fa-mus), *a.* notoriously bad; detestable.

**Infamously** (in-'fa-mus-ly), *ad.* most vilely.  
**Infamy** (in-'fa-mi), *n.* public disgrace.  
**Infancy** (in-'fan-si), *n.* the first part of life; the beginning. { babe.  
**Infant** (in-'fan), *n.* a young  
**Infanticide** (in-'fant'i-sid), *n.* the murder of the murderer of an infant.  
**Infantile** (in-'fan-til), } *a.*  
**Infantile** (in-'fan-tin), } pertaining to infants.  
**Infantry** (in-'fant-ri), *n.* foot soldiers.  
**Infatuate** (in-fat-'ū-āt), *v. t.* to affect with folly.  
**Infatuation** (in-fat-'ū-ā'shun), *n.* deprivation of reason.  
**Infatigable** (in-fat-'ig-a-bly), *a.* that cannot be done.  
**Infect** (in-'fekt'), *v. t.* to taint with disease.  
**Infection** (in-'fek'shun), *n.* morbid matter that communicates disease.  
**Infectious** (in-'fek'sh-us), *a.* that may communicate disease.  
**Infectiously** (in-'fek'sh-us-ly), *ad.* by infection.  
**Infecund** (in-'fek'und), *a.* unfruitful.  
**Infecundity** (in-fē-'kum'di-ti), *n.* barrenness; unfruitfulness.  
**Infelicitious** (in-fē-'lis'i-tus), *a.* not felicitous; unhappy.  
**Infelicity** (in-fē-'lis'i-ti), *n.* unhappiness.  
**Infer** (in-'fer'), *v. t.* to deduce as a fact or consequence.  
**Inferable** (in-'fer'a-bly), *a.* that may be inferred.  
**Inference** (in-'fer-ens), *n.* deduction from premises.  
**Inferential** (in-'fer-en'shal), *a.* deducible by inferences.  
**Inferior** (in-'fē-ri-ēr), *a.* lower in age or place or value; — *n.* one who is lower in age or place.  
**Inferiority** (in-'fē-ri-ōr-i-ti), *n.* a lower state.  
**Infernal** (in-'fēr-nal), *a.* pertaining to hell; — *n.* an inhabitant of hell.  
**Infertile** (in-'fēr-til), *a.* unfruitful; barren.  
**Infertility** (in-'fēr-til'i-ti), *n.* unfruitfulness; barrenness.  
**Infest** (in-'fest'), *v. t.* to disturb; to annoy.

**Infidel** (*in-fi-del*), *a.* not believing in the Scriptures; unbelieving; — *n.* one who denies the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.

**Infidelity** (*in-fi-del'i-ti*), *n.* disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.

**Infiltrate** (*in-fil-trät*), *v. t.* to enter by the pores.

**Infiltration** (*in-fil-trä'shun*), *n.* act of entering the pores.

**Infinite** (*in-fi-nit*), *a.* boundless; immense.

**Infinitely** (*in-fi-nit-ly*), *ad.* without limit or end.

**Infiniteness** (*in-fi-nit-nes*), *n.* boundless extent.

**Infinitesimal** (*in-fin-i-tes'i-nul*), *a.* infinitely small.

**Infinitive** (*in-fin-i-tiv*), *a.* without limitation of person or number. [*infinitum*]

**Infinitude** (*in-fin-i-tüd*), *n.* infinity.

**Infinity** (*in-fin-i-ti*), *n.* unlimited extent or number.

**Infirm** (*in-fēr-nū*), *a.* weak; sickly.

**Infirmity** (*in-fēr-m'a-ri*), *n.* a place to lodge and nurse the sick.

**Infirmity** (*in-fēr-m'i-ti*), *n.* weakness; failing.

**Infirmly** (*in-fēr-m'ly*), *a.* in a weak or feeble manner.

**Infix** (*in-fiks*), *v. t.* to fix deep.

**Inflame** (*in-flām*), *v. t.* to set on fire; to excite.

**Inflammability** (*in-flam-a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* susceptibility of taking fire.

**Inflammable** (*in-flam'a-bl*), *a.* easily set on fire.

**Inflammation** (*in-flam-ä'shun*), *n.* a setting on fire; a redness and swelling.

**Inflammatory** (*in-flam'a-to-ri*), *a.* showing inflammation.

[*swell*]; to puff up.

**Inflate** (*in-flät*), *v. t.* to inflate.

[*in-flu'shun*], *n.* a swelling with wind or vanity.

[*bend*]; to modulate.

**Infect** (*in-fekt'*), *v. t.* to infect.

[*in-flek'shun*], *n.* act of bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice. [*to bend*].

**Infective** (*in-flek'tiv*), *a.* able to infect.

**Inflexibility** (*in-fleks-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.

**Inflexible** (*in-fleks'i-bl*), *a.* immovably stiff.

**Inflexibly** (*in-fleks'i-bl-ly*), *ad.* with firmness; firmly.

**Inflict** (*in-flikt'*), *v. t.* to lay or bring on.

**Infliction** (*in-flikt'shun*), *n.* the act of inflicting; punishment.

[*ing* to inflict].

**Inflective** (*in-flikt'iv*), *a.* tending to inflect.

**Inflorescence** (*in-flō-ves'ens*), *n.* mode of flowering.

**Influence** (*in-flū-ens*), *n.* moving or directing power; — *v. t.* to move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

**Influential** (*in-flū-en'shal*), *a.* exerting influence or power.

**Influentially** (*in-flū-en'shal-ly*), *ad.* so as to influence.

**Influenza** (*in-flū-en'zä*), *n.* an epidemic catarrh.

**Influx** (*in-fluks*), *n.* act of flowing in.

**Infold** (*in-föld*), *v. t.* to involve; to wrap.

**Inform** (*in-form*), *v. t.* to tell; to acquaint with.

**Informal** (*in-for'mal*), *a.* wanting form; irregular.

**Informality** (*in-for-mal'i-ti*), *n.* want of usual forms.

**Informally** (*in-for'mal-ly*), *ad.* without the usual forms.

**Informant** (*in-form'ant*), *n.* one who tells.

**Information** (*in-for-mä'shun*), *n.* notice given; intelligence; knowledge.

**Informing** (*in-form'ing*), *n.* one who tells.

**Infraction** (*in-frak'shun*), *n.* breach; violation.

**Infrangible** (*in-fran'gi-bl*), *a.* that cannot be broken.

**Infrequency** (*in-frē'kwens-si*), *n.* uncommonness.

**Inrequent** (*in-frē'kwent*), *a.* not usual; rare.

**Infringe** (*in-frinj'*), *v. t.* to break, as contracts; to violate.

**Infringement** (*in-frinj'ment*), *n.* violation.

**Infuriate** (*in-fū-ri-ät*), *v. t.* to enrage; — *a.* like a fury.

**Infuse** (*in-füz*), *v. t.* to pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

**Infusibility** (*in-fū-zi-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.

**Infusible** (*in-fū-zi-bl*), *a.* that

may be infused; that cannot be made liquid.

**Infusion** (*in-fū'zhun*), *n.* act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.

**Infusoria** (*in-fū-sō-ri-ä*), *n. pl.* microscopic animals inhabiting water containing decaying matter.

**Ingenere** (*in-jen'er-ät*), *v. t.* to produce within; — *a.* inborn; innate.

**Ingenious** (*in-jen'yus*), *a.* possessed of genius; skillful.

**Ingeniously** (*in-jen'yus-ly*), *ad.* with ingeniousness.

**Ingenuity** (*in-jen-ü-i-ti*), *n.* ready invention; skill.

**Ingenuous** (*in-jen'u-us*), *a.* free from reserve or dissimulation.

**Ingenuously** (*in-jen'ü-us-ly*), *ad.* candidly.

**Ingenuousness** (*in-jen'u-us-nes*), *n.* candor.

**Inglorious** (*in-glō-ri-us*), *a.* bringing no glory; disgraceful. [*ad.* without glory].

**Ingloriously** (*in-glō-ri-us-ly*), *ad.* without glory.

**Ingot** (*in-got*), *n.* a bar or wedge of metal.

**Ingraft** (*in-gräft*), *v. t.* to insert a scion in a stock.

**Ingraftment** (*in-gräft'ment*), *n.* act of ingrafting; a scion.

**Ingrain** (*in-grän*), *v. t.* to dye before manufacture.

**Ingrate** (*in-grät*), *n.* an ungrateful person.

**Ingratitude** (*in-grät'i-tüd*), *n.* want of a sense of favors.

**Ingratiate** (*in-grät'ä-ti*), *v. t.* to get one's self into favor.

**Ingratitute** (*in-grät'i-tüd*), *n.* want of a sense of favors.

**Ingratitute** (*in-grät'i-tüd*), *n.* want of a sense of favors.

**Ingress** (*in-gres*), *n.* entrance.

**Ingression** (*in-gresh'un*), *n.* act of entering.

**Inguinal** (*in-gui-nal*), *a.* pertaining to the groin.

**Ingulf** (*in-gulf*), *v. t.* to swallow up in a gulf.

**Ingurgitate** (*in-gur'gi-tät*), *v. t.* to swallow greedily; to drink largely.

**Inhabit** (*in-hab'it*), *v. t.* to dwell; to live in; — *v. i.* to dwell or abide.

**Inhabitable** (*in-hab'it-a-bl*), *a.* that may be inhabited.

**Inhabitaney** (*in-hab'it-an-si*), *n.* legal residence.

**Inhabitant** (*in-hab'it-ant*), *n.* a dweller.

**Inhabitation** (in-hab-ĭ-tā-shun), *n.* act of residence.  
**Inhale** (in-hāl'), *v. t.* to draw into the lungs.  
**Inharmonious** (in-hār-mō-ni-us), *a.* unmusical.  
**Inhere** (in-her'), *v. i.* to be fixed in.  
**Inherence** (in-hēr-ens), *n.* existence in something else.  
**Inherent** (in-hēr-ent), *a.* existing in something; innate.  
**Inherently** (in-hēr-ent-ly), *ad.* by inherence.  
**Inherit** (in-her-ĭt'), *v. t.* to take by inheritance.  
**Inheritable** (in-her-ĭt-ā-b'l), *a.* that may be inherited.  
**Inheritance** (in-her-ĭt-ā-s), *n.* a hereditary estate.  
**Inheritor** (in-her-ĭt-ēr), *n.* a man who inherits.  
**Inheritrix** (in-her-ĭt-riks), *n.* a female who inherits.  
**Inhesion** (in-hē-shun), *n.* state of inhering.  
**Inhibit** (in-hīb-ĭt'), *v. t.* to restrain; to check; to prohibit.  
**Inhibition** (in-hīb-ĭt-sh'un), *n.* act of prohibiting; restraint.  
**Inhospitable** (in-hos-pi-tā-b'l), *ad.* not hospitably.  
**Inhospitality** (in-hos-pi-tāl-ĭ-ti), *n.* want of hospitality.  
**Inhuman** (in-hū-man), *a.* barbarous; cruel.  
**Inhumanity** (in-hū-man-ĭ-ti), *n.* barbarity.  
**Inhumanly** (in-hū-man-ly), *ad.* barbarously.  
**Inhumation** (in-hū-mā-shun), *n.* act of burying.  
**Inhume** (in-hū-m'), *v. t.* to inter.  
**Initial** (in-ĭn-ĭ-ā), *a.* unimically (in-ĭn-ĭ-tāl-ĭ), *ad.* in an unfriendly manner.  
**Inimitable** (in-ĭn-ĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* that cannot be imitated.  
**Inimitably** (in-ĭn-ĭ-tā-b-ly), *ad.* beyond imitation.  
**Iniquitous** (in-ĭ-ŭi-tūs), *a.* characterized by great injustice; wicked.  
**Iniquity** (in-ĭ-ŭi-ti), *n.* injustice; crime.  
**Initial** (in-ĭsh-ā), *a.* first;—*n.* the first letter of a name.  
**Initiate** (in-ĭsh-ā-tū), *v. t.* to instruct in rudiments; to introduce.

**Initiation** (in-ĭsh-ā-tū-shun), *n.* instruction in first principles.  
**Initiative** (in-ĭsh-ā-tiv), *a.* serving to initiate.  
**Initiatory** (in-ĭsh-ā-to-ri), *a.* tending to initiate; introductory.  
**Inject** (in-jekt'), *v. t.* to throw  
**Injection** (in-jek-shun), *n.* act of throwing in; a clyster.  
**Injudicious** (in-jū-dish-us), *a.* not wise.  
**Injudiciously** (in-jū-dish-us-ly), *ad.* without judgment.  
**Injunction** (in-jung-k'shun), *n.* command; order.  
**Injure** (in-jūr), *v. t.* to hurt; to damage.  
**Injurious** (in-jū-ri-us), *a.* hurtful.  
**Injuriouly** (in-jū-ri-us-ly), *ad.* hurtfully.  
**Injury** (in-jū-ri), *n.* hurt; detraction.  
**Injustice** (in-jus-tis), *n.* injury to rights.  
**Ink** (ing), *n.* a fluid used in writing and printing, etc.;—*v. t.* to mark with ink.  
**Inking** (ing-k'ing), *n.* a hint; desire.  
**Inkstand** (ing-k'stand), *n.* a vessel to hold ink.  
**Inland** (in-land), *a.* remote from the sea.  
**Inlay** (in-lī'), *v. t.* to ornament with insertions of pieces of ivory, pearls, etc.  
**Inlay** (in-lā), *n.* pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid.  
**Inlet** (in-let), *n.* passage into a bay.  
**Inly** (in-ly), *ad.* internally.  
**Inmate** (in-māt), *n.* one who lives in the same house.  
**Inmost** (in-mōst), *a.* deepest within.  
**Inn** (in), *n.* a house of entertainment for travelers.  
**Innate** (in-nāt, or in-nāt'), *a.* inborn; natural.  
**Innately** (in-nāt-ly), *ad.* naturally.  
**Innateness** (in-nāt-ness), *n.* the quality of being innate.  
**Inner** (in-ēr), *a.* interior; further inward.  
**Innermost** (in-ēr-mōst), *a.* deepest or furthest within.  
**Innholder** (in-hōld-ēr), *n.* a possessor.  
**Innkeeper** (in-kēp-ēr), *n.* one who keeps an inn.



**Inning** (in-ing), *n.* ingathering of grain; the turn for using the bat in ball, etc.  
**Innocence** (in-nō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt.  
**Innocent** (in-nō-sent), *a.* free from guilt; pure; harmless.  
**Innocently** (in-nō-sent-ly), *ad.* harmlessly.  
**Innocuous** (in-nok-ū-us), *a.* harmless.  
**Innovate** (in-nō-vāt), *v. t.* or *i.* to introduce novelties.  
**Innovation** (in-nō-vā-shun), *n.* introduction of novelties.  
**Innovator** (in-nō-vā-tēr), *n.* one who innovates.  
**Innoxious** (in-nok-shus), *a.* harmless; innocent.  
**Innoxiously** (in-nok-shus-ly), *ad.* innocently.  
**Innuendo** (in-nū-en-dō), *n.* a side hint.  
**Innumerable** (in-nū-mēr-ā-b'l), *a.* that cannot be numbered.  
**Innumerably** (in-nū-mēr-ā-b-ly), *ad.* beyond number.  
**Innutrition** (in-nū-trish'un), *n.* want of nourishment.  
**Innutritious** (in-nū-trish-us), *a.* not nourishing.  
**Inoculate** (in-ok-ū-lāt), *v. t.* to insert a scion in a stock; to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.  
**Inoculation** (in-ok-ū-lā-shun), *n.* act of inoculating.  
**Inodorous** (in-ō-dēr-us), *a.* destitute of smell.  
**Inoffensive** (in-of-fen-siv), *a.* giving no offense.  
**Inoffensively** (in-of-fen-siv-ly), *ad.* without offense.  
**Inofficial** (in-of-fish-ā), *a.* not official.  
**Inofficially** (in-of-fish-ā-ly), *ad.* contrary to duty.  
**Inofficious** (in-of-fish-us), *a.* inactive.  
**Inoperative** (in-op-ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* inactive.  
**Inopportune** (in-op-por-tūn'), *a.* not seasonable.  
**Inopportunist** (in-op-por-tūn-ist), *n.* an unseasonable person.  
**Inordinacy** (in-ō-dī-nā-si), *n.* want of moderation.  
**Inordinate** (in-ō-dī-nāt), *a.* immoderate.  
**Inordinately** (in-ō-dī-nāt-ly), *ad.* immoderately; excessively.  
**Inorganic** (in-ō-gan-ĭk), *a.* void of organs.  
**Inosculate** (in-ō-kū-lāt), *v. t.* to unite, as lips in kissing.



**Inosculation** (*m-os-kū-lū'shun*), *n.* union by contact of the two extremities.

**Inquest** (*in'kwēst*), *n.* judicial inquiry.

**Inquietude** (*in-kwō'e-tūd*), *n.* a restless state of mind; uneasiness.

**Inquire** (*in-kwīr*), *v. t.* to ask about; to seek by asking.

**Inquirer** (*in-kwīr'ēr*), *n.* one who inquires. [inquiring.]

**Inquiry** (*in-kwī'rī*), *n.* act of inquisition (*in-kwī-zish'wā*), *n.* judicial inquiry.

**Inquisitional** (*in-kwī-zish'wā-l*), *a.* pertaining to inquiry.

**Inquisitive** (*in-kwīz'iv*), *a.* given to inquiry; curious.

**Inquisitively** (*in-kwīz'iv-lī*), *ad.* with curiosity.

**Inquisitiveness** (*in-kwīz'iv-tē-nēs*), *n.* busy curiosity.

**Inquisitor** (*in-kwīz'it'ēr*), *n.* a member of the inquisition.

**Inquisitorial** (*in-kwīz'it'ēr-iāl*), *a.* pertaining to inquisition. [invasion.]

**Inroad** (*in'rōd*), *n.* sudden

**Insalubrious** (*in-sa-lū'brī-us*), *a.* unhealthy.

**Insalubrity** (*in-sa-lū'brī-tī*), *n.* unwholesomeness.

**Insalutary** (*in-sal'ū-tā-rī*), *a.* unfavourable to health.

**Insane** (*in-sān'*), *a.* unsound in mind. [ly; foolishly.]

**Insanely** (*in-sān'ly*), *ad.* mad.

**Insanity** (*in-sān'ī-tī*), *n.* derangement of intellect.

**Insatiable** (*in-sā'shi-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be satisfied.

**Insatiableness** (*in-sā'shi-a-bl-nēs*), *n.* insatiable greediness.

**Insatiably** (*in-sā'shi-a-bl*), *ad.* with greediness not to be satisfied.

**Insatiate** (*in-sā'shi-āl*), *a.* not to be satisfied.

**Insatiety** (*in-sā'tī'e-tī*), *n.* insatiableness.

**Inscribe** (*in-skrīb'*), *v. t.* to write on.

**Inscription** (*in-skrīp'shun*), *n.* that which is written on something; title; address.

**Inscrutability** (*in-skrōō-lā-bīl'ī-tī*), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.

**Inscrutable** (*in-skrōō-lā-bī*), *a.* unsearchable; undiscoverable.

**Insect** (*in'sekt*), *n.* a small creeping or flying animal,

whose body appears almost divided into parts,

as the beetle, fly, bee, etc.

**Insectivorous** (*in-sek-tiv'ō-rus*), *a.* feeding on insects.

**Insecure** (*in-sē-kūr*), *a.* unsafe; not confident of safety.

**Insecurely** (*in-sē-kūr'ly*), *ad.* unsafely; with hazard.

**Insecurity** (*in-sē-kūr'ī-tī*), *n.* want of safety.

**Insensate** (*in-sen'sāt*), *a.* senseless; stupid.

**Insensibility** (*in-sen-sī-bīl'ī-tī*), *n.* want of emotion or affection.

**Insensible** (*in-sen'sī-bl*), *a.* destitute of feeling; imperceptible.

**Insensibly** (*in-sen'sī-bl*), *ad.* imperceptibly; gradually.

**Insentient** (*in-sen'shent*), *a.* not having perception.

**Inseparable** (*in-sep'a-ra-bl*), *a.* that cannot be disjointed.

**Inseparableness** (*in-sep'a-ra-bl-nēs*), *n.* quality of being inseparable.

**Inseparably** (*in-sep'a-ra-bl*), *ad.* with indissoluble union.

**Insert** (*in-sērt'*), *v. t.* to set in; to thrust in.

**Insertion** (*in-sēr'shun*), *n.* act of inserting; thing inserted.

**Insessorial** (*in-ses-sō'rī-āl*), *a.* having feet (as birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees.

**Insiccation** (*in-sik-ka'shun*), *n.* act of drying in.

**Inside** (*in'sīd*), *n.* the inner part or place. [feetful; fly.]

**Insidious** (*in-sīd'ī-ūs*), *a.* de-

**Insidiously** (*in-sīd'ī-ūs-ly*), *ad.* deceitfully.

**Insight** (*in'sī*), *n.* sight of the interior; full knowledge.

**Insignia** (*in-sīg'nī-ā*), *n. pl.* badges of distinction.

**Insignificance** (*in-sīg-nī'fī-kāns*), *n.* unimportance.

**Insignificant** (*in-sīg-nī'fī-kānt*), *a.* void of meaning; without weight of character.

**Insincere** (*in-sīn-sēr*), *a.* hypocritical; false.

**Insincerely** (*in-sīn-sēr'ly*), *ad.* hypocritically.



**Insincerity** (*in-sīn-sēr'ī-tī*), *n.* deceitfulness.

**Insinuate** (*in-sīn'ū-āl*), *v. t.* to creep in; to hint.

**Insinuation** (*in-sīn'ū-ā'shun*), *n.* act of insinuating; a hint.

**Insinuator** (*in-sīn'ū-ā-lēr*), *n.* one who insinuates.

**Insipid** (*in-sīp'īd*), *a.* void of taste; vapid.

**Insipidity** (*in-sīp'īd'ī-tī*), *n.* want of taste; want of life and spirit.

**Insipidly** (*in-sīp'īd-ly*), *ad.* without taste.

**Insipience** (*in-sīp'ī-ēns*), *n.* want of wisdom. [sist in.]

**Insist** (*in-sīst'*), *v. t.* to persist.

**Insition** (*in-sīsh'un*), *n.* insertion of a scion. [tangle.]

**Insanare** (*in-sān'ēr*), *v. t.* to en-

**Insobriety** (*in-sō-brī'e-tī*), *n.* intemperance.

**Insociable** (*in-sō'shi-a-bl*), *a.* averse to social converse; that cannot be united.

**Insolate** (*in'sō-lāt*), *v. t.* to expose to the sun's rays.

**Insolence** (*in'sō-lēns*), *n.* haughtiness.

**Insolent** (*in'sō-lēnt*), *a.* haughty.

**Insolently** (*in'sō-lēnt-ly*), *ad.* haughtily.

**Insolidity** (*in-sō-līd'ī-tī*), *n.* want of solidity.

**Insolubility** (*in-sol'ū-bīl'ī-tī*), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.

**Insoluble** (*in-sol'ū-bl*), *a.* that cannot be dissolved in a fluid.

**Insolvable** (*in-solv'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be solved or explained.

**Insolvency** (*in-solv'en-sī*), *n.* inability to pay debts.

**Insolvent** (*in-solv'en*), *a.* unable to pay debts.

**Insomuch** (*in-sō-much*), *ad.* so that.

**Inspect** (*in-spekt'*), *v. t.* to examine; to superintend.

**Inspection** (*in-spekt'shun*), *n.* examination; view.

**Inspector** (*in-spekt'ēr*), *n.* an examiner; a superintendent.

**Inspirable** (*in-spīr'a-bl*), *a.* that may be inspired.

**Inspiration** (*in-spī-rū'shun*), *n.* act of drawing in the breath; divine infusion into the mind.

**Inspiratory** (*in-spīr'ā-to-rī*), *a.* belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.  
**Inspire** (*in-spīr'*), *v. i.* to draw in breath; — *v. t.* to breathe into; to infuse; to animate supernaturally.  
**Inspirit** (*in-spīr'it*), *v. t.* to animate.  
**Inspissate** (*in-spis'it*), *v. t.* to thicken, as liquids.  
**Inspissation** (*in-spis-ā'shun*), *n.* the act of thickening.  
**Instability** (*in-sta-bil'i-ti*), *n.* inconstancy.  
**Instable** (*in-stā'bl*), *a.* inconstant; unsteady.  
**Install** (*in-stawl'*), *v. t.* to invest with office.  
**Installation** (*in-staw-lā'shun*), *n.* the giving possession of an office.  
**Installment** (*in-stawl'ment*), *n.* act of installing; payment of part.  
**Instance** (*in'stans*), *n.* solicitation; example; a case occurring; — *v. i.* or *t.* to produce an example.  
**Instant** (*in'stant*), *n.* a moment; — *a.* present; urgent.  
**Instantaneous** (*in-stan-tā-ne-us*), *a.* done in an instant.  
**Instantaneously** (*in-stan-tā-ne-us-ly*), *ad.* in an instant.  
**Instantly** (*in'stant-ly*), *ad.* immediately.  
**Instate** (*in-stāt'*), *v. t.* to place in a condition.  
**Instead** (*in-steed'*), *ad.* in place of.  
**Instep** (*in'step*), *n.* the upper part of the foot.  
**Instigate** (*in'sti-gāt*), *v. t.* to tempt to evil.  
**Instigation** (*in-siti-gā'shun*), *n.* incitement to a crime.  
**Instigator** (*in'sti-gā-tēr*), *n.* one who incites to evil.  
**Instill** (*in-stīl'*), *v. t.* to infuse by drops; to insinuate.  
**Instillation** (*in-stīl-ā'shun*), *n.* act of infusing by drops.  
**Instinct** (*in-s'tinkt'*), *n.* the natural impulse by which animals are guided.  
**Instinctive** (*in-s'tinkt'iv*), *a.* prompted by instinct.  
**Instinctively** (*in-s'tinkt'iv-ly*), *ad.* by instinct.  
**Institute** (*in-s'ti-tūt*), *v. t.* to establish; — *n.* established law.  
**Institution** (*in-s'ti-tū'shun*),

*n.* act of establishing; system established.  
**Institutional** (*in-s'ti-tū'shun-al*), *a.* instituted by authority.  
**Instruct** (*in-strukt'*), *v. t.* to instruct.  
**Instruction** (*in-strukt'shun*), *n.* act of teaching.  
**Instructive** (*in-strukt'iv*), *a.* affording instruction.  
**Instructor** (*in-strukt'er*), *n.* one who teaches.  
**Instructress** (*in-strukt'res*), *n.* a female teacher.  
**Instrument** (*in'strōō-ment*), *n.* a tool; machine; a writing; an agent.  
**Instrumental** (*in-strōō-ment'al*), *a.* conducive to some end.  
**Instrumentality** (*in-strōō-men-tal'i-ti*), *n.* agency.  
**Instrumentation** (*in-strōō-men-tā'shun*), *n.* the arrangement of a musical composition for performance by different instruments; the playing upon musical instruments.  
**Insubordination** (*in-sub-or-dī-nā'shun*), *n.* disobedience.  
**Insufferable** (*in-suf'fēr-a-bl*), *a.* not to be borne.  
**Insufferably** (*in-suf'fēr-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* to a degree beyond endurance.  
**Insufficiency** (*in-suf-fish'en-si*), *n.* want of sufficiency.  
**Insufficient** (*in-suf-fish'ent*), *a.* inadequate.  
**Insular** (*in'sū-lar*), *a.* surrounded by water.  
**Insulate** (*in'sū-lāt*), *v. t.* to set detached; to make an isle.  
**Insulation** (*in-sū-lā'shun*), *n.* act of insulating.  
**Insulator** (*in'sū-lā-tēr*), *n.* a non-conductor. [contempt.]  
**Insult** (*in'sult*), *n.* intended insult.  
**Insult** (*in'sult*), *v. t.* an indignity; abuse.  
**Insulting** (*in-sult'ing*), *a.* containing gross abuse.  
**Insultingly** (*in-sult'ing-ly*), *ad.* with gross abuse.  
**Insuperable** (*in-sū'pēr-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be overcome.  
**Insuperably** (*in-sū'pēr-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* so as not to be surmounted.  
**Insupportable** (*in-sup-pōrt'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be endured.

**Insuppressible** (*in-sup-press'ē-bl*), *a.* not to be suppressed.  
**Insurable** (*in-shōōr'a-bl*), *a.* that may be insured.  
**Insurance** (*in-shōōr'ans*), *n.* security against loss by paying a certain sum.  
**Insure** (*in-shōōr'*), *v. t.* to make sure against loss.  
**Insurgent** (*in-sur'jent*), *a.* exciting sedition; — *n.* one who rises against lawful authority.  
**Insurmountable** (*in-sur-mount'a-bl*), *a.* not to be overcome; insuperable.  
**Insurrection** (*in-sur-rek'shun*), *n.* open opposition to lawful authority.  
**Insurrectionary** (*in-sur-rek'shun-a-rī*), *a.* relating to insurrection.  
**Insusceptible** (*in-sus-sep'ti-bl*), *a.* not capable of feeling.  
**Intaglio** (*in-tā'lyō*), *n.* a precious stone with a head engraved on it.  
**Intangible** (*in-tan'ji-bl*), *a.* not perceptible by touch.  
**Integer** (*in'tē-jēr*), *n.* a whole number.  
**Integral** (*in'tē-gral*), *n.* an entire thing; — *a.* whole; entire.  
**Integrant** (*in'tē-grant*), *a.* necessary to make up a whole.  
**Integrate** (*in'tē-grāt*), *v. t.* to form one whole; to make up.  
**Integrity** (*in-teg'r-iti*), *n.* wholeness; uprightness.  
**Integument** (*in-teg'i-ment*), *n.* a covering.  
**Intellect** (*in'tel-lekt*), *n.* the mind; the understanding.  
**Intellection** (*in-tel-lek'shun*), *n.* simple apprehension of ideas.  
**Intellective** (*in-tel-lekt'iv*), *a.* pertaining to the intellect.  
**Intellectual** (*in-tel-lekt'ū-al*), *a.* pertaining to the understanding; ideal.  
**Intellectually** (*in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ly*), *ad.* by means of the understanding.  
**Intelligence** (*in-tel'li-jens*), *n.* understanding.  
**Intelligent** (*in-tel'li-jent*), *a.* knowing; instructed; well-informed; sensible.  
**Intelligible** (*in-tel'li-j-i-bl*), *a.* that may be comprehended.

**Intelligibly** (*in-tei'li-jib-ly*), *ad.* so as to be understood.  
**Intemperance** (*in-tem'pēr-ans*), *n.* excess; drunkenness.  
**Intemperate** (*in-tem'pēr-āt*), *a.* excessive; addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; passionate.  
**Intend** (*in-tend'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to purpose.  
**Intendant** (*in-tend'ant*), *n.* an officer who superintends.  
**Intense** (*in-tens'*), *a.* strained; close; vehement; extreme.  
**Intensely** (*in-tens'ly*), *ad.* to a high degree.  
**Intenseness** (*in-tens'nes*), *n.* extreme closeness.  
**Intensify** (*in-tens'i-fy*), *v. t.* to make intense, or more intense.  
**Intensity** (*in-tens'i-ty*), *n.* state of being intense; extreme degree.  
**Intensive** (*in-tens'iv*), *a.* giving force; assiduous.  
**Intent** (*in-tent'*), *a.* using close application; — *n.* purpose; aim.  
**Intention** (*in-ten'shun*), *n.* design; purpose.  
**Intentional** (*in-ten'shun-al*), *a.* designed.  
**Intentionally** (*in-ten'shun-al-ly*), *ad.* purposely.  
**Intently** (*in-tent'ly*), *ad.* with close attention.  
**Inteuteness** (*in-tent'nes*), *n.* close application.  
**Inter** (*in-tēr'*), *v. t.* to bury.  
**Intercalary** (*in-tēr'ka-lā-ri*), *a.* inserted; added.  
**Intercalate** (*in-tēr'ka-lā-ry*), *v. t.* to insert between others.  
**Intercalation** (*in-tēr'ka-lā-shun*), *n.* insertion.  
**Intercede** (*in-tēr-sēd'*), *v. i.* to interpose.  
**Intercedent** (*in-tēr-sēd'ent*), *a.* mediating; pleading for.  
**Intercept** (*in-tēr-sept'*), *v. t.* to seize on its passage.  
**Interception** (*in-tēr-sep'shun*), *n.* act of intercepting.  
**Intercession** (*in-tēr-sech'un*), *n.* mediation.  
**Intercessor** (*in-tēr-se'sēr*), *n.* a mediator.  
**Intercessory** (*in-tēr-se'sō-ri*), *a.* containing intercession.  
**Interchange** (*in-tēr-chānj'*), *v. t.* to change by giving and receiving.

**Interchange** (*in'tēr-chānj'*), *n.* mutual exchange; barter.  
**Interchangeable** (*in-tēr-chānj'ā-b*), *a.* that may be given and taken mutually.  
**Interchangeably** (*in-tēr-chānj'ā-b-ly*), *ad.* with mutual exchange.  
**Intercolonial** (*in-tēr-co-lō-ni-al*), *a.* pertaining to the relations existing among colonies.  
**Intercostal** (*in-tēr-kōs'tal*), *a.* placed between the ribs.  
**Intercourse** (*in'tēr-kōrs*), *n.* mutual dealings.  
**Intercurrence** (*in-tēr-kur'-ens*), *n.* a passing between.  
**Intercurrent** (*in-tēr-kur'-rent*), *a.* intervening.  
**Interdict** (*in-tēr-dikt'*), *v. t.* to forbid. [prohibition.]  
**Interdict** (*in'tēr-dikt*), *n.* a prohibition.  
**Interdiction** (*in-tēr-dik'shun*), *n.* act of prohibiting.  
**Interdictory** (*in-tēr-dikt'ō-ri*), *a.* serving to prohibit.  
**Interest** (*in'tēr-est*), *v. t.* to concern or relate to; to affect; — *n.* concern; share; premium for the use of money.  
**Interested** (*in'tēr-est-ed*), *a.* having an interest.  
**Interesting** (*in'tēr-est-ing*), *a.* exciting interest; pleasing.  
**Interfere** (*in-tēr-fēr'*), *v. i.* to interpose.  
**Interference** (*in-tēr-fēr'ens*), *n.* interposition; intermeddling.  
**Interfused** (*in-tēr-fūz'd*), *a.* poured or spread upon.  
**Interim** (*in'tēr-im*), *n.* the mean time.  
**Interior** (*in-tēr-i-er*), *a.* internal; being within; — *n.* the inward part.  
**Interjacent** (*in-tēr-jā'sent*), *a.* lying between.  
**Interjection** (*in-tēr-jek'shun*), *n.* a word of exclamation.  
**Interlace** (*in-tēr-lās'*), *v. t.* to intermix; to insert.  
**Interlard** (*in-tēr-lārd'*), *v. t.* to intermix.  
**Interleaf** (*in'tēr-lēf*), *n.* a leaf between leaves.  
**Interleave** (*in-tēr-lēv'*), *v. t.* to insert leaves.  
**Interline** (*in-tēr-līn'*), *v. t.* to write between lines.  
**Interlinear** (*in-tēr-līn'ē-ar*), *a.* written between lines.

**Interlineation** (*in-tēr-līn'ē-ā'shun*), *n.* a writing between lines.  
**Interlink** (*in-tēr-līnk'*), *v. t.* to connect by uniting links.  
**Interlocutor** (*in-tēr-lok'ū-tēr*), *n.* one who speaks in dialogue; — *in law*, an intermediate act or decree before final judgment.  
**Interlocutory** (*in-tēr-lok'ū-to-ri*), *a.* consisting of dialogue.  
**Interloper** (*in-tēr-lōp'ēr*), *n.* an intruder.  
**Interlude** (*in'tēr-lūd*), *n.* entertainment between the acts of a play.  
**Intermarriage** (*in-tēr-mar'-ij*), *n.* reciprocal marriage between families, tribes, etc.  
**Intermarry** (*in-tēr-mar'i*), *v. i.* to marry some of each family with the other.  
**Intermeddle** (*in-tēr-med'l*), *v. t.* to meddle in the affairs of others.  
**Intermeddler** (*in-tēr-med'-lēr*), *n.* an officious person.  
**Intermediary** (*in-tēr-mē-di-ā-ri*), *a.* intervening.  
**Intermediate** (*in-tēr-mē-dy-āt*), *a.* lying between.  
**Intermediation** (*in-tēr-mē-di-ā'shun*), *n.* agency between; intervention.  
**Intermedium** (*in-tēr-mē-di-um*), *n.* an intervening agent.  
**Interment** (*in-tēr-ment*), *n.* a burying.  
**Interminable** (*in-tēr'mi-nā-b*), *a.* admitting of no end.  
**Intermingle** (*in-tēr-mānj'gl*), *v. t.* to mingle together.  
**Intermission** (*in-tēr-mish'-un*), *n.* cessation for a time.  
**Intermissive** (*in-tēr-mis'iv*), *a.* coming by fits or at times.  
**Intermit** (*in-tēr-mit'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to cease for a time.  
**Intermittent** (*in-tēr-mil'ent*), *a.* ceasing at intervals; — *n.* a disease that intermits.  
**Intermix** (*in-tēr-miks'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to mix.  
**Intermixture** (*in-tēr-mīkst'-ūr*), *n.* a mixture.  
**Internal** (*in-tēr-nal*), *a.* inward; interior; domestic.  
**Internally** (*in-tēr-nal-ly*), *ad.* inwardly.  
**International** (*in-tēr-nash'-un-al*), *a.* existing between nations.

**Internecline** (*in-tēr-nē'shūn*),  
a. mutually destructive;  
deadly.  
**Internuncio** (*in-tēr-nūn'shi-  
ō*), n. a pope's representative.  
**Interoceanic** (*in-tēr-ō-shē-  
an'ō*), a. between oceans.  
**Interpolate** (*in-tēr-pō-lāt*),  
v. t. to insert, as spurious  
matter in writing.  
**Interpolation** (*in-tēr-pō-lā-  
shūn*), n. the act of inserting  
spurious words in a writing.  
**Interposal** (*in-tēr-pōz'al*), n.  
act of interposing.  
**Interpose** (*in-tēr-pōz'*), v. i.  
to step in between; — v. t. to  
place between.  
**Interposition** (*in-tēr-pō-  
zish'ūn*), n. act of mediating.  
**Interpret** (*in-tēr'pret*), v. t.  
to explain; to unfold the  
meaning of.  
**Interpretation** (*in-tēr-pre-  
tā'shūn*), n. explanation.  
**Interpreter** (*in-tēr'pret-ēr*),  
n. one who expounds.  
**Interregnum** (*in-tēr-reg-  
nūm*), n. the time during  
which a throne is vacant.  
**Interrogate** (*in-tēr-gō-gā-  
tēr*), v. t. to examine by question.  
**Interrogation** (*in-tēr-gō-gā-  
shūn*), n. a question; the  
point (?) denoting a ques-  
tion.  
**Interrogative** (*in-tēr-rog'ā-  
tīv*), a. denoting a question.  
**Interrogator** (*in-tēr-gō-gā-  
tēr*), n. one who asks ques-  
tions.  
**Interrogatory** (*in-tēr-rog'ā-  
tō-ri*), n. a question; — a. con-  
taining a question.  
**Interrupt** (*in-tēr-rup't*), v. t.  
to stop by interfering.  
**Interruption** (*in-tēr-rup-  
shūn*), n. interposition; stop;  
hinderance.  
**Interscapular** (*in-tēr-skay-  
ū-lar*), a. situated between  
the shoulder-blades.  
**Interscant** (*in-tēr-sē'kant*),  
a. dividing into two parts.  
**Intersect** (*in-tēr-sekt'*), v. t.  
to divide; to cross.  
**Intersection** (*in-tēr-sek'-  
shūn*), n. act of crossing;  
point where two lines cut  
each other.  
**Interperse** (*in-tēr-spērs'*),  
v. t. to scatter among.  
**Interspersion** (*in-tēr-spērs'  
shūn*), n. act of scattering.

**Interstellar** (*in-tēr-stel'lar*),  
a. being among the stars.  
**Interstice** (*in-tēr-stis* or *in-  
tēr'stis*), n. a space between  
things.  
**Interstitial** (*in-tēr-stish'al*),  
a. containing interstices.  
**Intertwine** (*in-tēr-twin'*), v. t.  
to unite by twining.  
**Interval** (*in-tēr-val*), n. a  
space between; time be-  
tween events.  
**Intervene** (*in-tēr-vēn'*), v. i.  
to come between.  
**Intervention** (*in-tēr-ven'-  
shūn*), n. interposition.  
**Interview** (*in-tēr-vū*), n. a  
formal meeting.  
**Interweave** (*in-tēr-wēv'*), v.  
t. to weave one into another.  
**Intestable** (*in-tes'ta-bl*), a.  
not qualified to make a will.  
**Intestate** (*in-tes'tāt*), a. dying  
without a will; — n. one who  
dies without leaving a will.  
**Intestinal** (*in-tes'ti-nal*), a.  
pertaining to the bowels.  
**Intestine** (*in-tes'tin*), n. a  
internal; domestic.  
**Intestines** (*in-tes'tinz*), n. pl.  
the bowels.  
**Inthrall** (*in-thrawl'*), v. t. to  
enslave.  
**Inthrallment** (*in-thrawl'-  
ment*), n. slavery.  
**Intimacy** (*in-ti-mā-si*), n.  
close familiarity.  
**Intimate** (*in-ti-māt*), v. t. to  
hint; to suggest; to point  
out; — a. inmost; near; —  
a. familiar associate or friend.  
**Intimately** (*in-ti-māt-ly*), ad.  
familiarily; closely.  
**Intimation** (*in-ti-māt'shūn*), n.  
a hint; suggestion; notice.  
**Intimidate** (*in-tim'ē-dāt*), v. t.  
to inspire with fear.  
**Intimidation** (*in-tim-ē-dā'-  
shūn*), n. the act of intimi-  
dating. [trance].  
**Into** (*in'tō*), prep. noting en-  
trance.  
**Intolerable** (*in-tol'ēr-a-bl*), a.  
not to be borne or endured.  
**Intolerably** (*in-tol'ēr-a-blī*),  
ad. beyond endurance.  
**Intolerance** (*in-tol'ēr-ans*), n.  
want of toleration.  
**Intolerant** (*in-tol'ēr-ant*), a.  
unable to bear.  
**Intonation** (*in-tō-nāt'shūn*), n.  
manner of utterance; mod-  
ulation.  
**Intomb** (*in-tōm'*), v. t. to  
bury.

**Intorsion** (*in-tor'shūn*), n.  
winding or bending.  
**Intoxicate** (*in-toks'ē-kāt*), v. t.  
to inebriate.  
**Intoxication** (*in-toks-ē-kā-  
shūn*), n. state of drunken-  
ness.  
**Intractable** (*in-trakt'a-bl*), a.  
unmanageable; obstinate;  
unruly.  
**Intransitive** (*in-tran'si-tiv*),  
a. expressing an object or  
state that does not pass to  
an object.  
**Intrench** (*in-trench'*), v. t. to  
fortify with a trench.  
**Intrenchment** (*in-trench'-  
ment*), n. a ditch and parapet  
for defense.  
**Intrepid** (*in-trep'id*), a. fear-  
less; bold.  
**Intrepidity** (*in-trep-id'itē*),  
n. undaunted bravery.  
**Intrepidly** (*in-trep-id-ly*), ad.  
fearlessly.  
**Intricaacy** (*in'tri-ka-si*), n. en-  
tanglement; perplexed state;  
obscurity.  
**Intricate** (*in'tri-kāt*), a. en-  
tangled or involved.  
**Intricately** (*in'tri-kāt-ly*), ad.  
with entanglement.  
**Intrigue** (*in-trēg'*), n. strata-  
gem; amour; — v. i. to carry  
on secret designs.  
**Intriguer** (*in-trēg'ēr*), n. one  
who intrigues.  
**Intrinsic** (*in-trin'sik*), a. in-  
ternal; true; inherent; es-  
sential; real.  
**Intrinsically** (*in-trin'sik-al-  
ly*), ad. internally.  
**Introcession** (*in-trō-sesh'ūn*),  
n. a depression of parts in-  
ward.  
**Introduce** (*in-trō-dūs'*), v. t.  
to bring in; to make known.  
**Introduction** (*in-trō-dūsh'-  
shūn*), n. act of introducing;  
a preface.  
**Introductive** (*in-trō-dūkt'-  
tīv*), a. serving to intro-  
duce.  
**Introductory** (*in-trō-dūkt'-  
tō-ri*), a. serving to intro-  
duce.  
**Introspection** (*in-trō-spek'-  
shūn*), n. a view of the inside.  
**Introvert** (*in-trō-vērt'*), v. t.  
to turn inward.  
**Intrude** (*in-trōd'ū*), v. t. to  
come unwelcomely.  
**Intrusion** (*in-trōdū'shūn*), n.  
entrance without right.



- Intrusive** (*in-trōd'siv*), *a.* apt to intrude.
- Intrust** (*in-trust'*), *v. t.* to commit to the care of.
- Intuition** (*in-tū'ish'un*), *n.* immediate perception.
- Intuitive** (*in-tū'ē-tiv*), *a.* perceived by the mind immediately.
- Intuitively** (*in-tū'ē-tiv-lī*), *ad.* by immediate perception.
- Intumescence** (*in-tū-mēs'ens*), *n.* a swelling with heat; a tumid state.
- Intwist** (*in-twist'*), *v. t.* to twist together.
- Inundate** (*in-un-dāt*), *v. t.* to overflow; to deluge.
- Inundation** (*in-un-dā'shun*), *n.* an overflow of water.
- Inure** (*in-ūr'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to accustom.
- Inurement** (*in-ūr'ment*), *n.* a hardening by use. [an urn.]
- Urn** (*in-urn'*), *v. t.* to put in
- Inutility** (*in-ū-tīl'i-ti*), *n.* uselessness.
- Inva** (*in-vād'*), *v. t.* to enter in a hostile manner; to attack. [who invades.]
- Invader** (*in-vād'ēr*), *n.* one
- Invalid** (*in-val'id*), *a.* weak; null; void. [disabled.]
- Invalid** (*in-val'id*), *n.* one
- Invalidate** (*in-val'i-dāt*), *v. t.* to make void; to weaken.
- Invalidity** (*in-val'id-i-ti*), *n.* weakness; want of legal force. [beyond valuation.]
- Invaluable** (*in-val'ū-ā-bl*), *a.* unchangeable.
- Invariably** (*in-vā'ri-ā-bl*), *ad.* without change; uniformly.
- Invasion** (*in-vā'shun*), *n.* hostile entrance; infringement.
- Invasive** (*in-vā'siv*), *a.* entering with hostile purpose.
- Investive** (*in-vest'iv*), *a.* a railing speech or expression.
- Inv** (*in-vā'*), *v. i.* to rail against; to reproach.
- Inv** (*in-vā'ēr*), *n.* one who inveighs. [seduce.]
- Inveigle** (*in-vest'gl*), *v. t.* to inveiglement (*in-vest'gl'ment*), *n.* an enticement.
- Invent** (*in-vent'*), *v. t.* to devise something not known before.
- Invention** (*in-ven'shun*), *n.* act of finding out; that which is invented.
- Inventive** (*in-ven'tiv*), *a.* ready at invention; ingenious.
- Inventor** (*in-vent'ēr*), *n.* one who finds out or contrives.
- Inventory** (*in-ven-to-ri*), *n.* a list of articles; — *v. t.* to make a list. [inverted: contrary.]
- Inverse** (*in-vērs'*), *a.* in-
- Inversely** (*in-vērs'h*), *ad.* in a contrary order or manner.
- Inversion** (*in-vēr'shun*), *n.* change of order.
- Invert** (*in-vērt'*), *v. t.* to turn upside down; to change order.
- Invertebral** (*in-vēr'ē-brāl*), *a.* without a backbone.
- Invertebrate** (*in-vēr'ē-brāt*), *a.* without a backbone.
- Inverted** (*in-vērt'ed*), *a.* reversed.
- Invest** (*in-vest'*), *v. t.* to clothe; to besiege; to vest in something else.
- Investigate** (*in-ves'ti-gāt*), *v. t.* to search into.
- Investigation** (*in-ves'ti-gā'shun*), *n.* a searching for truth; examination.
- Investigator** (*in-ves'ti-gā-tēr*), *n.* one who searches for truth.
- Investiture** (*in-vest'i-tūr*), *n.* act of giving possession.
- Investment** (*in-vest'ment*), *n.* clothes; the converting into property less fleeting than money.
- Inveteracy** (*in-vet'ēr-a-si*), *n.* firmness produced by long use. [old; firmly fixed.]
- Inveterate** (*in-vet'ēr-āt*), *a.* likely to excite envy or ill-will.
- Invidiously** (*in-vid'i-us-i*), *ad.* in an invidious manner.
- In** (*in-vig'or-āt*), *v. t.* to strengthen.
- In** (*in-vig-or-ā'shun*), *n.* act of invigorating.
- Invincible** (*in-vin'ē-bl*), *a.* not to be conquered.
- Inviolable** (*in-vī'ō-la-bl*), *a.* that can not or ought not to be broken.
- Inviolably** (*in-vī'ō-la-bl*), *ad.* without breach or failure.
- In** (*in-vī'ō-lāt*), *a.* not broken; entire.
- Invisibility** (*in-viz-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the state of being invisible.
- Invisible** (*in-viz-i-bl*), *a.* that cannot be seen.
- Invisibly** (*in-viz-i-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be seen.
- Invitation** (*in-vi-tā'shun*), *n.* act of inviting; request to attend.
- Invite** (*in-vīt'*), *v. t.* to request the company of; to allure. [invoke.]
- Invoke** (*in-vō-kāt*), *v. t.* to invocation (*in-vō-kū'shun*), *n.* act of invoking; judicial order.
- In** (*in-vois*), *n.* a bill of goods, with the prices annexed; — *v. t.* to make a list of, with the prices.
- Invoke** (*in-vōk'*), *v. t.* to address in prayer; to implore.
- Involuntary** (*in-vol'un-tā-ri*), *a.* opposed to or independent of the will.
- Involute** (*in-vō-lūt*), *a.* rolled spirally inward; turned inward.
- Involution** (*in-vō-lūt'shun*), *n.* act of involving.
- Involve** (*in-volv'*), *v. t.* to envelop; to enfold; to comprise.
- Invulnerable** (*in-vul'nēr-ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be wounded.
- Inward** (*in'ward*), *a.* being within; — *ad.* within.
- Inwardly** (*in'ward-lī*), *ad.* in the inner part; internally.
- Inwards** (*in'wardz*), *n. pl.* intestines.
- Inweave** (*in-wēv'*), *v. t.* [pret. inwove; pp. inwove, inwoven] to weave together.
- Inwrap** (*in-rap'*), *v. t.* to involve; to enfold.
- Inwrought** (*in-rav'ot*), *a.* worked in.
- Iodide** (*ī'ō-dād*), *n.* a non-acid compound of iodine with another substance.
- Iodine** (*ī'ō-dīn*), *n.* a substance obtained from certain seaweeds or marine plants.
- Ionic** (*ī'on'ik*), *n.* one of the architectural orders.
- Iota** (*ī'ō-tā*), *n.* a little; a jot.
- Ipecacuanha** (*ip-ē-kak-ū-an'ā*), *n.* a South American root much used in medicine.
- Iracibility** (*ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being easily provoked. [table.]
- Iracible** (*ī-ras-i-bl*), *a.* irritable (*ī-r'*), *n.* anger; wrath.
- Ireful** (*ī-r'fūl*), *a.* angry; wrath; furious with anger.

- Iridescent** (*ir-i-des'ent*), *a.* colored like the rainbow.
- Iris** (*'ris*), *n.* the rainbow; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye.
- Irish** (*'rish*), *a.* pertaining to Ireland; — *n.* the native language of the Irish.
- Irksome** (*'rk-sum*), *a.* tedious; tiresome.
- Irksomeness** (*'rk-sum-ness*), *n.* tediousness.
- Iron** (*'furn*), *n.* the most useful metal; — *a.* made of iron; like iron; hard; firm; — *v. t.* to smooth with a hot iron.
- Ironical** (*'ron'ik-al*), *a.* spoken in irony.
- Ironically** (*'ron'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* by way or by the use of irony.
- Irony** (*'run-ti*), *n.* speech intended to convey a contrary signification; sarcasm.
- Irradiance** (*ir-ra'di-ance*), *n.* beams of light; splendor.
- Irradiant** (*ir-ra'di-ant*), *a.* shedding beams of light.
- Irradiate** (*ir-ra'di-ate*), *v. t.* or *i.* to emit rays; to illuminate.
- Irradiation** (*ir-ra'di-ā'shun*), *n.* emission of rays.
- Irrational** (*ir-rash'un-al*), *a.* void of reason.
- Irrationally** (*ir-rash'un-al-ly*), *ad.* absurdly.
- Irreclaimable** (*ir-rē-klām'-ab*), *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.
- Irreconcilable** (*ir-rē-ōn'-ā-b*), *a.* that cannot be reconciled.
- Irrecoverable** (*ir-rē-kw'ēr-ab*), *a.* that cannot be recovered.
- Irrecoverably** (*ir-rē-kw'ēr-ab-ly*), *ad.* beyond recovery.
- Irredeemable** (*ir-rē-dēm'-ab*), *a.* that cannot be redeemed.
- Irreducible** (*ir-rē-dūs'ti-b*), *a.* that cannot be reduced.
- Irrefragable** (*ir-rē'fra-ga-b*), *a.* that cannot be refuted.
- Irrefutable** (*ir-rē'fū-ta-b*), *a.* that cannot be refuted.
- Irregular** (*ir-reg'ū-lar*), *a.* not according to rule.
- Irregularity** (*ir-reg'ū-lar-i-ti*), *n.* deviation from rule.
- Irregularly** (*ir-reg'ū-lar-ly*), *ad.* without method, rule, or order.
- Irrelative** (*ir-rel'a-tiv*), *a.* having no relation; unconnected.
- Irrelevancy** (*ir-rel'ē-van-si*), *n.* state of being irrelevant.
- Irrelevant** (*ir-rel'ē-vant*), *a.* inapplicable; not pertinent.
- Irreligion** (*ir-rē-lī'j-un*), *n.* want of religion; impiety.
- Irreligious** (*ir-rē-lī'j-us*), *a.* ungodly; wicked.
- Irremediable** (*ir-rēmē'di-ā-b*), *a.* that cannot be remedied.
- Irremissible** (*ir-rē-mis'ti-b*), *a.* not to be remitted or forgiven.
- Irreparable** (*ir-rep'a-ra-b*), *a.* that cannot be repaired.
- Irreparably** (*ir-rep'a-ra-b-ly*), *ad.* so as not to admit of repair.
- Irrepealable** (*ir-rē-pēl'a-b*), *a.* not to be repealed.
- Irreprehensible** (*ir-rē-pē-hen'si-b*), *a.* not to be blamed.
- Irrepressible** (*ir-rē-pres'ti-b*), *a.* that cannot be repressed.
- Irreproachable** (*ir-rē-prōch'a-b*), *a.* that cannot be reproached.
- Irreproachably** (*ir-rē-prōch'a-b-ly*), *ad.* so as not to deserve reproach.
- Irresistible** (*ir-rē-zist'i-b*), *a.* that cannot be resisted with success.
- Irresistibly** (*ir-rē-zist'i-b-ly*), *ad.* so as not to be resistible.
- Irresolute** (*ir-res'ō-lūt*), *a.* not firm in purpose.
- Irresolution** (*ir-rez-ō-lū'shun*), *n.* want of firmness of mind.
- Irrespective** (*ir-rē-spēk'tiv*), *a.* not having respect or regard.
- Irresponsible** (*ir-rē-spon-si-b*), *a.* not responsible.
- Irretrievable** (*ir-rē-trīv'-a-b*), *a.* irrecoverable.
- Irretrievably** (*ir-rē-trīv'-a-b-ly*), *ad.* irrecoverably.
- Irreverence** (*ir-rev'ēr-ens*), *n.* want of reverence.
- Irreverent** (*ir-rev'ēr-ent*), *a.* wanting in reverence.
- Irreversible** (*ir-rē-vērs'i-b*), *a.* that cannot be reversed.
- Irrevocable** (*ir-rev'ō-kā-b*), *a.* that cannot be recalled.
- Irrevocably** (*ir-rev'ō-kā-b-ly*),

- ad.* so as not to admit of recall.
- Irrigate** (*ir-rī-gāt*), *v. t.* to irrigate.
- Irrigation** (*ir-rī-gā'shun*), *n.* act of watering.
- Irritability** (*ir-rī-ta-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of being irritated.
- Irritable** (*ir-rī-ta-b*), *a.* easily provoked.
- Irritant** (*ir-rī-tant*), *n.* that which excites or irritates.
- Irritate** (*ir-rī-tāt*), *v. t.* to excite heat and redness in the skin; to anger.
- Irritation** (*ir-rī-tā'shun*), *n.* act of exciting.
- Irritative** (*ir-rī-tā-tiv*), *a.* serving to excite action or irritation.
- Irruption** (*ir-rup'shun*), *n.* sudden invasion; a violent inroad.
- Irruptive** (*ir-rup'tiv*), *a.* rushing in or upon.
- Isagon** (*'sa-gon*), *n.* a figure having equal angles.
- Isinglass** (*'zīng-glas*), *n.* a substance prepared from the air-bladders of fish; mica.
- Island** (*'land*), *n.* land sur-  
 isle (*'il*) } rounded by  
 water; a floating mass.
- Islet** (*'let*), *n.* a little island.
- Islamism** (*is'lām-izm*), *n.* the Mohammedan religion.
- Isochronal** (*is-sok'rō-nal*) }  
**Isochronous** (*is-sok'rō-nus*) }  
*a.* performed in equal times.
- Isochronism** (*is-sok'rō-nizm*), *n.* the quality of being isochronous.
- Isolate** (*is'ō-lāt*), *v. t.* to place in a detached situation.
- Isosceles** (*is-sok'e-lāz*), *n.* having two equal sides, as a triangle.
- Isothermal** (*is-ō-thērm'al*), *a.* having equal temperature.
- Israelite** (*iz'rā-ē-lī*), *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.
- Issuable** (*is'shū-ā-b*), *a.* that may be issued.
- Issue** (*is'hū-ōn*), *n.* offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open; — *v. i.* to come or send out; to result; — *v. t.* to put in circulation.
- Isthmus** (*is'mus* or *ist'mus*), *n.* a neck of land connecting larger portions of land.
- Italian** (*-tal'yan*), *a.* pertaining to Italy; — *n.* a native of Italy.

**Italicize** (i-tal'i-sēz), *v. t.* to print in italic letters.

**Italics** (i-tal'iks), *n. pl.* letters inclining as these.

**Itch** (ich), *n.* a cutaneous disease;—*v. t.* to have irritation in the skin; to long.

**Item** (i'tem), *n.* a separate particular.

**Iterate** (it'er-āt), *v. t.* to repeat.

**Iteration** (it'er-ā'shun), *n.* act of repeating.

**Itinerant** (i-tin'er-ant), *n.* one who travels from place to place;—*a.* wandering; unsettled. [travel.]

**Itinerate** (i-tin'er-āt), *v. i.* to

**Itinerary** (i-tin'er-ari), *n.* a book of travels. [self.]

**Itself** (it-sel'), *pron.* of it and

**Ivied** (i'vīd), *a.* covered with ivy.

**Ivory** (i'vō-rī), *n.* the tusk of the elephant;—*a.* made of ivory. [climbing plant.]

**Ivy** (i'vī), *n.* a parasitic or

## J.

**JABBER** (jab'er), *v. t.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly;—*n.* rapid talk.

**Jacinth** (jā'sinth), *n.* a pellucid gem.

**Jack** (jak), *n.* an engine; an instrument. [mal.]

**Jackal** (jak'awl), *n.* an animal.

**Jackanapes** (jak'a-nāps), *n.* a monkey; an ape. [ass.]

**Jackass** (jak'ās), *n.* the male

**Jackboots** (jak'boōts), *n. pl.* very large boots. [coat.]

**Jacket** (jak'et), *n.* a short

**Jackknife** (jak'nīf), *n.* a large pocket-knife.

**Jack-screw** (jak'skrō), *n.* a screw for raising heavy weights.

**Jacobin** (jak'ō-bin), *n.* a radical or leveling politician.

**Jacobinical** (jak'ō-bin'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to Jacobinism.

**Jacobinism** (jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* revolutionary doctrines.

**Jade** (jād), *n.* a tired horse; a worthless woman;—*v. t.* to wear down by exertion.

**Jag** (jag), *n.* a notch;—*v. t.* to notch; to indent.

**Jaggy** (jag'gī), *a.* notched; uneven.

**Jaguar** (jag-ū-ār), *n.* a variety of the American tiger found in South America.

**Jail** (jāl), *n.* a prison.

**Jailer** (jāl'ēr), *n.* one who keeps a jail.

**Jalap** (jal'ap), *n.* a plant or drug used as a cathartic.

**Jam** (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruits;—*v. t.* to squeeze closely; to wedge in.

**Jamb** (jam), *n.* side-piece of a chimney.



**Jangle** (jang'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* to wrangle; to quarrel.

**Janitor** (jan'i-tēr), *n.* a door-keeper.

**Janizary** (jan'i-za-ri), *n.* formerly a Turkish soldier of the foot-guards.

**January** (jan'u-ā-rī), *n.* first month of the year.

**Japan** (ja-pān'), *n.* varnish or varnished work;—*v. t.* to varnish.

**Jar** (jār), *v. t.* to cause to shake;—*v. i.* to strike together slightly; to interfere;

—*n.* a shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel with a broad mouth.

**Jargon** (jār'gon), *n.* confused talk.

**Jasmine** (jas'min, } *n.*

**Jessamine** (jes'sa-min, } *a* flowering plant.

**Jasper** (jas'pēr), *n.* a gem of a green color.

**Jaundice** (jān'dis), *n.* a disease in which the body becomes yellow.

**Jaunt** (jānt), *v. i.* to make an excursion;—*n.* an excursion.

**Jauntily** (jān'tī-li), *ad.* airily; briskly.

**Jaunty** (jān'tī), *a.* airy; showy. [spear.]

**Javelin** (jav'lin), *n.* a kind of

**Jaw** (jaw), *n.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed;—*v. t.* to scold.

**Jealous** (jel'us), *a.* suspicious of rivalry.

**Jealousy** (jel'us-i), *n.* suspicion; uneasiness from the fear of rivalry.

**Jean** (jān), *n.* a cotton cloth twilled. [ride.]

**Jeer** (jēr), *v. i.* to scoff; to de-

**Jehovah** (jē-hō'vā), *n.* the Hebrew name of God.

**Jeune** (jē-fēn'), *a.* empty; barren. [barrenness.]

**Jeuneness** (jē-jūn'nes), *n.*

**Jelly** (jel'i), *n.* inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.

**Jenny** (jen'i), *n.* a machine for spinning.

**Jeopard** (jep'ard), *v. t.* to put in danger, or to hazard.

**Jeopardous** (jep'ard-us), *a.* hazardous.

**Jeopardy** (jep'ard-i), *n.* danger; peril.

**Jeremiad** (jer-e-mī'ad), *n.*

**Jeremiado** (jer-e-mī'ad), *a.* a tale of grief.

**Jerk** (jērk), *v. t.* or *i.* to throw or pull with sudden motion;—*n.* a sudden thrust or

twitch or spring.

**Jerked-beef** (jērk't'bf), *n.* beef preserved by being cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun.

**Jerkin** (jērk'in), *n.* a jacket or short coat. [wool.]

**Jersey** (jēr'zi), *n.* a very fine

**Jest** (jest), *v. i.* to make sport;—*n.* a joke.

**Jester** (jest'er), *n.* one who jests; a buffoon.

**Jesting** (jest'ing), *n.* talk to excite laughter.

**Jesuit** (jes'ū-it), *n.* one of a religious order; a crafty person.

**Jesuitical** (jes'ū-it'ik-al), *a.* designing; cunning.

**Jesuitism** (jes'ū-it-izm), *n.* principles of the Jesuits.

**Jesus** (jē'zus), *n.* our Saviour.

**Jet** (jet'), *n.* a very black fossil; a spout of water; a gas branch with one opening;—*v. i.* to shoot forward.

**Jew** (jū or jōd), *n.* a Hebrew or Israelite.

**Jewel** (jū'el, or jōd'el), *n.* a precious stone.

**Jeweler** (*jū'el-ēr* or *jō'el-ēr*), *n.* one who deals in jewels.

**Jewelry** (*jū'el-ēr* or *jō'el-ēr*), *n.* jewels or trinkets in general; also written Jewellery.

**Jewish** (*jū'ish*, or *jō'ish*), *a.* pertaining to the Jews.

**Jib** (*jīb*), *n.* foremost sail of a ship.

**Jig** (*jig*), *n.* a light dance.

**Jilt** (*jilt*), *n.* a woman who trifles with her lover; — *v. t.* to give hopes to a lover and then reject him.

**Jingle** (*jing'gl*), *v. t.* to cause to sound with a sharp noise.

**Jingling** (*jing'gling*), *n.* a rattling sound, as of bells.

**Job** (*job*), *n.* a piece of work; — *v. t.* or *i.* to do small work; to deal in stocks.

**Jobber** (*jōb'ēr*), *n.* a dealer in stocks; one who buys goods from importers and sells to retailers; a petty dealer.

**Jobbery** (*jōb'ēr-s*), *n.* unfair means employed to procure some private end.

**Jockey** (*jok'ē*), *n.* one who deals in horses; *pl.* Jockeys; — *v. t.* to cheat; to trick.

**Jocose** (*jō-kōs'*), *a.* given to jesting. [*pleasantry.*]

**Jocosely** (*jō-kōs'ly*), *ad.* with jesting.

**Jocular** (*jok'ū-lar*), *a.* jocose; merry.

**Jocularly** (*jok'ū-lar-ly*), *ad.* jocose; merrily.

**Jocularity** (*jok'ū-lar-i-ty*), *n.* disposition to jest.

**Jocund** (*jok'und*), *a.* merry; gay; lively. [*slightly.*]

**Joggle** (*jog'gl*), *v. t.* to shake

**Join** (*join*), *v. t.* to couple; to unite; to combine; to close.

**Joiner** (*join'ēr*), *n.* a carpenter. [*ler's art.*]

**Joinery** (*join'ēr-ē*), *n.* a joint.

**Joint** (*joint*), *n.* union of bones; knot; — *v. t.* to form into joints; — *a.* shared by two or more.

**Jointed** (*joint'ed*), *a.* having joints. [*ly.*]

**Jointly** (*joint'ly*), *ad.* united.

**Joint-tenant** (*joint-ten'ant*), *n.* one who holds by joint tenancy.

**Jointure** (*joint'ūr*), *n.* an estate settled on a wife; — *v. t.* to settle a jointure on.

**Joist** (*joist*), *n.* one of the timbers to which the flooring of a house is fastened.

**Joke** (*jōk*), *n.* a jest; — *v. t.* or *i.* to jest.

**Jollity** (*jol'i-ty*), *n.* noisy mirth. [*lively.*]

**Jolly** (*jol'i*), *a.* merry; gay;

**Jolly-boat** (*jol'i-bōt*), *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship.

**Jolt** (*jolt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to shake with jerks; — *n.* a sudden shake. [*against.*]

**Jostle** (*jōs'gl*), *v. t.* to run

**Jot** (*jot*), *n.* an iota; a tittle; — *v. t.* to set down; to make a memorandum of.

**Journal** (*jūr'nal*), *n.* an account of daily transactions; a diary.

**Journalism** (*jūr'nal-izm*), *n.* the profession of conducting public journals.

**Journalist** (*jūr'nal-ist*), *n.* one who keeps a journal; a writer connected with the press.

**Journey** (*jūr'ni*), *n.* travel; *pl.* Journeys; — *v. t.* to travel.

**Journeyman** (*jūr'ni-man*), *n.* a hired workman.

**Joust**, *n.* See Just.

**Jove** (*jōv*), *n.* Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Romans.

**Jovial** (*jō'vi-al*), *a.* merry; jolly; gay.

**Joy** (*joy*), *n.* gladness; exultation; — *v. t.* or *t.* to rejoice.

**Joyful** (*joy'fūl*), *a.* full of joy; glad.

**Joyfully** (*joy'fūl-ly*), *ad.* with joy; gladly.

**Joyfulness** (*joy'fūl-ness*), *n.* great joy. [*joy.*]

**Joyless** (*joy'les*), *a.* void of joylessness (*joy'les-ness*), *n.* state of being joyless.

**Joyous** (*joy'us*), *a.* glad; merry; cheerful.

**Joyously** (*joy'us-ly*), *ad.* with joy or gladness.

**Joyousness** (*joy'us-ness*), *n.* state of being joyous.

**Jubilant** (*jū'bi-lant*), *a.* uttering songs of triumph.

**Jubilee** (*jū'bi-lē*), *n.* a periodical festivity; season of joy.

**Judaical** (*jū-dā'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the Jews.

**Judaism** (*jū-dā-izm*), *n.* the religion of the Jews.

**Judge** (*jud*), *n.* one authorized to determine causes in court.

**Judgeship** (*jud'ship*), *n.* the office of a judge.

**Judgment** (*jud'ment*), *n.* sentence; opinion; discernment.

**Judicative** (*jū-di-kā-tiv*), *a.* having power to judge.

**Judiciary** (*jū-di-kā-tō-ri*), *n.* a court of justice; — *a.* dispensing justice.

**Judicature** (*jū-di-kā-tūr*), *n.* power of distributing justice.

**Judicial** (*jū-dish'al*), *a.* pertaining to courts; inflicted as a penalty.

**Judicially** (*jū-dish'al-ly*), *ad.* in the forms of justice.

**Judiciary** (*jū-dish'i-a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to courts; — *n.* courts of justice.

**Judicious** (*jū-dish'us*), *a.* prudent; acting with judgment.

**Judiciously** (*jū-dish'us-ly*), *ad.* wisely.

**Jug** (*jug*), *n.* a vessel for liquids.

**Juggle** (*jug'gl*), *v. t.* to play tricks by sleight of hand

**Juggler** (*jug'gl-ēr*), *n.* one who juggles.

**Jugglery** (*jug'gl-ēr-ē*), *n.* sleight of hand.

**Juggling** (*jug'ling*), *n.* act of playing tricks.

**Jugular** (*jū'gū-lar*), *a.* belonging to the throat.

**Juice** (*jūs*), *n.* the sap of vegetables; fluid in animals.

**Juiceless** (*jūs'les*), *a.* without juice.

**Juiciness** (*jūs'ti-ness*), *n.* succulence.

**Juicy** (*jū'sē*), *a.* full of juice.

**Jujube** (*jū'jūb*), *n.* a pulpy fruit; an expectorant made of sugar and gum-arabic.

**Julep** (*jū'lep*), *n.* a sweet drink; a liquor or sirup.

**July** (*jū-lē*), *n.* the seventh month of the year.

**Jumble** (*jum'būl*), *v. t.* to mix; — *n.* a confused mixture; a small cake.

**Jump** (*jump*), *v. t.* to spring by raising both feet; — *n.* a leap with two feet.

**Juncture** (*jungkt'ūr*), *n.* a joining; point of time.

**June** (*jūn*), *n.* the sixth month of the year.



**Jungle** (*jung'gl*), *n.* a thick cluster of small trees, brushwood, etc.

**Junior** (*jūn'yēr*), *a.* younger; inferior; — *n.* one younger.

**Juniper** (*jū-ni-pēr*), *n.* an ever-green shrub or tree.

**Junke** (*jung'kē*), *n.* a Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.

**Junket** (*jung'kē*), *n.* a private entertainment; a sweetmeat.



**Junō** (*jū'nō*), *n.* a heathen goddess; one of the smaller plants.

**Junto** (*jū'nō*), *n.* a cabal; a faction.

**Jupiter** (*jū-pi-tēr*), *n.* the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; the largest planet of the solar system.

**Juridical** (*jū-ri-dī-kal*), *a.* used in courts of justice.

**Jurisdiction** (*jū-ris-dik-shun*), *n.* legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

**Jurisdictional** (*jū-ris-dik-shun-al*), *a.* according to legal authority.

**Jurisprudence** (*jū-ris-prō'dens*), *n.* the science of law.

**Jurist** (*jū'rist*), *n.* a professor of the civil law; a civilian.

**Juror** (*jū'rēr*), *n.* one who serves on a jury; a jurymen.

**Jury** (*jū'ri*), *n. pl.* persons impaneled and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence in court.

**Jurymen** (*jū'ri-men*), *n.* one who serves on a jury.

**Jury-mast** (*jū'ri-mast*), *n.* a temporary mast.

**Just** (*just*), *n.* a mock encounter on horseback; a tilt.

**Just** (*just*), *a.* appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth; upright; impartial; — *ad.* closely; exactly.

**Justices** (*jus'tis*), *n.* the giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

**Justiciary** (*jus-tish'i-a-ri*), *n.* one who administers justice.

**Justifiable** (*jus'ti-fi-a-bl*), *a.* that can be justified.

**Justifiably** (*jus'ti-fi-a-bl*), *ad.* so as to be justified.

**Justification** (*jus'ti-fi-kā-shun*), *n.* act of justifying; vindication.

**Justify** (*jus'ti-fi*), *v. t.* to prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

**Justly** (*jus'ti*), *ad.* equitably; honestly.

**Justness** (*jus'tnes*), *n.* conformity to truth.

**Jut** (*jut*), *v. t.* to shoot out or project.

**Jute** (*jūt*), *n.* a substance like hemp from which a coarse kind of cloth is woven.

**Juvenescence** (*jū-ve-nēs-ens*), *n.* a growing young.

**Juvenescient** (*jū-ve-nēs-ent*), *a.* becoming young.

**Juvenile** (*jū've-nil*), *a.* young; youthful; suited to youth.

**Juvenility** (*jū-ve-nil'i-tē*), *n.* youthfulness.

**Juxtaposition** (*juk-tā-pō-zish'un*), *n.* nearness in place; contiguity.

## K.

**KAIL** (*kāl*), *n.* a kind of cabbage; also written Kale.

**Kalidoscope** (*kā-lī-dō-skōp*), *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits an endless series of beautiful images or patterns.

**Kangaroo** (*kang-gā-rōō*), *n.* an Australian quadruped, remarkable for its long hind legs and for leaping.

**Kedge** (*kej*), *n.* a small anchor.

**Keel** (*kēl*), *n.* the lower timber of a ship.

**Keelhaul** (*kēl'hawl*), *v. t.* to haul under the keel.

**Keelson** (*kēl'son*), *n.* a piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship over the keel.

**Keen** (*kēn*), *a.* eager; sharp; piercing.

**Keenly** (*kēn'lī*), *ad.* sharply.

**Keep** (*kēp*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. kept] to preserve; to save; to hold.

**Keeper** (*kēp'ēr*), *n.* one who preserves or guards.

**Keepsake** (*kēp'sāk*), *n.* a token of remembrance.

**Keg** (*kep*), *n.* a small cask.

**Kelp** (*kēlp*), *n.* the calcined ashes of sea-weed, for glass; the sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

**Ken** (*kēn*), *v. t.* to see; to know; — *n.* reach of sight.

**Kennel** (*kēn'el*), *n.* a cot for dogs; a water-course; — *v. t.* or *i. t.* to lodge in a kennel.

**Kept** (*kept*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Keep*.

**Kerchief** (*kēr'chif*), *n.* a cloth to cover the head.

**Kernel** (*kēr'nel*), *n.* the seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain; — *v. t.* to form into a kernel.

**Kerosene** (*ker'ō-sēn*), *n.* an oil from bituminous coal, used for illumination.

**Kersey cloth** (*kēr'zi*), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth.

**Kerseymere** (*kēr'si-mēr*), *n.* a twilled cloth from the finest wools.

**Ketch** (*kech*), *n.* a vessel having two masts — a main and a mizzen.

**Kettle** (*kevl*), *n.* a vessel for boiling.

**Kettledrum** (*kevl'drum*), *n.* a drum made of half a globe of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment.

**Key** (*kē*), *n.* an instrument to fasten and open locks; an index.

**Key-hole** (*kē'hōl*), *n.* a hole for a key.

**Key-stone** (*kē'stōn*), *n.* the top-stone of an arch.

**Kid** (*kid*), *n.* a young goat.

**Kidnap** (*kid-nap*), *v. t.* to steal, as persons.

**Kidnap** (*kid-nap-ēr*), *n.* one who steals a human being.



**Kidney** (*kid'ni*), *n.* that part of the viscera which secretes the urine; — *pl.* Kidneys.

**Kilderkin** (*kil'dër-kin*), *n.* a small barrel.

**Kill** (*kil*), *v. t.* to slay.

**Kiln** (*kil*), *n.* a fabric for drying or burning anything, especially brick. [in a kiln.]

**Kiln-dry** (*kil'drî*), *v. t.* to dry

**Kilt** (*kilt*), *n.* a Highlander's short petticoat.

**Kimbo** (*kin'bô*), *a.* bent; crooked.

**Kin** (*kin*), *n.* kindred.

**Kind** (*kand*), *a.* noting a humane disposition; — *n.* a genus; race; sort.

**Kindle** (*kin'dl*), *v. t.* to set on fire; — *v. i.* to ignite.

**Kindliness** (*kind'lnes*), *n.* affectionate disposition.

**Kindly** (*kind'li*), *ad.* with good will; — *a.* mild; favorable.

**Kindness** (*kind'nes*), *n.* sympathizing benevolence.

**Kindred** (*kin'dred*), *n.* people related to each other; relatives; — *a.* allied by birth.

**Kine** (*kin*), *n.* old *pl.* of Cow.

**King** (*king*), *n.* a monarch.

**Kingdom** (*king'dom*), *n.* the territory subject to a king; a region.

**Kingfisher** (*king'fish-ër*), *n.* a bird of gay plumage which feeds on fish. [a king.]

**Kingly** (*king'li*), *a.* royal; like

**Kinnikinnie** (*kin-ni-ki-nik'*), *n.* a preparation for smoking consisting of the bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow.

**King's-evil** (*king's-ë-vl*), *n.* a scrofulous disease.

**Kino** (*kî'no*), *n.* an astringent vegetable extract.

**Kinsfolk** (*kinz'fôk*), *n.* relations; kindred. [lation.]

**Kinsman** (*kinz'man*), *n.* a re-

**Kipper** (*kîp'ër*), *n.* a salmon in the state of spawning; salmon salted and dried; — *v. t.* to cure or preserve, as salmon.

**Kip-skin** (*kîp'skin*), *n.* leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

**Kirk** (*kêrk*), *n.* the church, as in Scotland.

**Kiss** (*kis*), *n.* a salute with the lips; — *v. t.* to salute with the lips.

**Kitchen** (*kîch'en*), *n.* a room for cooking.

**Kite** (*kîl*), *n.* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a paper toy. [of a cat.]

**Kitten** (*kî'tn*), *n.* the young

**Knack** (*nak*), *n.* dexterity.

**Knapsack** (*nâp'sak*), *n.* a

soldier's sack.

**Knarled**

(*nâr'ld*), *a.*

knotty.

**Knave** (*nâv*), *n.*

a rascal.

**Knavery** (*nâv'-*

*ër-i*), *n.* dishonesty. [est.]

**Knavish** (*nâv'ish*), *a.* dishon-

orable.

**Knead** (*neô*), *v. t.* to work

and mix with the hands.

**Knee** (*në*), *n.* the joint be-

tween the leg and thigh.

**Knee-pan** (*ne'pan*), *n.* the

round bone of the knee.

**Kneel** (*nël*), *v. i.* to fall or rest

on the knees.

**Knell** (*nël*), *n.* the tolling of a

bell.

**Knew** (*nû*), *pret.* of Know.

**Knickerknack** (*nîk'nak*), *n.* a

trifle or toy.

**Knife** (*nî*), *n.* an instrument

for cutting; — *pl.* Knives.

**Knight** (*nû*), *n.* a title of rank next below that of a baronet; — *v. t.* to dub a knight.

**Knight-errant** (*nû-er'ant*), *n.* a roving knight.

**Knighthood** (*nû'hôod*), *n.*

the dignity of a knight.

**Knightly** (*nû'li*), *a.* pertaining

to or becoming a knight.

**Knit** (*nîl*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp.

knit, knitted] to unite as

threads with needles; to join

closely.

**Knob** (*nob*), *n.* a knot.

**Knock** (*nok*), *v. i.* or *t.* to hit;

to strike; to dash; — *n.* a

blow; a dashing; a rap.

**Knocker** (*nok'ër*), *n.* a ham-

mer on a door.

**Knoll** (*nôl*), *n.* a little hill.

**Knot** (*not*), *n.* a tie; joint of a

plant; division of a log-line;

*v. t.* or *t.* to form knots.

**Knout-grass** (*nôt'gräs*), *n.* a

common weed or grass, so

called from the knots of its

stem. [knots; intricate.]

**Knotty** (*nôt'i*), *a.* full of

**Knout** (*nout*), *n.* a Russian

instrument of punishment.

**Know** (*nô*), *v. t.* [pret. knew;

pp. known] to understand;

to perceive; to recognize.

**Knowable** (*nô'a-bl*), *a.* that

may be known.

**Knowingly** (*nô'ing-li*), *ad.*

understandingly.

**Knowledge** (*nôw'ëj*), *n.* clear

perception.

**Knuckle** (*nuk'ul*), *n.* a joint of

the fingers, etc.; — *v. i.* to

submit to in contest.

**Koran** (*kô'ran*), *n.* the Mo-

hammedan Scriptures.

**Kraal** (*kra'ol*), *n.* a Hottentot

hut or village.

**Kruller** (*kru'ër*), *n.* a curled

cake baked in fat.

## L.

**LA** (*lä*), *n.* a note in music.

**La** (*law*), *ex.* look I

**Label** (*lä'bel*), *n.* a slip of

paper, etc., containing a name or title, tied to anything; — *v. t.* to affix a label.

**Labial** (*lä'bi-al*), *a.* pertaining to the lips; — *n.* a letter uttered by the lips.

**Labiate** (*lä'bi-ät*),

**Labiated** (*lä'bi-ät-ed*), } *a.*

having lips.

**Labor** (*lä'bër*), *n.* work; toil;

*v. i.* or *t.* to work.

**Laboratory** (*lab'o-ra-to-ri*),

*n.* a place for chemical opera-

tions. [workman.]

**Laborer** (*lä'bër-er*), *n.* a

**Laborious** (*lä-bö'ri-us*), *a.*

diligent in work; requiring

labor.

**Laboriously** (*lä-bö'ri-us-li*),

*ad.* with great toil.


**Laburnum** (*lä-bu'num*), *n.*

a small tree with pendulous

clusters of beautiful yellow

flowers.

**Labyrinth** (*lăb'i-rinth*), *n.* a place full of windings.  
**Labyrinthian** (*lăb'i-rinth'i-an*), *a.* winding; intricate.  
**Lac** (*lak*), *n.* a resinous substance.  
**Lace** (*lās*), *n.* work composed of fine threads; — *v. t.* to fasten; to trim with lace.  
**Lacerate** (*las'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to rend; to tear.  
**Laceration** (*las'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* act of tearing; a rent.  
**Lachrymal** (*lak'ri-māl*), *a.* generating tears.  
**Lachrymose** (*lak'ri-mōs*), *a.* shedding tears.  
**Lack** (*lak*), *v. t. or i.* to need; — *n.* want; failure.  
**Lackadaisical** (*lak-a-dā'zī-kul*), *a.* affectively pensive.  
**Lackey** (*lak'ē*), *n.* a footman.  
**Laconic** (*la-kon'ik*), *a.* brief; pithy; expressive.  
**Laconically** (*la-kon'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* concisely.  
**Laconism** (*lak'o-nizm*), *n.* a pithy phrase or expression.  
**Lacquer** (*lak'ēr*), *v. t.* to varnish; — *n.* varnish.  
**Lactal** (*lak'tē-al*), *a.* pertaining to milk; — *n.* a vessel of the body that conveys chyle.  
**Lactiferous** (*lak-tif'ēr-us*), *a.* conveying milk.  
**Lacustrine** (*la-kus'trin*), *a.* pertaining to lakes.  
**Lad** (*lad*), *n.* a boy.  
**Ladder** (*lad'ēr*), *n.* a frame with round steps.  
**Lade** (*lād*), *v. t.* [pret. laded; pp. laded, laden] to load; to throw out with a dipper.  
**Lading** (*lād'ing*), *n.* load; cargo.  
**Ladle** (*lād'l*), *n.* a large spoon for lifting out a liquid.  
**Lady** (*lā'di*), *n.* a well-bred woman; a title of respect.  
**Ladyship** (*lā'di-shīp*), *n.* title of a lady.  
**Lager-beer** (*lā'gēr-bēr*), *n.* a popular German beer.  
**Lagoon** (*la-goon*), *n.* a shallow pond.  
**Laical** (*lā'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy.  
**Laid** (*lād*), [pret. and pp. of *Lay*].  
**Lain** (*lān*), *pp.* of *Lie*.  
**Lair** (*lār*), *n.* a couch of a wild beast.

**Laity** (*lā'i-ti*), *n.* the people as distinct from the clergy.  
**Lake** (*lāk*), *n.* a body of water surrounded by land.  
**Lamb** (*lam*), *n.* a young sheep; — *v. t. or i.* to bring forth lambs.  
**Lambent** (*lam'bent*), *a.* playing over the surface.  
**Lambkin** (*lam'kin*), *n.* a young lamb.  
**Lame** (*lām*), *a.* unsound in a limb; — *v. t.* to make lame.  
**Lamella** (*la-mel'ā*), *n.* a very thin plate or scale.  
**Lamellar** (*lam'el-ar*), *a.* formed in thin plates.  
**Lamely** (*lām'li*), *ad.* like a cripple; imperfectly.  
**Lameness** (*lām'nes*), *n.* the state of a cripple.  
**Lament** (*la-ment*), *v. t. or i.* to weep; to mourn.  
**Lamentable** (*lam'ent-a-bl*), *a.* mournful.  
**Lamentation** (*lūm-en-tā'shun*), *n.* expression of sorrow.  
**Lamina** (*lam'i-nā*), *n.* a thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf; — *pl.* Laminæ.  
**Laminar** (*lam'i-nar*), *a.* consisting of thin plates or scales.  
**Laminate** (*lam'i-nāt*), *v. t.*  
**Laminated** (*lam'i-nāt-ed*), *a.* having scales or layers one over another.  
**Lammas** (*lam'mas*), *n.* the first day of August.  
**Lamp** (*lamp*), *n.* a vessel with a wick for light.  
**Lampblack** (*lamp'blak*), *n.* a fine soot from the smoke of pitch, etc.  
  
**Lampoon** (*lam'poon*), *n.* a personal satire; — *v. t.* to abuse with satire.  
**Lampooner** (*lam'poon'ēr*), *n.* one who lampoons.  
**Lampoonry** (*lam'poon'ri*), *n.* written personal abuse or satire. (like an eel).  
**Lamprey** (*lam'prā*), *n.* a fish.  
**Lance** (*lāns*), *n.* a long spear; — *v. t.* to pierce.  
**Lanceolate** (*lan'se-o-lāt*), *a.* shaped like a spear-head.

**Lancet** (*lan'set*), *n.* a surgical instrument to let blood.  
**Land** (*land*), *n.* earth; soil; country; region; estate; — *v. t. or i.* to put or go on shore.  
**Landau** (*lan'dau*), *n.* a kind of four-wheeled carriage.  
**Landed** (*land'ed*), *a.* consisting in land.  
**Landlady** (*land'lā-di*), *n.* a female who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.  
**Landlock** (*land'lok*), *v. t.* to inclose by land. [a vagrant].  
**Landloper** (*land'lōp-ēr*), *n.*  
**Landlord** (*land'lōrd*), *n.* an owner of lands or houses having tenants; master of an inn.  
**Landmark** (*land'mārk*), *n.* mark of bounds to land; an elevated object.  
**Landscape** (*land'skāp*), *n.* a picture of a portion of country.  
**Landman** (*landz'man*), *n.* one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman. [sage].  
**Lane** (*lān*), *n.* a narrow passage.  
**Language** (*lang'gwā*), *n.* human speech; style or expression. [weak; faint; feeble].  
**Languid** (*lang'gwā*), *a.*  
**Languidly** (*lang'gwād-ly*), *ad.* faintly; weakly.  
**Languish** (*lang'gwāsh*), *v. i.* to droop; to pine away; to grow dull.  
**Languishment** (*lang'gwāsh-ment*), *n.* state of pining.  
**Langueur** (*lang'gwēr*), *n.* faintness; lassitude.  
**Laniferous** (*lan-i'f'ēr-us*), *a.*  
**Lanigerous** (*lan-i'g'ēr-us*), *a.* wool-bearing.  
**Lank** (*langk*), *a.* thin; slender; loose.  
**Lantern** (*lan'tēr*), *n.* a transparent case for a candle or lamp.  
**Lanyards** (*lan'yārdz*), *n. pl.* short pieces of rope.  
**Lapidary** (*lap'i-dā-ri*), *n.* an artificer or dealer in precious stones.  
**Lappet** (*lap'et*), *n.* part of a garment hanging loose.  
**Lapse** (*laps*), *v. i.* to slip; to slide; to fall to another; — *n.* a slip; a fall.



- Lapstone** (*lap'stôn*), *n.* a stone on which shoemakers beat leather.
- Lapwing** (*lap'wing*), *n.* a bird; the pewit.
- Larboard** (*lär'bôrd*), *n.* left-hand side of a ship.
- Larceny** (*lär'se-ni*), *n.* theft.
- Larch** (*lärch*), *n.* a cone-bearing forest tree.
- Lard** (*lär'd*), *n.* the fat of swine; — *v. t.* to smear or mix with lard; to grease.
- Larder** (*lär'dér*), *n.* a place where meat is kept.
- Large** (*lärj*), *a.* bulky; wide; liberal. [*seely*].
- Largely** (*lärj'li*), *ad.* extensively.
- Largeness** (*lärj'nes*), *n.* great size. [*a present*].
- Largess** (*lär'jes*), *n.* a gift.
- Larva** (*lär'vá*), *n.* an insect in a caterpillar state; — *pl.* Larvæ. [*twindpipe*].
- Larynx** (*lar'ingks*), *a.* the laryngitis.
- Laryngitis** (*lar'ing-tis*), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.
- Lascivious** (*las-siv'i-us*), *a.* wanton; lewd; lustful.
- Lash** (*lash*), *n.* the thong of a whip.
- Lass** (*lâs*), *n.* a young maid.
- Lassitude** (*las'i-tud*), *n.* languor of body; weariness.
- Lasso** (*las'sô*), *n.* a rope with a noose; — *pl.* Lassos.
- Last** (*lâst*), *a.* latest; hindmost; — *v. t.* to continue; — *ad.* in the last place; — *n.* a form to shape a shoe.
- Lastly** (*lâst'li*), *ad.* finally.
- Latch** (*läch*), *n.* the catch of a door; — *v. t.* to fasten with a latch. [*tening for a shoe*].
- Latchet** (*läch'et*), *n.* a fastener.
- Late** (*lât*), *a.* coming after the time; — *ad.* far in the day or night; long delayed.
- Lately** (*lât'li*), *ad.* not long ago.
- Latency** (*lât'ten-si*), *n.* state of being concealed.
- Lateness** (*lât'nes*), *n.* state of being late. [*secret*].
- Latent** (*lât'tent*), *a.* hidden.
- Lateral** (*lât'er*), *a.* comp. more late; posterior.
- Lateral** (*lât'er-al*), *a.* pertaining to, or proceeding from the side. [*on one side*].
- Laterally** (*lât'er-al-li*), *ad.*
- Lath** (*lâth*), *n.* a thin strip of wood to support plaster; — *v. t.* to cover with laths.
- Lathe** (*lâth*), *a.* turner's machine.
- Lather** (*lâth'ér*), *n.* froth of soap and water; — *v. t.* to spread with lather.
- Latin** (*lât'in*), *a.* pertaining to the Roman language; — the ancient language of the Romans.
- Latinism** (*lât'in-izm*), *n.* an idiom of the Latin.
- Latinity** (*lât'in'i-ti*), *n.* purity of Latin style.
- Latinize** (*lât'in-iz*), *v. t.* to turn into Latin.
- Latitude** (*lât'i-tüd*), *n.* distance from the equator; breadth.
- Latitudinal** (*lât-i-tüd'i-nal*), *a.* in the direction of latitude.
- Latitudinarian** (*lât-i-tüd-i-nâr-i-an*), *n.* one who departs from orthodoxy; — *a.* unrestrained.
- Latrant** (*lât'rant*), *a.* bark- (two).
- Latrer** (*lât'er*), *a.* the last of
- Latrerly** (*lât'er-li*), *ad.* of late; lately.
- Lattice** (*lât'is*), *n.* network of cross bars; — *v. t.* to form with cross bars.
- Laud** (*lâud*), *n.* commendation; praise in worship; — *v. t.* to praise; to extol.
- Laudable** (*lâud'a-bl*), *a.* praiseworthy.
- Laudably** (*lâud'a-bl*), *ad.* so as to deserve praise.
- Laudanum** (*lâud'a-num*), *n.* tincture of opium.
- Laudatory** (*lâud'a-to-ri*), *a.* containing praise.
- Laugh** (*lâf*), *v. t.* to manifest mirth; — *n.* expression of mirth.
- Laughable** (*lâf'ä-bl*), *a.* that may excite laughter.
- Laughing** (*lâf'ing*), *n.* the act of laughter.
- Laughing-stock** (*lâf'äng-stok*), *n.* an object of ridicule.
- Laughsome** (*lâf'sum*), *a.* full of laugh; gleeful.
- Laughter** (*lâf'tér*), *n.* convulsive expression of mirth.
- Launch** (*lâunch*), *v. t.* to slide into water; — *n.* the sliding of a ship into water.
- Laundress** (*lân'dres*), *n.* a washerwoman.
- Laundry** (*lân'dri*), *n.* a place where clothea are washed and dressed.
- Laureate** (*lâw'rê-ât*), *a.* invested with a laurel wreath.
- Laurel** (*lâw'rel*), *n.* the bay tree.
- Lava** (*lâ'vá* or *lû'vá*), *n.* melted matter flowing from a volcano.
- Lavatory** (*lâv'a-to-ri*), *n.* a place for washing.
- Lave** (*lâv*), *v. t.* to wash; to bathe.
- Lavish** (*lâv'ish*), *a.* expending with profusion; — *v. t.* to expend profusely; to squander.
- Lavishly** (*lâv'ish-li*), *ad.* with wasteful profusion.
- Law** (*lâw*), *n.* rule of action or motion; statute; decree.
- Lawful** (*lâw'ful*), *a.* conformable to law; legal; rightful.
- Lawfully** (*lâw'ful-li*), *ad.* legally. [*legality*].
- Lawfulness** (*lâw'ful-nes*), *n.*
- Lawgiver** (*lâw'giv-ér*), *n.* a legislator.
- Lawless** (*lâw'les*), *a.* not restrained by law.
- Lawlessly** (*lâw'les-li*), *ad.* without the restraints of law.
- Lawn** (*lâven*), *n.* an open grassy space; a species of linen. [*fees in law*].
- Lawsuit** (*lâw'sût*), *n.* a pro-
- Lawyer** (*lâw'yér*), *n.* one who is versed in, or who practices law.
- Lax** (*lâks*), *a.* loose; vague.
- Laxative** (*lâks'a-tiv*), *a.* having the quality of relieving costiveness.
- Laxity** (*lâks'i-ti*), *n.* slackness; looseness; openness.
- Lay** (*lâ*), *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* laid] to put; to wager; to produce eggs; — *n.* a song; a stratum; a row; — *a.* pertaining to the laity.
- Layer** (*lâ'ér*), *n.* a stratum; bed; a sprig.
- Layman** (*lâ'man*), *n.* one not a clergyman.
- Lazar** (*lâ'zar*), *n.* a person with a pestilential disease.
- Lazaretto** (*lâz-a-ret'tô*), *n.* a pest-house for diseased persons. [*filthful manner*].
- Lazily** (*lâ'z-li*), *ad.* in a laziness (*lâ'z-nes*), *n.* habitual inaction; sluggishness.
- Lazy** (*lâ'zi*), *a.* slothful; sluggish.
- Lea** (*le*), *n.* a meadow; plain.



- Lead** (*led*), *n.* a soft metal; — *v. t.* to cover with lead.
- Lead** (*led*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *led*] to go before; to guide. [*of lead*; *dull.*]
- Lead** (*led'n*), *a.* consisting
- Leader** (*led'ēr*), *n.* one who leads.
- Leaf** (*lēf*), *n.* part of a plant: part of a book; one side of a double door; — *pl.* Leaves; — *v. t.* to put forth leaves.
- Leafage** (*lēf'āj*), *n.* season of leaves or abundance of leaves. [*leaf.*]
- Leaflet** (*lēf'let*), *n.* a small
- Leafy** (*lēf'i*), *a.* full of leaves.
- League** (*lēg*), *n.* alliance of states; three miles; — *v. t.* to unite in confederacy.
- Leak** (*lēk*), *n.* a crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass; — *v. i.* to let a fluid in or out.
- Leakage** (*lēk'āj*), *n.* allowance for waste by leaking.
- Leaky** (*lēk'i*), *a.* letting any liquid in or out.
- Lean** (*lēn*), *a.* thin; slender; — *n.* flesh without fat; — *v. i.* to incline; to bend. [*flesh.*]
- Leanness** (*lēn'nes*), *n.* want of
- Leap** (*lēp*), *v. t.* to spring; to bound; — *n.* a jump; bound; skip.
- Leap-year** (*lēp'yēr*), *n.* every fourth year, which has one day more than others.
- Learn** (*lērn*), *v. i.* or *t.* to gain knowledge or skill.
- Learned** (*lērn'ed*), *a.* having learning. [*with erudition.*]
- Learnedly** (*lērn'ed-li*), *ad.*
- Learner** (*lērn'ēr*), *n.* one who is acquiring knowledge.
- Learning** (*lērn'ing*), *n.* erudition.
- Lease** (*lēs*), *n.* a letting for hire; — *v. t.* to let for use by hire.
- Leasehold** (*lēs'hōld*), *n.* a tenure held by lease.
- Leash** (*lēsh*), *n.* a leather thong; a band.
- Least** (*lēst*), *a.* smallest.
- Leather** (*lēth'ēr*), *n.* the hide of an animal dressed.
- Leathern** (*lēth'ēr'n*), *a.* made of leather. [*leather.*]
- Leathery** (*lēth'ēr-i*), *a.* like
- Leave** (*lēv*), *n.* liberty granted; a parting visit; — *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *left*] to quit; to bequeath.
- Leaven** (*lēv'n*), *n.* the ferment
- which makes dough rise in a spongy form.
- Leaves** (*lēvz*), *n. pl.* of *Leaf*.
- Leavings** (*lēv'ingz*), *n. pl.* things left.
- Lecher** (*lēch'ēr*), *n.* a man given to lewdness.
- Lecherous** (*lēch'ēr-us*), *a.* lustful. [*ness; lust.*]
- Lechery** (*lēch'ēr-i*), *n.* lewdness.
- Lecture** (*lēk'tūr*), *n.* a discourse; recital; reproof; — *v. t.* or *i.* to read lectures; to reprove.
- Lecturer** (*lēk'tūr-ēr*), *n.* a teacher by lectures.
- Led** (*led*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Lead*.
- Ledge** (*lēj*), *n.* a lay; a ridge; a molding; prominent part.
- Ledger** (*lēj'ēr*), *n.* a chief book of accounts. [*wind.*]
- Lee** (*lē*), *n.* side opposite to the
- Leech** (*lēch*), *n.* an aquatic blood-sucking worm.
- Leek** (*lēk*), *n.* a kind of onion.
- Leer** (*lēr*), *n.* an oblique or arch look; — *v. i.* to look obliquely or archly.
- Lees** (*lēz*), *n. pl.* dregs; sediment of liquor.
- Lee-shore** (*lē'shōr*), *n.* the shore toward which the wind blows.
- Leeward** (*lē'ward* or *lēw'ard*), *ad.* toward the lee.
- Leeway** (*lē'wā*), *n.* movement toward the lee.
- Left** (*left*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Leave*; — *a.* opposite to the right.
- Left-handed** (*left'hand-ed*), *a.* using the left hand with more dexterity than the right.
- Legacy** (*lēg'a-si*), *n.* a bequest by will.
- Legal** (*lē'gal*), *n.* according to law; permitted by law.
- Legality** (*lē'gal-i-ti*), *n.* lawfulness.
- Legalize** (*lē'gal-iz*), *v. t.* to make lawful; to authorize.
- Legally** (*lē'gal-li*), *ad.* according to law.
- Legate** (*lēg'āt*), *n.* ambassador of the pope; deputy.
- Legatee** (*lēg-a-tē*), *n.* one who has a legacy.
- Legation** (*lē-gā'sham*), *n.* an embassy; suite of an ambassador.
- Legator** (*lēg-a-tor*), *n.* one who bequeaths.
- Legend** (*lē'jend* or *lē'jend*), *n.* a romantic or incredible story; motto inscribed.
- Legendary** (*lē'jend-a-ri*), *a.* strange; fabulous.
- Legerdemain** (*lēj-ēr-dē-mān*), *n.* sleight of hand.
- Leger line** (*lēj'ēr lān*), *n.* in music, a line above or under the staff. [*for the leg.*]
- Legging** (*lēg'ing*), *n.* a cover
- Legible** (*lēj'i-bl*), *a.* that can be read. [*it can be read.*]
- Legibly** (*lēj'i-bl*), *ad.* so that
- Legion** (*lēj'un*), *n.* a body of soldiers; a great number.
- Legionary** (*lēj'un-a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to legions.
- Legislate** (*lēj'is-lāt*), *v. t.* to make laws.
- Legislation** (*lēj'is-lā'sham*), *n.* the act of making laws.
- Legislative** (*lēj'is-lā-tiv*), *a.* pertaining to the enacting of laws.
- Legislator** (*lēj'is-lā-tēr*), *n.* one who makes laws.
- Legislature** (*lēj'is-lāt-ūr*), *n.* the body that makes laws.
- Legitimacy** (*lē-jit'i-ma-si*), *n.* lawfulness.
- Legitimate** (*lē-jit'r-māt*), *a.* lawful; — *v. t.* to make lawful. [*ad.* lawful].
- Legitimately** (*lē-jit'i-māt-li*), *ad.*
- Legume** (*lēg'um* or *lē-gūm*), *n.* a seed vessel of two valves; pulse; peas; beans, etc.
- Leguminous** (*lē-gū'mi-nus*), *a.* consisting of pulse.
- Leisure** (*lē'shur*), *n.* freedom from occupation.
- Leisurely** (*lē'shur-li*), *ad.* slowly.
- Lemma** (*lēm'ā*), *n.* a previous or assumed proposition.
- Lemon** (*lēm'us*), *n.* an acid fruit; a tree.
- Lemonade** (*lēm-un-ād*), *n.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice.
- Lend** (*lend*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *lent*] to grant on condition of receiving the thing again.
- Length** (*lēnth*), *n.* extent from end to end; extension.
- Lengthen** (*lēnth'n*), *v. t.* to make longer; — *v. i.* to grow longer.
- Lengthwise** (*lēnth'wiz*), *ad.* in direction of the length.

**Lengthy** (*length'ē*), *a.* somewhat long. [*en*ing; mild.

**Lent** (*lē'ni-ent*), *a.* soft.

**Lentive** (*len'i-tiv*), *a.* assuasive; easy; softening.

**Lenity** (*len'i-tē*), *n.* mildness; mercy; clemency.

**Lens** (*lenz*), *n.* a piece of glass for magnifying or diminishing objects.

**Lent** (*lent*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Lend*; — *n.* the time of fasting forty days before Easter.

**Leoning** (*lē'o-nin*), *a.* having the qualities of a lion.

**Leopard** (*lep'ard*), *n.* a spotted carnivorous quadruped.

**Leper** (*lep'er*), *n.* one infected with leprosy.

**Leprosy** (*lep'rō-si*), *n.* a cutaneous disease.

**Leprous** (*lep'rus*), *a.* affected with leprosy.

**Lesion** (*lē'shun*), *n.* a hurt.

**Less** (*les*), *a.* smaller; — *ad.* in a smaller degree.

**Lessee** (*les-see*), *n.* one to whom a lease is made.

**Lessen** (*les'n*), *v. i.* or *t.* to diminish.

**Lesson** (*les'n*), *n.* a portion of a book to be read or learned; a doctrine inculcated.

**Lessor** (*les'sor*), *n.* he who grants a lease.

**Least** (*lest*), *con.* for fear that.

**Let** (*let*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *let*] to permit; to lease; — *n.* hindrance; delay.

**Lethal** (*lē'thal*), *a.* mortal; deadly. [*sleepy*; drowsy.]

**Lethargic** (*le-thār'jik*), *a.* lethargy (*lēth'ar-jī*), *n.* morbid drowsiness; dullness.

**Lethe** (*lē'thē*), *n.* oblivion; death.

**Lethan** (*lē-thē'm*), *a.* inducing sleep or oblivion.

**Lethiferous** (*lē-thi'fēr-us*), *a.* deadly; destructive.

**Letter** (*let'er*), *n.* one who leases; a written message; a printing type; — *v. t.* to stamp with letters.

**Letter-press** (*let'er-pres*), *n.* print from type.

**Letters** (*let'ers*), *n. pl.* learning; literature.

**Lettuce** (*let'is*), *n.* a garden plant used as a salad.

**Levant** (*lē-vant*), *n.* the eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

**Levee** (*lev'e*), *n.* assembly of

people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth.

**Level** (*lev'el*), *a.* even; flat; plain; — *v. t.* to make even.

**Leveler** (*lev'el-ēr*), *n.* one who levels.

**Leveling** (*lev'el-ing*), *n.* act of bringing to a level.

**Lever** (*lē'vēr* or *lev'er*), *n.* a mechanical power.

**Leviathan** (*le-vi'-a-than*), *n.* a huge sea-animal.

**Levite** (*lē'vit*), *n.* one of the tribe of Levi.

**Levitical** (*lē-vit'i-k-al*), *a.* pertaining to the Levites.

**Levity** (*lev'i-ti*), *n.* want of seriousness.

**Levy** (*lev't*), *v. t.* to raise; to collect; — *n.* the act of raising money or troops.

**Lewd** (*lūd*), *a.* given to the indulgence of lust; wicked.

**Lewdly** (*lūd'li*), *ad.* wantonly.

**Lewdness** (*lūd'nes*), *n.* unlawful indulgence of lust.

**Lexical** (*leks'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to a lexicon.

**Lexicographer** (*leks-i-kog'ra-fer*), *n.* the writer of a dictionary.

**Lexicographical** (*leks-i-kō-graf'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to lexicography.

**Lexicography** (*leks-i-kog'ra-fī*), *n.* the art of composing dictionaries.

**Lexicology** (*leks'i-kol-o-jī*), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of the meaning and use of words.

**Lexicon** (*leks'i-kon*), *n.* a dictionary.

**Liable** (*lē'a-bl*), *a.* exposed; responsible; obnoxious.

**Liability** (*lē-a-bl'i-ti*), *n.* a state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.

**Liar** (*lē'ar*), *n.* one who utters falsehood.

**Libation** (*lē-bā'shun*), *n.* an offering of wine.

**Libel** (*lē'bel*), *n.* a defamatory writing; a lampoon; — *v. t.* to defame by writing.

**Libeler** (*lē'bel-ēr*), *n.* one who libels.

**Libelous** (*lē'bel-us*), *a.* de-



**Liberal** (*lib'er-al*), *a.* free in giving; enlarged; candid.

**Liberalism** (*lib'er-al-izm*), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics. [*generosity*.]

**Liberality** (*lib'er-al-i-tē*), *n.* Liberalize (*lib'er-al-iz*), *v. t.* to free from narrow views.

**Librally** (*lib'er-al-i*) *ad.* generously. [*set free*.]

**Liberate** (*lib'er-āt*), *v. t.* to Liberation (*lib'er-ā'shun*), *n.* a setting free.

**Liberator** (*lib'er-ā-tēr*), *n.* one who liberates or sets free.

**Libertine** (*lib'er-tin*), *n.* a dissolute man; — *a.* licentious.

**Libertinism** (*lib'er-tin-izm*), *n.* licentiousness of doctrine or life.

**Liberty** (*lib'er-ti*), *n.* freedom; permission; immunity.

**Libidinous** (*li-bid'i-nus*), *a.* lustful; lewd; licentious.

**Librarian** (*li-brā'ri-an*), *n.* one who has charge of a library.

**Library** (*li-brā-ri*), *n.* a collection of books; place for books. [*of balancing*.]

**Libration** (*li-brā'shun*), *n.* act

**Libratory** (*li-brā-to-ri*), *a.* moving like a balance.

**Lice** (*lis*), *pl.* of *Louse*.

**Licence** (*li-sens*), *n.* permission; excess of liberty; — *v. t.* to permit by legal warrant; to authorize.

**Licentiate** (*li-sen'shi-āt*), *n.* one who has a license.

**Licentious** (*li-sen'shus*), *a.* loose in morals.

**Licentiousness** (*li-sen'sh-us-nes*), *n.* contempt of just restraint; licentiousness.

**Lichen** (*li'ken* or *lick'en*), *n.* rock-moss or tree-moss; a skin disease.

**Lickerish** (*lik'er-ish*), *a.* nice; greedy to swallow.

**Licorice** (*lik'or-is*), *n.* a sweet root; also written Liquorice.

**Lie** (*li*), *n.* a false statement uttered to deceive; — *v. i.* to utter falsehood.

**Lie** (*li*), *v. i.* [*pret.* *lay*; *pp.* *lain*] to rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

**Lief** (*lēf*), *ad.* willingly.

**Liege** (*lēj*), *n.* lord; — *a.* bound by feudal tenure.

**Lien** (*lē'en* or *lē'en*), *n.* a legal claim.

Lieu (*liu*), *n.* stand; place.

Lieutenancy (*li-ten'an-si* or *le-ten'an-si*), *n.* office or commission of a lieutenant.

Lieutenant (*li-ten'ant* or *le-ten'ant*), *n.* a deputy; an officer next below a captain.

Life (*li*), *n.* vitality; existence; energy; spirit.

Life-boat (*li'boat*), *n.* a boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers.



Life-guard (*li'gard*), *n.* the guard of a king's person.

Lift (*li*), *v. t.* to raise; — *n.* act of lifting.

Ligament (*lig'a-ment*), *n.* anything which ties.

Ligation (*li-ga'shun*), *n.* act of binding.

Ligature (*lig'a-tür*), *n.* a bandage.

Light (*li*), *n.* that by which we see; illustration; — *a.* bright; nimble; not heavy; — *v. t.* to illuminate; to kindle.

Lighten (*li'ten*), *v. t.* to flash with light; — *v. i.* to make light; to alleviate.

Lighter (*li'ter*), *n.* a boat.

Light-fingered (*li't'fing-gèrd*), *a.* thievish.

Light-headed (*li'hed-ed*), *a.* delirious; thoughtless.

Light-horse (*li't'hors*), *n.* light-armed cavalry.

Light-house (*li't'hou*), *n.* a tower with a light to direct seamen.



Lightly (*li't'li*), *ad.* nimbly; with levity; easily.

Light-minded (*li't'mind-ed*), *a.* volatile.

Lightness (*li't'nes*), *n.* levity; want of weight.

Lightning (*li't'ning*), *n.* a flash of electricity.

Lights (*li*), *n. pl.* lungs.

Ligneous (*li'gne-us*), *a.* woody; resembling wood.

Lignine (*li'gin*), *n.* pure woody fiber.

Lignite (*li'git*), *n.* coal retaining the texture of wood.

Lignum-vita (*li'gum-vi'te*), *n.* an extremely hard wood, used for wheels, etc.

Likelihood (*li'k'li-hood*), *n.* probability.

Likeliness (*li'k'li-nes*), *n.* likely (*li'k'li*), *a.* probable.

Liken (*li'k'en*), *v. t.* to represent as like.

Likeness (*li'k'nes*), *n.* resemble (*li'k'wiz*), *ad.* in like manner; moreover; also.

Liking (*li'king*), *n.* inclination.

Lilac (*li'lak*), *n.* a flowering shrub.

Liliputian (*li'l'i-pu'shan*), *a.* Lily (*li*), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant.

Limb (*lim*), *n.* an extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge; — *v. t.* to dismember.

Limber (*lim'bër*), *a.* easily bent; flexible; pliant.

Limberness (*lim'bër-nes*), *n.* flexibility; pliancy.

Limbo (*lim'bo*), *n.* the borders of hell; a place of restraint.

Lime (*lim*), *n.* a calcareous earth.

Lime-kiln (*lim'kil*), *n.* a kiln for burning lime.

Limestone (*lim'stön*), *n.* a calcareous stone.

Lime-tree (*lim'tree*), *n.* the linden-tree.

Limit (*lim'it*), *n.* a bound; border; — *v. t.* to confine within certain bounds.

Limitable (*lim'it-a-bl*), *a.* that may be bounded.

Limitary (*lim'it-a-ri*), *a.* placed at the boundaries.

Limitation (*lim-it-a'shun*), *n.* restriction.

Limitless (*lim'it-less*), *a.* without limit; infinite.

Limn (*lim*), *v. t.* to draw or paint.

Limner (*lim'nër*), *n.* a portrait-painter.

Limp (*limp*), *v. i.* to walk lamely.

Limpet (*lim'pet*), *n.* a shell-fish which adheres to bare rocks.

Limpid (*lim'pid*), *a.* pure; transparent.

Limpidness (*lim'pid-nes*), *n.* clearness.

Limy (*lim'i*), *a.* containing lime.

Linch-pin (*linch'pin*), *n.* a pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

Linden (*lin'den*), *n.* the lime tree.

Line (*lin*), *n.* a slender cord; an extended mark.

Lineage (*lin'e-ij*), *n.* a race; descent.

Lineal (*lin'e-al*), *a.* composed of lines; being in a direct line.

Lineally (*lin'e-al-li*), *ad.* in a line.

Lineament (*lin'e-a-ment*), *n.* outline; feature.

Linear (*lin'e-ar*), *a.* like a line.

Linen (*lin'en*), *a.* made of flax or hemp; — *n.* cloth of flax or hemp.

Linen-drafter (*lin'en-dräp-ër*), *n.* one who deals in linen.

Ling (*ling*), *n.* a fish resembling the cod.

Linger (*ling'ër*), *v. i.* to remain long; to delay.

Lingering (*ling'ër-ing*), *a.* slow; tardy.

Lingual (*ling'gw'al*), *a.* pertaining to the tongue.

Linguist (*ling'gwist*), *n.* one skilled in languages.

Linguistic (*ling'gwist'ik*), *a.* relating to language.

Linguistics (*ling'gwist'iks*), *n. sing.* the science of language and words.

Liniment (*lin'i-ment*), *n.* a soft ointment.

Link (*link*), *n.* part of a chain; torch; — *v. t.* to connect by links.

Linnet (*lin'et*), *n.* a small singing bird.

Linseed (*lin'seed*), *n.* flaxseed.

Linsay-woolsey (*lin'si-woo-l'si*), *n.* a stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

Linstock (*lin'stok*), *n.* a cannoneer's staff to hold a match.

Lint (*lint*), *n.* soft scrapings of lintel.

Lintel (*lin'tel*), *n.* the upper part of a door-frame.

Lion (*li'on*), *n.* a very strong and fierce beast of prey; an object of interest.

Lioness (*li'on-es*), *n.* a female lion.

Lionize (*li'on-iz*), *v. t.* to treat as a lion, or object of interest.

Lion-like (*li'on-lik*), *a.* bold; fierce.

Lipogram (*li'p'o-gram*), *n.* a writing in which a particular letter is omitted.

- Liquation** (*li-kwā'shun*), *n.*  
act of melting.
- Liquefaction** (*lik-wē-fak'shun*), *n.*  
act of melting.
- Liquefiable** (*lik-wē-fē-ā-bl*), *a.*  
that may be melted.
- Liquefier** (*lik-wē-fē-ēr*), *n.*  
that which dissolves.
- Liquefy** (*lik-wē-fē*), *v. t. or i.*  
to melt; to become fluid.
- Liquescency** (*li-kwēs-ēn-si*), *n.*  
aptness to become fluid.
- Liquescent** (*li-kwēs-ēnt*), *a.*  
dissolving.
- Liquid** (*lik-wid*), *a.*  
that flows; — *n.* a flowing substance.
- Liquidate** (*lik-wi-dāt*), *v. t.*  
to adjust; to pay as a debt.
- Liquidation** (*lik-wi-dā'tshun*), *n.*  
act of liquidating.
- Liquidator** (*lik-wi-dā-tēr*), *n.*  
one who liquidates.
- Liquidity** (*li-kwid-i-tē*), *n.*  
the quality of being liquid.
- Liquor** (*lik-ēr*), *n.* a liquid; strong drink.
- Liquorice**, *n.* See *Licorice*.
- List** (*list*), *v. t.* to enroll for service; — *v. i.* to hearken; to attend to; — *n.* a roll; strip of cloth.
- Listen** (*lis'n*), *v. i.* to hear watchfully; to attend to.
- Listener** (*lis'n-ēr*), *n.* one who listens.
- Listless** (*list'les*), *a.* heedless; indifferent. [heedlessly.]
- Listlessly** (*list'les-li*), *ad.*
- Litany** (*lit'a-ni*), *n.* a solemn form of supplication and prayer. [for word.]
- Literal** (*lit'ēr-al*), *a.* word
- Literally** (*lit'ēr-al-li*), *ad.*  
with adherence to words.
- Literary** (*lit'ēr-a-ri*), *a.* relating to literature.
- Literate** (*lit'ēr-āt*), *a.* learned.
- Literati** (*lit'ēr-ā-ti*), *n. pl.*  
men of letters.
- Literature** (*lit'ēr-a-tū-ri*), *n.*  
acquaintance with books; literary productions.
- Litharge** (*lit'h-ā-ri*), *n.* partly fused or vitrified protoxide of lead.
- Lithe** (*lit'h*), *a.* pliant; flexible; limber. [ibility.]
- Litheness** (*lit'h-nes*), *n.* flexibility.
- Lithesome** (*lit'h-sum*), *a.* supple; nimble.
- Lithograph** (*lit'h-ō-graf*), *v. t.*  
to trace or engrave on stone so as to transfer to paper.
- Lithographer** (*lit'h-ō-grā-fēr*), *n.* one who practices the art of lithography.
- Lithographic** (*lit'h-ō-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to lithography.
- Lithography** (*lit'h-ō-grā-fē*), *n.*  
the art of tracing letters, etc., on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.
- Lithology** (*li-thol'ō-jī*), *n.*  
the natural history of rocks.
- Lithotomy** (*li-thol'ō-mi*), *n.*  
the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.
- Litigant** (*lit'i-gant*), *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit; — *a.* contesting in law.
- Litigate** (*lit'i-gāt*), *v. t. or t.*  
to contest by a lawsuit.
- Litigation** (*lit-i-gā'shun*), *n.*  
contention in law.
- Litigious** (*li-tij'us*), *a.* inclined to go to law.
- Litter** (*lit'ēr*), *v. t.* to bring forth; to strew with scraps; — *n.* a carriage; brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.
- Little** (*lit'l*), *a.* small; not much; — *ad.* in a small degree.
- Littleness** (*lit'l-nes*), *n.* smallness; meanness.
- Liturgical** (*li-tur'jik-al*), *a.* pertaining to a liturgy.
- Liturgy** (*lit'ar-jī*), *n.* a formula of religious service.
- Live** (*liv*), *v. t.* to abide; to dwell; to exist.
- Live** (*liv*), *a.* having life; active.
- Livelihood** (*liv'i-hōd*), *n.*  
the means of living.
- Liveliness** (*liv'i-nes*), *n.*  
sprightliness.
- Livelong** (*liv'long*), *a.* long in passing. [live.]
- Lively** (*liv'i*), *a.* brisk; active.
- Liver** (*liv'ēr*), *n.* the organ which secretes bile.
- Liver-colored** (*liv'ēr-kul-ēr'd*), *a.* dark or brownish red.
- Livery** (*liv'ēr-i*), *n.* a giving of possession; a particular dress.
- Livery-stable** (*liv'ēr-i-stā-bl*), *n.* a stable where horses are kept for hire.
- Lives** (*livz*), *n. pl.* of *Life*.
- Live-stock** (*liv'stok*), *n.* cattle, horses, etc.
- Livid** (*liv'id*), *a.* discolored by a bruise; of a lead color.
- Lividness** (*liv'id-nes*), *n.* a livid color. [repile.]
- Lizard** (*liz'ard*), *n.* a scaly Llama (*lā'mā* or *lā'mā*), a small species of camel peculiar to South America.
- Lo** (*lo*), *ex.* look! behold!
- Load** (*lōd*), *n.* that which is carried; weight; encumbrance; — *v. t.* [pret. loaded; *pp.* loaded, laden] burden.
- Loading** (*lōd'ing*), *n.* a cargo.
- Loadstar** (*lōd'stār*), *n.* the pole-star; the cyrenure; also written *Lodestar*.
- Loadstone** (*lōd'stōn*), *n.* an ore of iron; a native magnet; also written *Lodestone*.
- Loaf** (*lōf*), *n.* a quantity or mass of bread; — *pl.* Loaves.
- Loafer** (*lōf'ēr*), *n.* a low idler.
- Loam** (*lōm*), *n.* a rich earth; marl.
- Loan** (*lōn*), *n.* act of lending; the thing lent; — *v. t.* to lend.
- Loath** (*lōth*), *ad.* unwilling; reluctant; also written *Lod*.
- Loathe** (*lōth*), *v. t.* to hate; to abhor.
- Loathsome** (*lōth'sum*), *a.* exciting disgust.
- Loathsomeness** (*lōth'sum-nes*), *n.* quality that excites disgust.
- Lobby** (*lob'b*), *n.* an opening before a room; a hall or passage serving as a common entrance; a waiting room.
- Lobate** (*lōb'at*), *a.* having lobes.
- Lobe** (*lob*), *n.* part of the lungs; lower part of the ear; a division of a leaf.
- Lober** (*lob'stēr*), *n.* a shell-fish. [to a place.]
- Local** (*lō'kal*), *a.* pertaining
- Locality** (*lō'kal-i-ti*), *n.* existence in place; situation.
- Locally** (*lō'kal-li*), *ad.* with respect to place.
- Locate** (*lō'kāt*), *v. t.* to place or set.
- Location** (*lō'kāt'shun*), *n.* the act of placing; position.
- Loch** (*lok*), *n.* a lake; an arm of the sea.
- Look** (*lok*), *n.* fastening for a door, etc.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal; — *v. t.* to fasten with a lock; to embrace closely.



**Locker** (*lok'ēr*), *n.* a drawer or close place that locks.

**Locket** (*lok'et*), *n.* a catch; a small gold case worn as an ornament.

**Locksmith** (*lok'smith*), *n.* a maker of locks.

**Locomotion** (*lō-kō-mō'shun*), *n.* act of moving from place to place.

**Locomotive** (*lō-kō-mō'tiv*), *a.* having power to change place; — *n.* a steam engine on wheels.



**Locust** (*lō'kust*), *n.* a voracious jumping insect; a name applied to several plants or trees.

**Lode** (*lōd*), *n.* a vein of ore, etc.

**Lodge** (*lodj*), *n.* a small house; a den; — *v. t.* or *i.* to rest at night. [lodges.]

**Lodger** (*lodj'ēr*), *n.* one who lodges.

**Lodging** (*lodj'ing*), *n.* a place of rest or residence.

**Lodgment** (*lodj'ment*), *n.* act of lodging; position secured by assailants. [floor.]

**Loft** (*loft*), *n.* an elevated

**Loftiness** (*loft'i-nes*), *n.* altitude; haughtiness; pride.

**Lofty** (*loft'i*), *a.* high; proud; stately.

**Log** (*log*), *n.* a bulky stick of wood; apparatus to measure a ship's progress.

**Logarithm** (*log'a-rith'm*), *n.* an auxiliary number to facilitate mathematical calculations.

**Logarithmic** (*log-a-rith'mik*), *a.* pertaining to logarithms.

**Log-book** (*log'bōok*), *n.* register of a ship's progress.

**Loggerhead** (*log'ēr-hed*), *n.* a dunce. [reasoning.]

**Logic** (*loj'ik*), *n.* the art of logical (*loj'ik-al*), *a.* according to logic.

**Logically** (*loj'ik-al-li*), *ad.* according to the rules of logic.

**Logician** (*lō-jish'an*), *n.* a person versed in logic.

**Log-line** (*log'lin*), *n.* a line to measure a ship's speed.

**Logwood** (*log'wōd*), *n.* a wood used in dyeing.

**Loin** (*loin*), *n.* part of an animal just above the hip; reins.

**Loiter** (*loi'tēr*), *v. i.* to linger on the way.

**Loiterer** (*loi'tēr-ēr*), *n.* one who loiters.

**Loll** (*lol*), *v. i.* to lie at ease; — *v. t.* to hang out the tongue.

**Lone** (*lōn*), *a.* single; solitary.

**Loneliness** (*lōn'li-nes*), *n.* solitude; want of company.

**Lonely** (*lōn'li*), *a.* solitary; retired.

**Lonesome** (*lōn'sum*), *a.* secluded from society; wanting company.

**Long** (*long*), *a.* extended; tedious; — *ad.* to a great extent; — *v. i.* to desire earnestly.

**Long-boat** (*long'bōt*), *n.* the longest boat of a ship.

**Longer** (*long'ēr*), *a.* more long or extended.

**Longevity** (*long-jev'i-ti*), *n.* length of life.

**Longing** (*long'ing*), *n.* an earnest desire.

**Longitude** (*long'ji-tūd*), *n.* distance east or west from a certain fixed point.

**Longitudinal** (*long-ji-tūd'i-nal*), *a.* being in the direction of the length.

**Loo** (*loo*), *n.* a game at cards.

**Look** (*lōok*), *v. i.* to behold; to appear; to search for; — *n.* cast of countenance; appearance; view.

**Looking-glass** (*lōok'ing-glas*), *n.* a glass that reflects images.

**Loom** (*loom*), *n.* a weaver's frame; — *v. i.* to appear elevated.

**Loon** (*loon*), *n.* a kind of bird; a simple fellow.

**Loop** (*loop*), *n.* a noose in a rope or string.

**Loop-hole** (*loop'hōl*), *n.* a small hole in the wall of a castle, or the bulk-head of a ship; means of escape.

**Loose** (*loos*), *v. t.* to untie; to release; to open; — *a.* unbound; wanton. [gently.]

**Loosely** (*loos'li*), *ad.* negligently.

**Loosen** (*loos'n*), *v. t.* to relax.

**Looseness** (*loos'nes*), *n.* freedom; flux.

**Loot** (*loot*), *n.* plunder.

**Lop** (*lop*), *v. t.* to cut short.

**Loquacious** (*lo-kwā'shus*), *a.* addicted to talking.

**Loquacity** (*lo-kwā's-ti*), *n.* talkativeness.

**Lord** (*lord*), *n.* a master; tyrant; baron; God; the Supreme Ruler; — *v. i.* to dominate; to rule despotically.

**Lordliness** (*lord'li-nes*), *n.* haughtiness.

**Lordling** (*lord'ling*), *n.* a petty lord. [haughty.]

**Lordly** (*lord'li*), *a.* proud;

**Lordship** (*lord'ship*), *n.* dominion; a title given to a lord. [strut.]

**Lore** (*lōr*), *n.* learning; in-

**Lose** (*loos*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. lost] to suffer loss; to miss; to let slip; — *v. i.* not to win.

**Loss** (*los*), *n.* privation; destruction or ruin; waste.

**Lost** (*lost*), pret. and pp. of Lose.

**Lot** (*lot*), *n.* state; portion.

**Lotion** (*lō'shun*), *n.* a medicinal wash.

**Lottery** (*lō'tēr-i*), *n.* a distribution of prizes by chance.

**Loud** (*loud*), *a.* noisy.

**Loudly** (*loud'li*), *ad.* noisily; clamorously. [of sound.]

**Loudness** (*loud'nes*), *n.* force

**Lough** (*lok*), *n.* a lake.

**Lounge** (*lounj*), *v. i.* to spend time lazily; to loiter.

**Lounger** (*lounj'ēr*), *n.* an idle person. [see; — pl. Licee.]

**Louse** (*lous*), *n.* a parasitic insect.

**Lout** (*lout*), *n.* an awkward person.

**Lovable** (*luv'a-bl*), *a.* deserving of love.

**Love** (*luv*), *v. t.* to regard with affection; — *n.* an affection excited by beauty or whatever is pleasing.

**Love-feast** (*luv'fēst*), *n.* a religious festival.

**Lovelessness** (*luv'li-nes*), *n.* qualities that excite love; gentle beauty.

**Love-lorn** (*luv'lorn*), *a.* forsaken by one's love.

**Lovely** (*luv'li*), *a.* exciting love; amiable. [loves.]

**Lover** (*luv'ēr*), *n.* one who loves.

**Love-sick** (*luv'sik*), *a.* languishing through love.

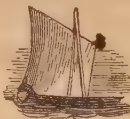
**Loving** (*luv'ing*), *a.* expressing love or kindness.

**Lovingly** (*luv'ing-li*), *ad.* with affection.

**Low** (*lō*), *a.* deep; not high; humble; mean; poor; cheap; — *ad.* with a low voice;

cheaply; — *v. i.* to bellow as an ox.  
**Lower** (*lō'ēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to let down; to sink.  
**Lower** (*low'ēr*), *v. i.* to appear dark; to threaten.  
**Lowering** (*low'ēr-ing*), *n.* appearing dark and threatening.  
**Lowland** (*lō'land*), *n.* land low and flat.  
**Lowliness** (*lō'li-nes*), *n.* freedom from pride; meanness.  
**Lowly** (*lō'li*), *a.* humble; meek; mean; — *ad.* humbly; meekly.  
**Lowness** (*lō'nes*), *n.* depression.  
**Low-wines** (*lō'wīnz*), *n. pl.* the first run of the still.  
**Loyal** (*loy'al*), *a.* faithful to a prince, to plighted love, or duty.  
**Loyally** (*loy'al-li*), *ad.* with fidelity.  
**Loyalty** (*loy'al-ti*), *n.* fidelity.  
**Lozenge** (*loz'enz*), *n.* a rhomb or diamond; a small round or oval sweet.  
**Lubber** (*lub'ēr*), *n.* a heavy, idle fellow.  
**Lubberly** (*lub'ēr-li*), *a.* bulky and lazy; awkward.  
**Lubricate** (*lū'bri-kāt*), *v. t.* to make slippery.  
**Lubricator** (*lū'bri-ka-tēr*), *n.* he who or that which lubricates.  
**Lubricity** (*lū'bri-si-ti*), *n.* smoothness.  
**Lubricous** (*lū'bri-kus*), *a.* slippery.  
**Lucent** (*lū'sent*), *a.* shining.  
**Lucernal** (*lū-sē'nal*), *a.* pertaining to a lamp.  
**Lucid** (*lū'sid*), *a.* clear; shining.  
**Lucidness** (*lū'sid-nes*), *n.* clearness; transparency.  
**Lucifer** (*lū'si-ēr*), *n.* the planet Venus; Satan.  
**Luck** (*luk*), *n.* chance; accident.  
**Lucky** (*luk'i-lī*), *ad.* by good chance.  
**Luckless** (*luk'les*), *a.* unfortunate.  
**Lucky** (*luk'i*), *a.* fortunate; successful by chance.  
**Lucrative** (*lū'kra-tiv*), *a.* profitable; gainful.  
**Lucro** (*lū'kēr*), *n.* profit; gain.  
**Lucubrate** (*lū'kū-brāt*), *v. i.* to study by candle-light.  
**Lucubration** (*lū'kū-brā'shun*), *n.* nocturnal study.

**Ludicrous** (*lū'di-krus*), *a.* exciting laughter.  
**Ludicrously** (*lū'di-krus-li*), *ad.* in a ludicrous manner.  
**Luff** (*luf*), *n.* the part toward the wind; — *v. i.* to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.  
**Lug** (*lug*), *v. t.* to carry with labor;  
 — *n.* a heavy load; a kind of sail.  
**Luggage** (*lug'aj*), *n.* baggage.  
**Lugger** (*lug'gēr*), *n.* a small vessel with three masts, a running bowsprit, and long sails.  
**Lugubrious** (*lu-gū'bri-us*), *a.* mournful.  
**Lukewarm** (*lūk'wərm*), *a.* moderately warm; indifferent.  
**Lull** (*lul*), *v. t.* or *i.* to put to rest.  
**Lullaby** (*lū'l-a-bī*), *n.* a song to quiet infants.  
**Lumbago** (*lum-bā'gō*), *n.* a rheumatic pain in the small of the back.  
**Lumbar** (*lun'bār*), *a.* pertaining to or near the loins.  
**Lumber** (*lun'bēr*), *n.* any thing useless or cumbersome; rough timber; — *v. t.* to heap carelessly together.  
**Luminary** (*lū'mi-na-ri*), *n.* any body that gives light.  
**Luminous** (*lū'mi-nus*), *a.* enlightened; light.  
**Lump** (*lump*), *n.* a shapeless mass; — *v. t.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross.  
**Lumpish** (*lump'ish*), *a.* heavy; dull.  
**Lumpy** (*lump'i*), *a.* full of lumps.  
**Lunacy** (*lū'na-si*), *n.* mental derangement; madness in general.  
**Lunar** (*lū'nar*), *a.* pertaining to the moon.  
**Lunatic** (*lū'na-tik*), *a.* affected with lunacy; — *n.* an insane person.  
**Lunation** (*lū-nā'shun*), *n.* revolution of the moon about the earth; a lunar month.



**Lunch** (*lunch*), *n.* food taken between breakfast and dinner.  
**Lune** (*lūn*), *n.* anything in the shape of a half moon.  
**Lung** (*lung*), *n.* organ of respiration.  
**Lunge** (*lunz*), *n.* a sudden push or thrust.  
**Lupine** (*lū'pu*), *a.* like a wolf; wolfish.  
**Lupuline** (*lū'pū-lin*), *n.* the bitter principle of hops.  
**Lurch** (*lurch*), *n.* a sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition; — *v. i.* to roll to one side; — *v. t.* to defeat.  
**Lure** (*lūr*), *n.* that which allures; — *v. t.* to entice.  
**Lurid** (*lū'rid*), *a.* gloomy; dismal.  
**Lurk** (*lurk*), *v. t.* to lie in.  
**Lurking-place** (*lurk'ing-plās*), *n.* a hiding-place.  
**Luscious** (*lush'us*), *a.* sweet or rich, so as to cloy.  
**Lusciousness** (*lush'us-nes*), *n.* great sweetness or richness.  
**Lusory** (*lū'so-ri*), *a.* playful; sportive.  
**Lust** (*lust*), *n.* carnal appetite; — *v. i.* to desire eagerly or improperly.  
**Luster** (*lūst'ēr*), *n.* brightness; — *ness*, a kind of lamp.  
**Lustful** (*lust'ful*), *a.* having irregular or evil desires.  
**Lustily** (*lust'i-lī*), *ad.* stoutly; boldly.  
**Lustral** (*lū'stral*), *a.* used in or pertaining to purification.  
**Lustrate** (*lū'strat*), *v. t.* to cleanse or purify.  
**Lustration** (*lū's-trā'shun*), *n.* purification; a cleansing.  
**Lustring** (*lus'tring*), *n.* a glossy silk.  
**Lustrous** (*lus'trus*), *a.* bright; glossy.  
**Lusty** (*lust'i*), *a.* able of body; full of vigor; hearty.  
**Lute** (*lūt*), *n.* instrument of music; a composition like clay; — *v. t.* to coat with lute.  
**Lutestring** (*lūt'string*), *n.* string of a lute.  
**Lutheran** (*lū'thēr-an*), *a.* pertaining to Luther.  
**Luxate** (*lūks'āt*), *v. t.* to put out of joint; to dislocate.  
**Luxation** (*lūks-ā'shun*), *n.* dislocation of a joint.

**Luxuriance** (*luks-ü-ri-ans*), *n.* rank growth; exuberance.

**Luxuriant** (*luks-ü-ri-ant*), *a.* exuberant in growth.

**Luxuriate** (*luks-ü-ri-ät*), *v. i.* to grow to excess; to enjoy exceedingly.

**Luxurious** (*luks-ü-ri-us*), *a.* given to luxury; voluptuous.

**Luxuriously** (*luks-ü-ri-us-i*), *adv.* voluptuously; exuberantly.

**Luxury** (*luks-ü-ri*), *n.* extravagance in eating or dress, etc.

**Lyceum** (*li-sē-um*), *n.* a literary association, or the place where they meet.

**Lye** (*li*), *n.* a solution of alkaline salt.

**Lying** (*li-ing*), *n.* the vice of falsehood; — *a.* recumbent.

**Lymph** (*limf*), *n.* a colorless animal fluid.

**Lymphatic** (*lim-fat'ik*), *a.* pertaining to lymph.

**Lynch** (*linch*), *v. t.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law, as by a mob.

**Lynx** (*lunks*), *n.* a small wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its sharp sight.

**Lyre** (*li-r*), *n.* instrument of music.

**Lyric** (*li-rik*), *a.* pertaining to a lyre; appropriate for song.



## M.

**MAB** (*mab*), *n.* the queen of the fairies in Northern mythology.

**Macadamize** (*mak-ad'am-iz*), *v. t.* to form or cover a road with small broken stones.

**Macaroni** (*mak-a-rō-ni*), *n.* a finical fellow; a food made of wheaten paste formed into long slender tubes.

**Macaroon** (*mak-a-rō-n*), *n.* a small cake.

**Macaw** (*ma-kaw*), *n.* an American parrot.

**Mace** (*mās*), *n.* ensign of authority; a spice.

**Macerate** (*mas-ēr-ät*), *v. t.* to make lean.

**Maceration** (*mas-ēr-ä-shun*), *n.* the act of making lean or soft.

**Machiavelian** (*mak-i-a-vē-yan*), *a.* cunning or crafty.

**Machinate** (*mak-i-nāt*), *v. t.* to plot; to contrive.

**Machination** (*mak-i-nä-t-shun*), *n.* a malicious scheme.

**Machine** (*ma-shēn*), *n.* an engine; instrument of force.

**Machinery** (*ma-shēn-ē-ri*), *n.* the works of a machine; machines collectively.

**Machinist** (*ma-shēn-ist*), *n.* a constructor of machines.

**Mackerel** (*mak-ēr-el*), *n.* a spotted sea-fish.

**Maculate** (*mak-ü-lāt*), *v. t.* to spot.

**Mad** (*mad*), *a.* disordered; angry.

**Madam** (*mad'am*), *n.* a form of address to a woman.

**Madden** (*mad'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become mad.

**Made** (*mād*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Make*.

**Madeira** (*ma-dē-rä* or *ma-dä-rä*), *n.* a wine made in Madeira.

**Mademoiselle** (*mad-mwä-zel*), *n.* miss.

**Madhouse** (*mad'hous*), *n.* a house for mad persons.

**Madly** (*mad'li*), *adv.* furiously; foolishly. [insane man.]

**Madman** (*mad'man*), *n.* an insane man.

**Madness** (*mad'nes*), *n.* state of being mad; extreme folly.

**Madonna** (*ma-don'ä*), *n.* the Virgin Mary or her picture.

**Madrigal** (*mad'ri-gal*), *n.* a pastoral air or song.

**Magazine** (*mag-a-zēn*), *n.* a storehouse; a pamphlet.

**Maggot** (*mag'ut*), *n.* grub; worm; larval form of a fly; whim; caprice.

**Magic** (*mag'ik*), *n.* a dealing with spirits; enchantment.

**Magic lantern** (*mag'ik-lan-tērn*), an optical instrument for exhibiting magnified pictures on a distant screen or wall in a dark room.

**Magical** (*mag'ik-al*), *a.* produced by magic.

**Magician** (*ma-jish'an*), *n.* one skilled in magic.

**Magisterial** (*maj-is-tē-ri-al*), *n.* proud; lofty; authoritative.

**Magisterially** (*maj-is-tē-ri-al-i*), *adv.* arrogantly.

**Magistracy** (*maj-is-tra-si*), *n.* the office of a magistrate.

**Magistrate** (*maj-is-träl*), *n.* one invested with executive power.

**Magna Charta** (*mag'nä kör-tä*), the great charter of English rights.

**Magnanimity** (*mag-na-nim-i-ti*), *n.* greatness of mind; generosity.

**Magnanimous** (*mag-nan-i-mus*), *a.* great in mind; brave.

**Magnanimously** (*mag-nan-i-mus-i*), *adv.* nobly; bravely.

**Magnate** (*mag'nät*), *n.* a man of rank or wealth.

**Magnesia** (*mag-nē-zhi-ä*), *n.* a primitive earth; a white, light, tasteless powder.

**Magnet** (*mag'net*), *n.* the loadstone, an ore which attracts iron.

**Magnetic** (*mag-net'ik*), *a.* having the properties of the magnet; attractive.

**Magnetism** (*mag-net-izm*), *n.* properties of the magnet; attraction.

**Magnetize** (*mag-net-iz*), *v. t.* or *i.* to impart or receive the properties of the magnet.

**Magnificence** (*mag-nif'is-ens*), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor.

**Magnificent** (*mag-nif'i-sent*), *a.* splendid; grand.

**Magnificently** (*mag-nif'i-sent-i*), *adv.* splendidly; pompously.

**Magnifier** (*mag-ni-fi-ēr*), *n.* one who magnifies; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.

**Magnify** (*mag-ni-fi*), *v. t.* to make great.

**Magniloquent** (*mag-nil'o-kvent*), *a.* speaking in a pompous style.

**Magniloquence** (*mag-nil'o-kvency*), *n.* high-sounding language.

**Magnitude** (*mag-ni-tud*), *n.* greatness of size or importance. [ing bird.]

**Magpie** (*mag'pi*), *n.* a chatter.

**Mahogany** (*ma-hog'a-ni*), *n.* a beautiful hard wood used in making furniture, etc.

**Mahometan** (*ma-hom'et-an*). See Mohammedan.

**Maid** (*mad*), *n.* a young unmarried woman.

**Maiden** (*mad'n*), *n.* a young unmarried woman; — *a.* fresh; pure.

**Maidenhood** (*mad'n-hood*), *n.* state of being a maiden.

**Maidenly** (*mad'n-li*), *a.* modest.

**Mail** (*mal*), *n.* a coat of steel; a bag for conveying letters; — *v. t.* to put in a bag.

**Mail-coach** (*mal'koch*), *n.* a coach that conveys a mail.

**Maim** (*mam*), *v. t.* to disable a limb; — *n.* lameness; injury.

**Main** (*man*), *a.* chief; principal; — *n.* strength; the gross; the ocean; continent.

**Mainland** (*man'land*), *n.* a continent.

**Mainly** (*man'li*), *ad.* chiefly.

**Mainmast** (*man'mast*), *n.* the chief or middle mast.

**Mainsail** (*man'sail*), *n.* the principal sail.

**Maintain** (*man-tan*), *v. t.* to keep; to preserve; to support with food; to uphold.

**Maintainable** (*min-tan'abl*), *a.* that may be maintained.

**Maintenance** (*man'te-nans*), *n.* sustenance.

**Malice** (*mal*), *n.* Indian corn.

**Majestic** (*ma-jes'tik*), *a.* stately; grand.

**Majestically** (*ma-jes'tik-al-ly*), *ad.* with dignity or grandeur.

**Majesty** (*maj'es-ti*), *n.* dignity; grandeur; a title.

**Major** (*ma'jer*), *a.* greater; elder; — *n.* a military officer next above a captain.

**Major-domo** (*ma-je'r-dō'mō*), *n.* a steward.

**Major-general** (*ma'je'r-gen'tl*), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

**Majority** (*ma-jor-i-ti*), *n.* the greater number; full age; rank of a major.

**Make** (*mak*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. made] to compel; to cause to be; to create; — *n.* form; structure.

**Make-shift** (*mak'shift*), *n.* a temporary expedient.

**Maker** (*mak'er*), *n.* one who forms or creates.

**Malachite** (*mal'a-kit*), *n.* a green carbonate of copper.

**Maladministration** (*mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun*), *n.* bad management of affairs.

**Malady** (*mal'a-dy*), *n.* sickness; disease; bodily ailment.

**Malapert** (*mal'a-pert*), *a.* bold; saucy.

**Malaria** (*ma-lā'ri-ā*), *n.* noxious exhalation.

**Malcontent** (*mal'kon-tent*), *a.* discontented; — *n.* one who is dissatisfied. Also written Malecontent.

**Male** (*mal*), *a.* belonging to the male sex; — *n.* one of the sex that begets young.

**Malediction** (*mal-e-dik'shun*), *n.* a curse.

**Malefactor** (*mal-e-fak'ter*), *n.* one guilty of a crime; a felon; convict.

**Malvolence** (*ma-lev'o-lens*), *n.* ill-will.

**Malevolent** (*ma-lev'o-lent*), *a.* ill-disposed.

**Malformation** (*mal-for-mā'shun*), *n.* ill or wrong formation.

**Malice** (*mal'is*), *n.* extreme

**Malicious** (*ma-lish'us*), *a.* ill-disposed; malignant.

**Maliciously** (*ma-lish'us-li*), *ad.* with evil intention.

**Malign** (*ma-lin*), *v. t.* to traduce; to slander; — *a.* malicious.

**Malignancy** (*ma-lig'nans-ty*), *n.* malevolence; virulence.

**Malignant** (*ma-lig'nant*), *a.* malicious; dangerous to life.

**Malignity** (*ma-lig'ni-ty*), *n.* extreme enmity; malice.

**Maligly** (*ma-lin'li*), *ad.* with extreme ill-will.

**Mail** (*maul*), *n.* a kind of hammer; — *v. t.* to beat with something heavy.

**Mail (nail)**, *n.* a public walk.

**Mailard** (*mal'ard*), *n.* a wild duck.

**Malleability** (*mal-e-a-bil'i-ty*), *n.* susceptibility of extension by beating.

**Malleable** (*mal'e-a-bl*), *a.* that can be extended by beating.

**Mallet** (*mal'et*), *n.* a kind of wooden hammer.

**Mal-lows** (*mal'loz*), *n.* an enollient plant; also written Mallow.

**Malmsey** (*mām'si*), *n.* a sort of grape and wine.

**Malpractice** (*mal-prak'tis*), *n.* evil practice.

**Malt** (*maul*), *n.* barley or other grain steeped and dried; — *v. t.* to become malt.

**Maltreat** (*mal-trēt*), *v. t.* to maltreat.

**Maltreatment** (*mal-trēt'ment*), *n.* ill-treatment.

**Malsversation** (*mal-vēr-sā'shun*), *n.* evil conduct.

**Mamma** (*nam'mā*), *n.* mother; a child's word.

**Mammal** (*nam'mal*), *n.* an animal that suckles its young.

**Mammalia** (*nam-mā'li-ā*), *n.* pl. animals which suckle their young.

**Mammiferous** (*nam-mif'ers-us*), *a.* nourishing by breasts.

**Mammillary** (*nam'il-a-ri*), *a.* belonging to the breasts.

**Mammon** (*nam'un*), *n.* riches; the god of riches.

**Mammoth** (*nam'uth*), *n.* a huge quadruped now extinct.

**Manacle** (*man'a-kl*), *v. t.* to shackle the hands.

**Manacles** (*man'a-klz*), *n.* pl. shackles for the hands.

**Manage** (*man'aj*), *v. t.* to conduct; to transact; to husband.

**Manageable** (*man'aj-a-bl*), *a.* governable.

**Management** (*man'aj-ment*), *n.* conduct.

**Manager** (*man'aj-er*), *n.* a conductor; an economist.





- Mandamus** (*man-dā'mus*), *n.* a kind of writ.
- Mandarin** (*man-da-rēn'*), *n.* a Chinese governor.
- Mandate** (*man'dāt*), *n.* an order; command.
- Mandatory** (*man'da-to-ri*), *a.* enjoining. [*jaw*].
- Mandible** (*man'di-bl*), *n.* the Mandibular (*man-dib'ū-lar*), *a.* belonging to the jaw.
- Mandrel** (*man'drel*), *n.* a turner's instrument.
- Manducation** (*man-dū-kā'shun*), *n.* act of chewing.
- Mane** (*mān*), *n.* long hair on the neck of a beast.
- Manege** (*mā-nī-zh'*), *n.* the art of, or a school for, horsemanship. [*parted souls*].
- Manes** (*mā'nēz*), *n. pl.* de-
- Maneuver** ? (*ma-nū'vēr*), *n.* Manœuvre; dexterous management; adroit movement.
- Manful** (*man'fūl*), *a.* bold; brave; stout.
- Manganese** (*man-ga-nēz'*), *n.* a brittle metal. [*cattle*].
- Mange** (*māng*), *n.* the itch on Mangel-wurzel (*man-g'gl-vour-zl*), *n.* a kind of beet-root.
- Manger** (*mān'jēr*), *n.* an eating-trough for cattle.
- Mangle** (*man-g'gl*), *v. t.* to cut roughly or coarsely; to smooth linen; — *n.* a calender for smoothing linen.
- Mango** (*man-g'gō*), *n.* the fruit of a tree of the East Indies.
- Mangy** (*mān'ji*), *a.* scabby, as a beast.
- Manhood** (*man'hōōd*), *n.* adult years in men.
- Mania** (*mā'nī-ē*), *n.* madness.
- Maniac** (*mā'nī-ak*), *a.* raving with madness; — *n.* a madman. [*raving*].
- Maniscal** (*mā-nī-ak-al*), *a.* Manifest (*man'i-fest*), *a.* not concealed, obscure, or difficult; — *v. t.* to make known; — *n.* an invoice of a cargo.
- Manifestation** (*man'i-fes-tā'shun*), *n.* exhibition; display.
- Manifestly** (*man'i-fest-lī*), *ad.* evidently.
- Manifesto** (*man'i-fes'tō*), *n.* a public declaration.
- Manifold** (*man'iz-fōld*), *a.* many; diverse.
- Manikin** (*man'ik-in*), *n.* a little man; an anatomical model.
- Manipular** (*ma-nip'ū-lar*), *a.* pertaining to the hand.
- Manipulate** (*ma-nip'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to treat or labor with the hands.
- Manipulation** (*ma-nip'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* manual operation.
- Manipulator** (*ma-nip'ū-lā-tēr*), *n.* one who manipulates.
- Mankind** (*man-kīnd*), *n.* the human race.
- Manliness** (*man'li-nes*), *n.* bravery; dignity; qualities of a man. [*noble*].
- Manly** (*man'li*), *a.* brave.
- Manna** (*man'ā*), *n.* the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia.
- Manner** (*man'ēr*), *n.* form; way; mode; air or mien.
- Mannerism** (*man'ēr-izm*), *n.* studied uniformity of manner.
- Mannerly** (*man'ēr-lī*), *a.* civil; decent; well-behaved.
- Manners** (*man'ērz*), *n. pl.* deportment.
- Man-of-war** (*man-of-war*), *n.* a ship manned for war.
- Manœuvre**. See Maneuver.
- Manor** (*man'or*), *n.* a lord's estate in lands.
- Manorial** (*ma-nō'ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to a manor.
- Mansion** (*man'shun*), *n.* a large dwelling-house.
- Manslaughter** (*man'slaw-tēr*), *n.* the killing of a person in passion, without malice.
- Mantel** (*man'tl*), *n.* the piece of timber or stone over the fire-place.
- Mantelet** (*man'tel-et*), *n.* a small mantle or cloak for women.
- Mantilla** (*man-tī-lā*), *n.* a sort of short mantle.
- Mantle** (*man'tl*), *n.* a loose garment or cloak; a cover; — *v. t.* or *i.* to cloak; to cover; to suffice.
- Mantua** (*man'tū-ā*), *n.* a woman's gown.
- Mantua-maker** (*man'tū-ā-mak-ēr*), *n.* a dress-maker.
- Manual** (*man'ū-al*), *a.* performed by the hand; — *n.* a small book.
- Manufactory** (*man'ū-fak-tō-ri*), *n.* a place where goods are made.
- Manufacture** (*man'ū-fakt'ūr*), *n.* anything made by the hand; — *v. t.* to form by the hand or by art.
- Manufacturer** (*man'ū-fakt'ūr-ēr*), *n.* one who manufactures.
- Manumission** (*man'ū-mish'ion*), *n.* act of freeing slaves.
- Manumit** (*man'ū-nū'*), *v. t.* to release from slavery.
- Manure** (*ma-nūr*), *n.* anything that fertilizes land; — *v. t.* to apply fertilizing substances to land.
- Manuscript** (*man'ū-skript*), *n.* any writing done by hand.
- Many** (*men'ī*), *a.* numerous; — *n.* a great number.
- Map** (*map*), *n.* a delineation of the earth or any part of it.
- Maple** (*mā'pl*), *n.* a tree.
- Mar** (*mār*), *v. t.* to hurt; to inspire. [*a curse*].
- Maranatha** (*mar-a-nā'tā*), *n.* Marasmus (*ma-ras'mus*), *n.* a wasting of flesh without apparent disease.
- Maraud** (*ma-raud'*), *v. i.* to rove for plunder.
- Marauder** (*ma-raud'ēr*), *n.* a plunderer.
- Marble** (*mār'bl*), *n.* a calcareous stone; — *v. t.* to vein like marble; — *a.* made of marble.
- March** (*mārch*), *n.* the third month; regulated movement, as of troops; — *v. i.* to move in military order.
- Marches** (*mārch'ez*), *n. pl.* borders; confines.
- Marchioness** (*mār'shun-es*), *n.* the wife of a marquis.
- Mare** (*mār*), *n.* the female of the horse.
- Margin** (*mār'jin*), *n.* an edge; border; — *v. t.* to form a border.
- Marginal** (*mār'jin-al*), *a.* placed in the margin.
- Marigold** (*mar'i-gōld*), *n.* a plant and its yellow flower.
- Marine** (*ma-rēn*), *a.* pertaining to the sea; — *n.* a soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy.
- Mariner** (*mar'i-nēr*), *n.* a seaman; a sailor.
- Marital** (*mar'i-tal*), *a.* pertaining to a husband.
- Maritime** (*mar'i-tim*), *a.* pertaining to the sea.

**Mark** (*märk*), *n.* a coin; a token; indication; note; — *v. t.* to draw a mark upon; to note; to observe.  
**Market** (*mär'ket*), *n.* a place or time of sale; — *v. i.* to deal in market.  
**Marketable** (*mär'ket-a-bl*), *a.* fit for market.  
**Marketing** (*mär'ket-ing*), *n.* a bargaining at a market.  
**Marksmen** (*märks'men*), *n.* a man skillful in shooting.  
**Marl** (*mär'l*), *n.* a species of earth.  
**Mariaceous** (*mär'i-ü'shus*), *a.* consisting in, like, or abounding with marl.  
**Marline** (*mär'lin*), *n.* a small line of two strands.  
**Marmalade** (*mär'ma-läd*), *n.* pulp and juice of quinces or oranges boiled into a consistence with sugar.  
**Marmoreal** (*mär-mö'r-äl*), *a.* resembling marble.  
**Marmorean** (*mär-mö'r-än*), *a.* pertaining to marble.  
**Maroon** (*ma-roön*), *n.* a fugitive slave living on the West India mountains; a brownish-crimson color.  
**Marque** (*märk*), *n.* letter of marque is a commission to make reprisal on an enemy.  
**Marqueetry** (*mär'ket-ré*), *n.* inlaid work of shells, etc.  
**Marquess** (*mär'kwes*), *n.* a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke.  
**Marquis** (*mär'kwis*), *n.* title of nobility next in rank below that of duke.  
**Marriage** (*mar'rij*), *n.* state or condition of being married.  
**Marriageable** (*mar'rij-a-bl*), *a.* of fit age to marry.  
**Marrow** (*mar'ö*), *n.* a soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.  
**Marrow-bone** (*mar'ö-bön*), *n.* a bone containing marrow.  
**Marrow-fat** (*mar'ö-fat*), *n.* a large delicious pea.  
**Marry** (*mar'ri*), *v. i.* to be joined in wedlock; — *v. t.* to join in wedlock.  
**Mars** (*mär's*), *n.* the god of war; a planet.  
**Marsh** (*märsh*), *n.* low wet tract of land.  
**Marshal** (*mär'shal*), *n.* chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, etc.; — *v. t.* to arrange in due order.

**Marshy** (*märsh'i*), *a.* wet; boggy.  
**Marsupial** (*mär-sü'pi-al*), *a.* carrying young in a pouch.  
**Mart** (*märt*), *n.* a place of public sale.  
**Marten** (*mär'ten*), *n.* an animal allied to the weasel.  
**Martial** (*mär'shal*), *a.* warlike; bold.  
**Martin** (*mär'tin*), *n.* a kind of swallow.  
**Martinet** (*mär'tin-net*), *n.* a strict disciplinarian.  
**Martinmas** (*mär'tin-mas*), *n.* festival of Saint Martin, 11th November.  
**Martingale** (*mär'tin-gäl*), *n.* a strap to curb a horse.  
**Martyr** (*mär'tér*), *n.* one who is put to death for the truth; — *v. t.* to make a martyr of, to torment.  
**Martyrdom** (*mär'tér-dum*), *n.* the death of a martyr.  
**Martyrology** (*mär'tér-öl-ö-ji*), *n.* history of martyrs.  
**Marvel** (*mär'vel*), *v. i.* to wonder. [wonderful.  
**Marvelous** (*mär'vel-us*), *a.* wonderful.  
**Marvelous'y** (*mär'vel-us-li*), *ad.* in a wonderful manner.  
**Masculine** (*mas'kü-lin*), *a.* male; like a man; not effeminate.  
**Mash** (*mas*), *n.* a mixture of things; bran and water for cattle; — *v. t.* to bruise into a soft mass; to crush.  
**Mask** (*mask*), *n.* a cover for the face; — *v. t.* to disguise.  
**Mason** (*mäs'n*), *n.* an artificer in bricks and stone.  
**Masonic** (*mäs-son-ik*), *a.* pertaining to masonry.  
**Masonry** (*mäs'n-ri*), *n.* work of a mason; craft of free-masons.  
**Masquerade** (*mas-kér-ad*), *n.* a nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise; — *v. i.* to assemble in masks.  
**Mass** (*mäs*), *n.* a lump; an assemblage; a Roman Catholic service.  
**Massacre** (*mas'a-kér*), *n.* promiscuous slaughter; — *v. t.* to kill promiscuously or with cruelty.  
**Massive** (*mäs'iv*), *a.* bulky; heavy; ponderous.  
**Massy** (*mäs'i*), *a.* massive.  
**Mast** (*mäst*), *n.* the long, upright timber of a ship set on

the keel, for supporting the yards, sails, and rigging; nut of the beech, oak, etc.  
**Master** (*mäs'tér*), *n.* a ruler; superior; proprietor; teacher; chief; — *v. t.* to conquer.  
**Masterly** (*mäs'tér-li*), *a.* becoming a master.  
**Master-piece** (*mäs'tér-pēs*), *n.* a chief performance.  
**Mastery** (*mäs'tér-i*), *n.* superiority over.  
**Masticate** (*mas'ti-kät*), *v. t.* to chew.  
**Mastication** (*mas'ti-kä-shun*), *n.* the act of chewing.  
**Mastic** (*mas'tik*), *n.* a resin from a tree.  
**Mastiff** (*mas'tif*), *n.* a kind of large dog.  
**Mastodon** (*mäs'to-dön*), *n.* an extinct animal like the elephant.  
**Matadore** (*mat'a-dör*), *n.* a bull-fighter.  
**Match** (*mach*), *n.* a contest; an equal marriage; something to take fire; — *v. t.* to pair; to suit; to marry.  
**Matchless** (*mach'less*), *a.* having no equal.  
**Matchlock** (*mach'lok*), *n.* a kind of musket fired by a match in the lock.  
**Mate** (*mät*), *n.* a companion; second officer of a vessel.  
**Material** (*ma-téri-al*), *n.* consisting of matter; — *n.* the substance of which anything is made.  
**Materialism** (*ma-téri-al-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of materialists.  
**Materialist** (*ma-téri-al-ist*), *n.* one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.  
**Materiality** (*ma-téri-al'i-ti*), *n.* material existence.  
**Materially** (*ma-téri-al-li*), *ad.* in a state of matter; essentially.  
**Maternal** (*ma-tér'nal*), *a.* motherly.  
**Maternity** (*ma-tér'ni-ti*), *n.* the relation of a mother.  
**Mathematical** (*math-e-mat'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to mathematics.  
**Mathematically** (*math-e-mat'ik-al-li*), *ad.* by mathematics.  
**Mathematician** (*math-e-mat'ish'an*), *n.* one versed in mathematics.

**Mathematics** (*math-ē-mat-iks*), *n. sing.* the science of quantity or of magnitude and number.

**Matins** (*mat'ins*), *n. pl.* morning worship or service.

**Matrass** (*mat'ras*), *n.* a chemical vessel. [for castings.]

**Matrice** (*mā'triks*), *n.* a mold

**Matrix** (*mā'triks*), *n.* the womb; a mold.

**Matricide** (*mat'ri-sid*), *n.* the murder or the murderer of a mother.

**Matriculate** (*ma-trik-ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to admit to membership, as in a college; — *n.* one entered in a college, etc.

**Matriculation** (*ma-trik-ū-lā'shun*), *n.* the act of admitting to membership.

**Matrimonial** (*mat-ri-mō'nī-āl*), *a.* pertaining to marriage.

**Matrimony** (*mat'ri-mō-ni*), *n.* marriage; wedlock.

**Matron** (*mā'trun*), *n.* a grave, elderly woman; a wife.

**Matronly** (*mā'trun-lī*), *a.* becoming a wife or matron.

**Matter** (*mat'ēr*), *n.* substance of which bodies are constituted; subject; business; pus; — *v. i.* to signify; to be of importance.

**Matting** (*mat'ing*), *n.* a texture of rushes, straw, etc.; materials for mats.

**Mattock** (*mat'uk*), *n.* a pick-ax.

**Matress** (*mat' res*), *n.* a stuffed bed.

**Mature** (*mat'ūr*), *v. t. or i.* to ripen.

**Maturation** (*mat-ū-rā'shun*), *n.* a ripening.

**Mature** (*ma-tū'ri-ti*), *a.* ripe; full grown; well digested; — *v. t.* to bring to perfection; to consider well.

**Maturely** (*ma-tū'r-lī*), *ad.* with ripeness.

**Maturity** (*ma-tū'ri-ti*), *n.* a mature state; ripeness.

**Matutinal** (*mat-ū-tī-nāl*), *a.* pertaining to the morning; early.

**Maudlin** (*mawd'lin*), *a.* silly as if half drunk.

**Maul** (*maul*), *n.* a wooden hammer; — *v. i.* to beat and bruise.

**Mausoleum** (*maw-so-lē'um*), *n.* a mag-ni-fi-cent tomb or monument.



**Mauve** (*mōv*), *a.* a beautiful purple dye and color.

**Mavis** (*mā'vis*), *n.* the song-thrush. [beast.]

**Maw** (*maw*), *n.* stomach of a

**Mawkish** (*mawk'ish*), *a.* apt to cause satiety and loathing.

**Maxillary** (*maks'il-a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to the jawbone.

**Maxim** (*maks'im*), *n.* an established principle; a proverb.

**Maximum** (*maks'i-mum*), *n.* the greatest quantity.

**May** (*mā*), *n.* the fifth month of the year; — *v. aux.* [pret. might] to be able.

**May-day** (*mā'dā*), *n.* the first day of May.

**Mayor** (*mā'ēr*), *n.* chief magistrate of a corporation.

**Mayoralty** (*mā'ēr-al-ti*), *n.* the office of a mayor.

**Mazarine** (*maz'a-rēn*), *n.* a deep blue color.

**Maze** (*māz*), *n.* a labyrinth; astonishment.

**Mazy** (*māz'i*), *a.* intricate; perplexed.

**Mead** (*mēd*), *n.* a liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow. [grass land.]

**Meadow** (*mēd'ō*), *n.* low or

**Meager** (*mē'gēr*), *a.* lean; Meagre } thin; poor.

**Meal** (*mēl*), *n.* grain ground to powder; food taken at one time.

**Mealy** (*mēl'i*), *a.* resembling

**Mealy-mouthed** (*mēl'i-mouth'd*), *a.* unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.

**Mean** (*mēn*), *a.* low; base; average; — *v. t.* [pret. and pp. meant] to intend; to design; to have in view.

**Meander** (*mē-an'dēr*), *n.* a winding course; — *v. i.* to run in windings.

**Meaning** (*mēn'ing*), *n.* intention; signification.

**Meanly** (*mēn'lī*), *ad.* without dignity.

**Meanness** (*mēn'nez*), *n.* low-ness; sordidness; baseness.

**Means** (*mēnz*), *n. pl.* medium; instrument; income.

**Meant** (*mēnt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Mean*.

**Meantime** (*mēn'tim*), *ad.* in the intervening time.

**Measles** (*mē'zls*), *n. pl.* an eruptive disease.

**Measly** (*mē'zli*), *a.* infected with measles.

**Measurable** (*mēzh'ūr-a-bl*), *a.* that may be measured.

**Measure** (*mēzh'ūr*), *n.* that which measures; extent; time in music; degree; means to an end; — *v. t.* to ascertain the extent or quantity of.

**Measurement** (*mēzh'ūr-ment*), *n.* act of measuring; dimensions.

**Meat** (*mēt*), *n.* food in general; flesh for food.

**Mechanic** (*mē-kan'ik*), *n.* an artisan.

**Mechanical** (*mē-kan'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to machines; acting by physical power.

**Mechanically** (*mē-kan'ik-al-lī*), *ad.* by physical force or power.

**Mechanician** (*mēk-a-nish'-an*), *n.* one skilled in mechanics.

**Mechanics** (*mē-kan'iks*), *n.* the science that treats of the laws of motion and force.

**Mechanism** (*mēk'a-nizm*), *n.* structure of a machine.

**Mechanist** (*mēk'an-ist*), *n.* a maker of machines; one skilled in machines.

**Medal** (*mēd'al*), *n.* a coin with a device.

**Medalist** (*mēd'al-ist*), *n.* a person skilled in medals.

**Medallion** (*mē-dāl'yun*), *n.* the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

**Meddle** (*mēd'l*), *v. i.* to interpose. [body.]

**Meddler** (*mēd'l'ēr*), *n.* a busy-apt to meddle.

**Meddlesome** (*mēd'l-sum*), *a.* apt to meddle.

**Mediæval** (*mē-di-ē'val*), *a.* relating to the middle ages.

**Medial** (*mē'di-āl*), *a.* noting average.

**Mediate** (*mē'di-āt*), *v. i.* to interpose; — *a.* middle.

**Mediately** (*mē'di-āt-lī*), *ad.* by a secondary cause.

**Mediation** (*mē-di-ā'shun*), *n.*  
agency between parties.

**Mediator** (*mē-di-ā'tēr*), *n.* an  
intercessor.

**Mediatorial** (*mē-di-ā'tēr-i-  
al*), *a.* belonging to a medi-  
ator.

**Mediatrice** (*mē-di-ā'triks*), *n.*  
a female mediator.

**Medical** (*mē'di-k-al*), *a.*  
pertaining to the art of healing.

**Medicament** (*mē'di-k-a-  
ment*), *n.* a healing applica-  
tion.

**Medicate** (*mē'di-kāt*), *v. t.*  
to treat with medicines.

**Medicinal** (*mē-dis'i-nal*), *a.*  
healing.

**Medicinally** (*mē-dis'i-nal-lī*),  
*ad.* by medicine.

**Medicine** (*mē'di-sēn*), *n.* any  
kind of cure; a remedy.

**Medieval** (*mē-di-ē-val*), *a.*  
See **Mediæval**.

**Mediocre** (*mē-di-ō-kēr*), *a.* of  
moderate degree.

**Mediocrity** (*mē-di-ō-kēr-i-ti*),  
*n.* middle state; moderate  
degree.

**Meditate** (*mē'di-tāt*), *v. t. or i.*  
to think; to muse; to con-  
template.

**Meditation** (*mē-di-tā'shun*),  
*n.* contemplation; continued  
thought.

**Meditative** (*mē'di-tā-tiv*), *a.*  
given to contemplation.

**Medium** (*mē'di-ūn*), *n.* a  
means or instrument; — *pl.*  
**Media** or **Mediums**.

**Medley** (*mē'dl*), *n.* a mixture;  
a miscellany.

**Medullary** (*mēd'ul-ār*), *a.*  
consisting of, or resembling  
marrow.

**Meek** (*mēk*), *n.* a reward; rec-  
ompense.

**Meek** (*mēk*), *a.* mild; soft;  
gentle. [softly.]

**Meekly** (*mēk'li*), *ad.* mildly;

**Meekness** (*mēk'nes*), *n.* mild-  
ness of temper; gentleness.

**Meerschauum** (*mēr'shawm*),  
*n.* a magnesian earth com-  
bined with silica; a kind of  
tobacco-pipe.

**Meet** (*mēt*), *v. t. or i.* [pret.  
and *pp.* *met*] to come to-  
gether; to join; — *a.* fit; suit-  
able.

**Meeting** (*mēt'ing*), *n.* an as-  
sembly; an interview.

**Meeting-house** (*mēt'ing-  
hous*), *n.* a house for public  
worship.

**Meetly** (*mēt'li*), *ad.* fitly;  
suitably; duly.

**Megrim** (*mē'grim*), *n.* a pain-  
ful disorder of the head.

**Melancholy** (*mē-lan-kol-i*), *a.*  
dejected; — *n.* dejection of  
spirits.

**Mellorate** (*mēl'yor-āt*), *v. t.*  
to make better.

**Mellioration** (*mēl'yor-ā'ti-  
shun*), *n.* improvement.

**Melliferous** (*mēl-i'fēr-us*), *a.*  
producing honey.

**Mellifluous** (*mēl-i'floo-us*), *a.*  
sweetly flowing.

**Mellow** (*mēl'ō*), *a.* soft with  
ripeness; — *v. t. or i.* to ripen  
to softness.

**Melodious** (*mē-lō'di-ūs*), *a.*  
musical; full of melody;  
harmonious.

**Melodrama** (*mē-lō-drā-mā*),  
*n.* a theatrical performance  
with songs.

**Melodramatic** (*mē-lō-dra-  
mat'ik*), *a.* relating to a melo-  
drama; done for effect  
merely.

**Melody** (*mē-lō-dī*), *n.* an  
agreeable succession of  
sounds. [knowna fruit.]

**Melon** (*mēl'un*), *n.* a well-  
melt (*mēl*), *v. t. or i.* to make  
liquid by heat; to soften.

**Member** (*mēm'bēr*), *n.* a limb  
of the body; one of a society.

**Membership** (*mēm'bēr-ship*),  
*n.* the state of being a mem-  
ber. [thin skin.]

**Membrane** (*mēm-brān*), *n.* a  
membranous (*mēm-brā-nus*),  
*a.* consisting of membranes.

**Memento** (*mē-men'tō*), *n.* that  
which reminds; — *pl.* **Memor-  
tatoes**.

**Memoir** (*mēm'oir* or *mē-  
mōir*), *n.* a written account  
or history.

**Memorable** (*mēm'or-ā-bl*), *a.*  
worthy of remembrance.

**Memorandum** (*mēm-o-ran-  
dum*), *n.* a note to help the  
memory; — *pl.* **Memoranda**.

**Memorial** (*mē-mō'ri-al*), *a.*  
preserving remembrance; —  
*n.* that which preserves re-  
membrance; statement with  
petition.

**Memorialist** (*mē-mō'ri-al-  
ist*), *n.* one who presents a  
memorial.

**Memorialize** (*mē-mō'ri-al-  
iz*), *v. t.* to present a memo-  
rial to.

**Memorize** (*mēm'or-iz*), *v. t.*  
to cause to be remembered.

**Memory** (*mēm'ō-rī*), *n.* the  
faculty by which ideas are  
retained in the mind.

**Menace** (*mēn'ās*), *v. t.* to  
threaten; — *n.* a threat.

**Menagerie** (*mēn-ā-jē-rī*), *n.*  
a collection of animals.

**Mend** (*mēnd*), *v. t. or i.* to re-  
pair; to correct; to improve.

**Mendacious** (*mēn-dā'shūs*),  
*a.* false; lying.

**Mendacity** (*mēn-das'i-ti*), *n.*  
falsehood.

**Mendicancy** (*mēn'di-kan-si*),  
*n.* beggary.

**Mendicant** (*mēn'di-kant*), *n.*  
a beggar.

**Mendicily** (*mēn-dis'i-ti*), *n.*  
state of beggary.

**Menial** (*mē-ni-al*), *a.* low;  
servile; — *n.* a domestic.

**Menses** (*mēn'sēz*), *n. pl.*  
monthly discharges of wom-  
en. [monthly.]

**Menstrual** (*mēn'strō-āl*), *a.*  
Menstruate (*mēn'strō-āt*),  
*v. t.* to discharge the menses.

**Menstruum** (*mēn'strō-ūn*),  
*n.* a dissolving fluid.

**Mensurable** (*mēn'shōo-ra-  
bl*), *a.* measurable.

**Mensuration** (*mēn-shōo-rā-  
shun*), *n.* act of measuring.

**Mental** (*mēnt'al*), *a.* belong-  
ing to the mind.

**Mentally** (*mēnt'al-lī*), *ad.* in  
mind.

**Mention** (*mēn'shun*), *n.* no-  
tice; remark; — *v. t.* to ex-  
press.

**Mephitic** (*mē-fit'ik*), *a.* pois-  
onous; noxious; foul.

**Mephitis** (*mē-fit'is*), *n.* nox-  
ious exhalations.

**Mercantile** (*mēr'kan-tīl*), *a.*  
commercial.

**Mercenary** (*mēr'se-nār-i*), *a.*  
that may be hired; greedy  
of gain.

**Mercer** (*mēr'sēr*), *n.* one who  
deals in silks.

**Mercery** (*mēr'sēr-i*), *n.* the  
goods of mercers.

**Merchandise** (*mēr'chan-  
diz*), *n.* goods for sale; trade.

**Merchant** (*mēr'chant*), *n.* an  
exporter or importer of  
goods; a trader.

**Merchantable** (*mēr'chant-a-  
bl*), *a.* fit for sale.

**Merchantman** (*mēr'chant-  
man*), *n.* a ship employed in  
trade.



**Merciful** (mêr'si-fûl), *a.* compassionate.

**Mercifully** (mêr'si-fûl-lî), *adv.* with compassion.

**Merciless** (mêr'si-less), *a.* hard-hearted.

**Mercurial** (mêr-kû'rî-âl), *a.* composed of quicksilver; spirited.

**Mercury** (mêr'kû-rî), *n.* quicksilver; a planet.

**Mercy** (mêr'si), *n.* tenderness toward an offender; pardon.

**Mere** (mêr), *a.* pure; unmixed.

**Merely** (mêr'li), *adv.* singly.

**Meretricious** (mêr-ê-trish-us), *a.* deceitful; gaudy.

**Merge** (mêrj), *v. t. or i.* to immerse.

**Meridian** (mêr'idî-an), *n.* a great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon.

**Meridional** (mêr'idî-an-âl), *a.* pertaining to the meridian.

**Merino** (mêr-ê-nô), *n.* a variety of sheep, or their wool.

**Merit** (mêr'it), *n.* desert; worth; — *v. t.* to earn by services; to deserve.

**Merited** (mêr'it-ed), *a.* deserved.

**Meritorious** (mêr-i-tôr-i-us), *a.* deserving reward.

**Merle** (mêrl), *n.* the blackbird.

**Mermaid** (mêr'măd), *n.* a fabled sea-woman.

**Merrily** (mêr'i-lî), *adv.* with merriment.

**Merriment** (mêr'i-ment), *n.* gayety with laughter; noisy sport.

**Merry** (mêr'i), *a.* gay; jovial.

**Merry-andrew** (mêr'i-an-drô), *n.* a buffoon who attends a mountebank.

**Mesentery** (mes'en-têr-i or mêt'en-têr-i), *n.* a membrane which retains the intestines, etc., in their position.

**Mesh** (mesh), *n.* a space between threads in a net; — *v. t.* to catch in a net.

**Mesmerize** (mez'mêr-îz), *v. t.* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the actor controls the actions of the subject.

**Mesmeric** (mez-mêr'ik), *a.* pertaining to mesmerism.

**Mesmerism** (mez'mêr-îz-m), *n.* the art of mesmerizing.

**Mess** (mes), *n.* a dish of food; persons who eat together; — *v. t.* to join in a mess.

**Message** (mes'aj), *n.* notice or communication sent; official communication.

**Messenger** (mes'en-jêr), *n.* one who bears a message; a harbinger.

**Messiah** (mes-si'ô), *n.* the anointed; CHRIST.

**Messuage** (mes'wej), *n.* a house and adjoining land.

**Metal** (met'al), *n.* a simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, etc.

**Metallic** (met'al'ik), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of a metal.

**Metalliferous** (met'al-if'êr-us), *a.* producing metals.

**Metallist** (met'al-ist), *n.* one skilled in metals.

**Metallurgy** (met'al-ur-jî), *n.* art of separating and refining metals.

**Metamorphose** (met-a-môr-fôz), *v. t.* to transform or change the shape of.

**Metamorphosis** (met-a-môr-fô-sis), *n.* change of form.

**Metaphor** (met'a-fêr), *n.* a similitude.

**Metaphorical** (met-a-for'ik-al), *a.* containing a metaphor; figurative.

**Metaphrastic** (met-a-fras'tik), *a.* literal; rendered word for word.

**Metaphysical** (met-a-fiz'ik-al), *a.* according to metaphysics; abstract.

**Metaphysician** (met-a-fiz'ish-an), *n.* one versed in metaphysics.

**Metaphysics** (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* sing. science of the mind or intelligence.

**Mete** (mêl), *v. t.* to measure.

**Meteor** (mê'têr), *n.* a luminous body passing in the air.

**Meteoric** (mê-têr-ô'ik), *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from meteors.

**Meteorolite** (mê-têr-ô-lî-tî), *n.* a meteoric stone.

**Meteorological** (mê-têr-ô-lôj'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to meteorology.

**Meteorologist** (mê-têr-ô-lô-jîst), *n.* one skilled in meteorology.

**Meteorology** (mê-têr-ô-lô-jî), *n.* the science of the atmosphere.

**Meter** (mê'têr), *n.* an instrument for measuring gas, water, etc.

**Meter** (mê'têr), *n.* verse; **Metre** (mê'têr), *n.* harmonic measure; a measure of length equal to nearly 39½ inches.

**Metheglin** (mê-theg'lîn), *n.* a liquor made of honey and water.

**Method** (meth'ud), *n.* orderly arrangement; way of doing things.

**Methodic** (meth'od'ik), **Methodical** (meth'od'ik-al), *a.* ranged or proceeding in order.

**Methodically** (meth'od'ik-al-lî), *adv.* in due order.

**Methodism** (meth'ud-îz-m), *n.* doctrines and worship of Methodists.

**Methodist** (meth'ud-ist), *n.* an adherent to Methodism.

**Metrie** (mê'tr'ik), *a.* denoting measurement; applied especially to the decimal system of weights and measures.

**Metrical** (mê'tr'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to poetic measure.

**Metropolis** (mê-trôp'ô-lîs), *n.* chief city.

**Metropolitan** (mê-trô-pol'i-tan), *a.* pertaining to the chief city; — *n.* an archbishop.

**Mettle** (mê'tl), *n.* courage.

**Mettlesome** (mê'tl-sûm), *a.* spirited.

**Mewl** (mûl), *v. i.* to cry as a Meszotint (med'zô-tînt), *n.* an engraving on copper, effected by scraping and burnishing.

**Miasma** (mî-az'mă), *n.* noxious miasmatic (mî-az-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of miasma.

**Mica** (mî'kă), *n.* a mineral which cleaves in thin transparent plates.

**Michaelmas** (mîk'el-mas), *n.* feast of St. Michael, the 29th of September.

**Microscope** (mî'krô-skôp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects.



**Microscopic** (mī'krō-skop'ik), *a.* very small.

**Microscopist** (mī'krō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in the use of the microscope.

**Midday** (mid'dā), *n.* noon.

**Middle** (mid'l), *a.* equally distant from the ends.

**Middling** (mid'ling), *a.* of a middle rank; of moderate capacity.

**Midland** (mid'land), *a.* distant from the coast; inland.

**Midnight** (mid'nait), *n.* twelve o'clock at night.

**Midriff** (mid'ri'), *n.* the diaphragm.

**Midshipman** (mid'ship-man), *n.* a naval cadet or young officer.

**Midst** (midst), *n.* the middle.

**Midway** (mid'wā), *n.* the middle; — *a.* half-way.

**Midwifery** (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* the art of assisting in child-birth.

**Mien** (mēn), *n.* look; air.

**Might** (mit), *pret.* of *May*; — *n.* power; strength.

**Mightily** (mit'li), *ad.* powerfully.

**Mightiness** (mit'i-nes), *n.* power; a title of dignity.

**Mighty** (mit'i), *a.* having immense strength.

**Mignonette** (min-yon-et'), *n.* a fragrant plant.

**Migrate** (mī'grāt), *v. t.* to remove to a distant country.

**Migration** (mī'grā'shun), *n.* act of migrating.

**Migratory** (mī'grā-to-ri), *a.* disposed to migrate.

**Milch** (milch), *a.* giving milk.

**Mil dew** (mil'dew), *n.* rust; blight; moldiness; spots of mold; — *v. t.* or *i.* to taint with mildew.

**Mildness** (mild'nes), *n.* quality of being mild.

**Mile** (mil), *n.* a linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. [travel by the mile.

**Mileage** (mil'āj), *n.* fees for Milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* the herb yarrow.

**Militant** (mil'i-tant), *a.* engaged in warfare; fighting.

**Military** (mil'i-ta-ri), *a.* suiting a soldier; — *n.* citizen soldiers. [oppose.

**Militate** (mil'i-tāt), *v. t.* to militate (mī-lit'at).

**Militia** (mī-lit'ā), *n.* National military force.

**Milkmaid** (milk'mād), *n.* a woman employed in a dairy.

**Milkman** (milk'man), *n.* a man that carries milk to market.

**Milksop** (milk'sop), *n.* an effeminate, silly fellow.

**Milky-way** (milk'i-wā), *n.* a whitish zone in the heavens; galaxy.

**Mill-cog** (mil'kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel.

**Mill-dam** (mil'dam), *n.* a dam to keep water for a mill.

**Mill-race** (mil-rās), *n.* a canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

**Millenary** (mil'le-na-ri), *a.* consisting of a thousand.

**Millennial** (mil'leni-al), *a.* pertaining to the millennium.

**Millennium** (mil'len-i-um), *n.* the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.

**Miller** (mil'er), *n.* one who attends a mill.

**Milliner** (mil'in-er), *n.* one who makes bonnets, head-dresses, etc.

**Millinery** (mil'iner-i), *n.* bonnets, caps, etc., worn by women.

**Million** (mil'yun), *n.* ten hundred thousand.

**Millionaire** (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* one worth a million.

**Milt** (milt), *n.* the spleen; roe of fishes.

**Mimic** (mim'ik), *n.* one who imitates; — *v. t.* to imitate for sport; to ape.

**Mimical** (mim'ik-al), *a.* acting the mimic; imitative.

**Mimicry** (mim'ik-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport.

**Minaret** (min'a-ret), *n.* a small spire.

**Mince** (mins), *v. t.* or *i.* to chop into small pieces; to speak softly.

**Mincingly** (min'sing-li), *ad.* with short steps.

**Mind** (mind), *n.* the intelligent power in man; purpose; opinion; — *v. t.* to heed; to regard.

**Minded** (mind'ed), *a.* disposed; inclined.

**Mindful** (mind'ful), *a.* regarded; attentive; observant.

**Mine** (mēn), *a.* belonging to me; — *n.* a pit where minerals

are dug; — *v. t.* or *i.* to dig; to sap. [digs mines.

**Miner** (min'er), *n.* one who

**Mineral** (min'er-al), *n.* a substance not organic, existing on or in the earth; — *a.* impregnated with mineral substances.

**Mineralogist** (min'er-al'o-jist), *n.* one versed in minerals.

**Mineralogical** (min'er-al'o-jik-al), *a.* pertaining to mineralogy.

**Mineralogy** (min'er-al'o-jī), *n.* the science of minerals.

**Mingle** (ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* to mix; to blend.

**Miniature** (min'i-t-al-ūr or min'i-t-ēr), *n.* a small likeness.

**Minim** (min'in), *n.* a dwarf; a note in music; the smallest liquid measure; a drop.

**Minimum** (min'i-mum), *n.* the least quantity; — *pl.* Minima.

**Minion** (min'yun), *n.* a favorite; a small type.

**Minister** (min'is-tēr), *n.* an agent; an ambassador; a pastor; — *v. t.* to give; to communicate; to supply.

**Ministerial** (min'is-tē-ri-al), *a.* pertaining to a minister; done under authority.

**Ministration** (min'is-trā-'shun), *n.* office of a minister; service.

**Ministry** (min'is-tri), *n.* office; service; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.

**Mink** (mingk), *n.* a quadruped of the weasel kind.

**Mintow** (min'ō), *n.* a very small fresh-water fish; the young of larger fish.

**Minor** (min'or), *a.* less; smaller; — *n.* a person under the age of twenty-one.

**Minority** (min'or'i-ti), *n.* a being under age; smaller number.

**Minotaur** (min'o-taur), *n.* a fabled monster, half man, half bull.

**Minster** (min'stēr), *n.* the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

**Minstrel** (min'strel), *n.* a singer and player on an instrument.

**Minstrelsy** (min-strel-sī), *n.* art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads; music; a company of musicians.

**Mint** (*mint*), *n.* place where money is coined; — *v. t.* to coin, as money.

**Mintage** (*mint'āj*), *n.* that which is coined.

**Minuend** (*min'ū-end*), *n.* the number from which another is to be subtracted.

**Minuet** (*min'ū-et*), *n.* a slow, graceful dance.

**Minus** (*mī'nus*), *a.* the sign (—) denoting subtraction; less.

**Minute** (*min'it*), *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch; — *v. t.* to set down in short notes or minutes.

**Minute** (*mi-nūt'*), *a.* very small; of little consequence.

**Minute-book** (*min'it-bōōk*), *n.* a book for short notes.

**Minute-gun** (*min'it-gun*), *n.* a gun fired every minute.

**Minutely** (*mi-nūt'li*), *ad.* to a small point.

**Minuteness** (*mi-nūt'nes*), *n.* smallness. [ton girl.]

**Minx** (*mīngks*), *n.* a pert, wanton.

**Miracle** (*mī'r-akl*), *n.* an act or event beyond human power.

**Miraculous** (*mī-rak'ū-lus*), *a.* supernatural; wonderful.

**Mirage** (*mī-rāzh'*), *n.* an optical illusion, presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or of objects, as if suspended in the air.

**Mirror** (*mī'rēr*), *n.* a looking-glass.

**Mirth** (*mērth*), *n.* noisy gaiety.

**Mirthful** (*mērth'fūl*), *a.* merry; gay.

**Misadventure** (*mis-ad-vent'ūr*), *n.* a mischance; misfortune.

**Misanthropic** (*mis-an-throp'ik*), *a.* hating mankind.

**Misanthropist** (*mis-an-thrō-pist*), *n.* a hater of mankind.

**Misanthropy** (*mis-an-thrō-pi*), *n.* hatred of mankind.

**Misapplication** (*mis-ap-pli-kā'shun*), *n.* wrong application.

**Misapply** (*mis-ap-plī'*), *v. t.* to apply wrong.

**Misapprehend** (*mis-ap-pre-hend'*), *v. t.* to misunderstand.

**Misapprehension** (*mis-ap-pre-hen'shun*), *n.* a mistake.

**Misappropriate** (*mis-ap-prō-prē-āt*), *v. t.* to appropriate wrongly.

**Misbecome** (*mis-be-kum'*), *v. t.* to suit ill.

**Misbehave** (*mis-be-hāv'*), *v. t.* to behave improperly.

**Misbehavior** (*mis-be-hāv'-yēr*), *n.* ill conduct.

**Misbelief** (*mis-be-lēf'*), *n.* false belief.

**Misbelieve** (*mis-be-lēv'*), *v. t.* to believe erroneously.

**Miscalculate** (*mis-kal'kū-lāt*), *v. t.* to calculate wrong.

**Miscalculation** (*mis-kal'kū-lā'shun*), *n.* wrong calculation.

**Miscall** (*mīskawl*), *v. t.* to call by a wrong name.

**Miscarriage** (*mis-kar'ij*), *n.* failure; premature birth.

**Miscarry** (*mis-kar'i*), *v. t.* to fail of success; to have a premature birth.

**Miscellaneous** (*mis-sel-lā-ne-us*), *a.* mixed; consisting of various kinds.

**Miscellany** (*mīsel-la-ni*), *n.* a collection of writings; a mixture.

**Mischance** (*mis-chāns'*), *n.* misfortune.

**Mischief** (*mīschif'*), *n.* evil, whether intended or not.

**Mischievous** (*mīschiv-us*), *a.* injurious.

**Mischievously** (*mīschiv-us-li*), *ad.* hurtfully.

**Mischoose** (*mis-chōōz'*), *v. t.* to make a wrong choice.

**Miscite** (*mis-sit'*), *v. t.* to quote erroneously.

**Miscompute** (*mis-kom-pūt'*), *v. t.* to compute wrong.

**Misconceive** (*mis-kon-sēv'*), *v. t.* to have a wrong notion of.

**Misconception** (*mis-kon-sēp'shun*), *n.* wrong conception.

**Misconduct** (*mis-kon-duk't*), *n.* bad behavior.

**Misconduct** (*mis-kon-duk't*), *v. t.* or *i.* to conduct amiss.

**Misconjecture** (*mis-kon-jekt'ūr*), *n.* a wrong conjecture.

**Misconstruction** (*mis-konstruk'shun*), *n.* wrong interpretation.

**Misconstrue** (*mis-kon'strōv*), *v. t.* to interpret in a wrong sense.

**Miscount** (*mis-kount'*), *v. t.* to mistake in counting.

**Miscræant** (*mīskrē-ant*), *n.* a vile wretch.

**Misdeed** (*mis-dēd'*), *n.* an evil action; fault; offense.

**Misdemean** (*mis-de-mēn'*), *v. t.* to behave ill.

**Misdemeanor** (*mis-de-mēn'-ēr*), *n.* ill-behavior; an offense.

**Misdirect** (*mis-dī-rekt'*), *v. t.* to direct to a wrong person or place.

**Misdoing** (*mis-dōō'ing*), *n.* a wrong done.

**Misemploy** (*mis-em-ploy'*), *v. t.* to use to a wrong purpose.

**Misemployment** (*mis-em-ploy'ment*), *n.* improper application.

**Miser** (*mī'zēr*), *n.* one covetous to excess.

**Miserable** (*mīz'ēr-a-bl*), *a.* wretched; unhappy; worthless. [wretchedly.]

**Miserably** (*mīz'ēr-a-blī*), *ad.* miserly.

**Miserly** (*mīz'ēr-lī*), *a.* very covetous.

**Misery** (*mīz'ēr-i*), *n.* wretchedness; distress; calamity.

**Misfortune** (*mis-fort'ūn*), *n.* calamity; adversity.

**Misgive** (*mis-giv'*), *v. t.* to fill with doubt; to give amiss.

**Misgiving** (*mis-giv'ing*), *n.* a weakening of confidence; distrust. [gotten.]

**Misgotten** (*mis-got'n*), *a.* ill-

**Misgovern** (*mis-guv'ēr'n*), *v. t.* to govern amiss.

**Misgovernment** (*mis-guv'ēr'n-ment*), *n.* a bad administration.

**Misguidance** (*mis-gid'ans*), *n.* wrong direction.

**Misguide** (*mis-gid'*), *v. t.* to mislead.

**Mishap** (*mīsh-āp'*), *n.* ill chance or accident; misfortune.

**Misimprove** (*mis-im-prōōv'*), *v. t.* to use to no purpose, or to a bad one.

**Misinform** (*mis-in-form'*), *v. t.* to give erroneous information.

**Misinformation** (*mis-in-for-mā'shun*), *n.* wrong information.

**Misinterpret** (*mīsh-in-tēr'pret*), *v. t.* to explain erroneously; to misconstrue.

**Misinterpretation** (*mis-in-tér-prô-tâ'shun*), *n.* interpreting erroneously.

**Misjoinder** (*mis-join'dér*), *n.* an incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a suit. [Judge unies.]

**Misjudge** (*mis-juj'*), *v. t.* to judge judgment (*mis-juj'ment*), *n.* a wrong judgment.

**Mislay** (*mis-lâ'*), *v. t.* to lay in a wrong place; to lose.

**Mislead** (*mis-led'*), *v. t.* to lead into error.

**Misale** (*mis'l*), *v. i.* to rain in minute drops. [Lead.]

**Misled** (*mis-led'*), *pret.* of *Mismanage*.

**Mismanage** (*mis-man-âj'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to manage ill.

**Mismanagement** (*mis-man-âj'-ment*), *n.* bad management.

**Misname** (*mis-nâm'*), *v. t.* to call by a wrong name.

**Misnomer** (*mis-nô'mér*), *n.* a wrong name.

**Misogamist** (*mis-og'a-mist*), *n.* a hater of marriage.

**Misogamy** (*mis-og'a-mi*), *n.* hatred of marriage.

**Misogynist** (*mis-og'i-nist*), *n.* a woman-hater.

**Misplace** (*mis-plâs'*), *v. t.* to place wrong.

**Misprint** (*mis-print'*), *v. t.* to print wrong; — *n.* an error in printing.

**Mispronounce** (*mis-prô-nouns'*), *v. t.* to pronounce incorrectly.

**Mispronunciation** (*mis-prô-nun-shi-â'shun*), *n.* improper pronunciation.

**Misproportion** (*mis-prô-pôr'shun*), *v. t.* to join without due proportion.

**Misquotation** (*mis-kwô-tâ'shun*), *n.* act of quoting wrong.

**Misquote** (*mis-kwô't*), *v. t.* to quote incorrectly.

**Misreckon** (*mis-rek'n*), *v. t.* to compute falsely.

**Misreport** (*mis-rê-pôrt'*), *v. t.* to report erroneously; — *n.* a false report.

**Misrepresent** (*mis-rep-rê-zent'*), *v. t.* to represent falsely.

**Misrepresentation** (*mis-rep-rê-zen-tâ'shun*), *n.* false account.

**Misrule** (*mis-rûl'*), *n.* confusion; unjust domination.

**Miss** (*mis*), *n.* a young woman.

**Missal** (*mis'al*), *n.* the Roman Catholic mass-book.

**Misshape** (*mis-shâp'*), *v. t.* [pp. or *a.* misshapen] to shape ill. [to be thrown.]

**Missile** (*mis'il*), *n.* a weapon.

**Missing** (*mis'ing*), *a.* lost; absent.

**Mission** (*mis'hun*), *n.* act of sending; persons sent.

**Missionary** (*mis'h-un-a-ri*), *n.* one sent to spread religion; — *a.* pertaining to missions.

**Missive** (*mis'iv*), *a.* sent or that may be sent; — *n.* a message or letter sent.

**Misspell** (*mis-spel'*), *v. t.* [pp. misspelled; misspell] to spell erroneously.

**Misspend** (*mis-spend'*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. misspent] to waste or spend ill.

**Misstate** (*mis-stât'*), *v. t.* to state inaccurately.

**Misstatement** (*mis-stât'-ment*), *n.* a wrong statement.

**Mist** (*mist*), *n.* vapor floating and falling in very fine drops.

**Mistake** (*mis-tâk'*), *n.* unintentional error; — *v. t.* or *i.* to err.

**Mistaken** (*mis-tâk'n*), *pp.* or *a.* used of things, misunderstood; used of persons, wrong; being in error.

**Mistaught** (*mis-tawt'*), *pp.* of *Misteach*.

**Misteach** (*mis-têch'*), *v. t.* to teach wrong.

**Mister** (*mis'tér*), *n.* a title of address, used for master.

**Mistern** (*mis-têrn*), *v. t.* to name erroneously.

**Misthink** (*mis-thingk'*), *v. t.* to think erroneously.

**Misthought** (*mis-thawt'*), *pp.* of *Misthink*.

**Mistiness** (*mis'ti-ness*), *n.* state of being misty; obscurity.

**Mistle**. See *Mistle*.

**Mistletoe** (*mis'l-tô*), *n.* a plant that grows on trees.

**Mistook** (*mis-tôk'*), *pret.* of *Mistake*.

**Mistranslate** (*mis-trans-lât'*), *v. t.* to translate erroneously.

**Mistranslation** (*mis-trans-lâ'tshun*), *n.* erroneous translation.

**Mistress** (*mis'tres*), *n.* a woman who governs; a female teacher; a term of address, applied to a married woman.

**Mistrust** (*mis-trust'*), *n.* want of confidence; suspicion; — *v. t.* to regard with suspicion; — *to doubt*.

**Mistrustful** (*mis-trust'ful*), *a.* suspicious.

**Mistrustless** (*mis-trust'les*), *a.* not apt to suspect.

**Misty** (*mis'ti*), *a.* overspread or cloudy with mist.

**Misunderstand** (*mis-un-dér-stand'*), *v. t.* to misconceive; to mistake.

**Misunderstanding** (*mis-un-dér-stand'ing*), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

**Misusage** (*mis-ûs'ûj*), *n.* bad treatment.

**Misuse** (*mis-ûs'*), *v. t.* to abuse; to treat ill.

**Misuse** (*mis-ûs'*), *n.* bad use.

**Mite** (*mit*), *n.* something very small; hence, a small insect.

**Mitor** (*mis'tér*), *n.* a bishop's Mitre; cap.

**Mitigate** (*mit-i-gât'*), *v. t.* to lessen; to alleviate.

**Mitigation** (*mit-i-gâ'shun*), *n.* alleviation; relief.

**Mitten** (*mit'n*), *n.* a cover for the hand.

**Mittimus** (*mit'ti-mus*), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison.

**Mix** (*miks*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. mixed or mixt] to unite and blend promiscuously.

**Mixture** (*miks'tûr*), *n.* a mingled mass.

**Mizzen** (*mîz'n*), *n.* in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails, lying along the middle of the ship.

**Mizzen-mast** (*mîz'n-mast*), *n.* the mast that bears the mizzen.

**Mnemonic** (*nê-mon'ik*), *a.* assisting the memory.

**Mnemonics** (*nê-mon'iks*), *n.* sing. the art of memory.

**Moan** (*môn*), *v. i.* or *t.* to mourn; *n.* lamentation.

**Moat** (*mô't*), *n.* a ditch round a castle, etc.; — *v. t.* to surround with a moat.





**Mobility** (*mō-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of being moved; fluidity; fickleness.

**Mocassin** (*mok'a-sn*), *n.* a shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous water serpent.

**Mock** (*mok*), *v. t.* to deride; to ape; — *a.* counterfeit; false.

**Mockery** (*mok'er-i*), *n.* derision; scorn.

**Modal** (*mō'dal*), *a.* relating to mode.

**Mode** (*mōd*), *n.* form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.

**Model** (*mō'del*), *n.* a structure designed to be imitated; — *v. t.* to plan; to shape.

**Moderate** (*mō'dēr-ū*), *a.* not violent; — *v. t.* to allay; to become less violent.

**Moderately** (*mō'dēr-ū-lī*), *ad.* with little violence.

**Moderation** (*mō'dēr-ū-shun*), *n.* state of being moderate.

**Moderator** (*mō'dēr-ū-ter*), *n.* one who presides.

**Modern** (*mō'dēr-n*), *a.* of the present time.

**Modernism** (*mō'dēr-n-izm*), *n.* something of modern origin.

**Modernize** (*mō'dēr-n-iz*), *v. t.* to make modern.

**Modest** (*mō'dest*), *a.* not forward or bold; diffident; chaste.

**Modestly** (*mō'dest-lī*), *ad.* with diffidence.

**Modesty** (*mō'dest-i*), *n.* propriety of behavior; absence of conceit.

**Modicum** (*mō'd-i-kum*), *n.* a small portion.

**Modification** (*mō'd-i-fi-kā-shun*), *n.* act of modifying.

**Modifier** (*mō'd-i-fī-ēr*), *n.* he who or that which modifies.

**Modify** (*mō'd-i-fī*), *v. t.* to change the form.

**Modilion** (*mō'd-il'yun*), *n.* a kind of bracket.

**Modish** (*mō'd'ish*), *a.* fashionable.

**Modishly** (*mō'd'ish-lī*), *ad.* fashionably.

**Modiste** (*mō-dēst*), *n.* a female artist in dress.

**Modulate** (*mō'dyū-lāt*), *v. t.* to vary sounds.

**Modulation** (*mō'dyū-lā-shun*), *n.* the act of modulating.

**Modulator** (*mō'dyū-lā-ter*), *n.* that which varies sounds.

**Module** (*mōd'ul*), *n.* a model or representation.

**Mogul** (*mō-gul'*), *n.* the name given to the emperor of the former empire of Hindostan.

**Mohair** (*mō'hār*), *n.* a stuff of goat's hair.

**Mohammedan** (*mō-ham'e-dan*), *a.* pertaining to Mohammed; — *n.* a follower of Mohammed.

**Moisty** (*mō'w'e-tī*), *n.* half.

**Moi** (*mōi*), *v. i.* or *t.* to toil; to drudge.

**Moist** (*mōist*), *a.* damp.

**Moisten** (*mōis'n*), *v. t.* to make humid.

**Moistness** (*mōist'nes*), *n.* dampness.

**Moisture** (*mōist'ūr*), *n.* slight wetness. {to grind.

**Molar** (*mō'lar*), *a.* adapted

**Molasses** (*mō-las'es*), *n.* the syrup which drains from sugar; treacle.

**Mold or Mould** (*mōld*), *n.* fine soft earth; a form; — *v. t.* to shape; — *v. i.* to gather mold.

**Moldy or Mouldy** (*mōld'i*), *a.* covered with mold.

**Molder or Moulder** (*mōld'ēr*), *v. i.* to turn to dust; to decay.

**Mole** (*mōl*), *n.* a spot on the human body; a pier; a mound; a little animal.

**Molecular** (*mō-lek'tū-lar*), *a.* pertaining to molecules.

**Molecule** (*mō'le-kūl*), *n.* a small particle.

**Moleskin** (*mōl'skin*), *n.* a superior kind of fustian.

**Molest** (*mō-lest'*), *v. t.* to disturb; to annoy.

**Molestation** (*mō-les-tā-shun*), *n.* annoyance.

**Mollient** (*mōl'yent*), *a.* assuaging; soothing.

**Mollifier** (*mōl'i-fī-ēr*), *n.* that which softens.

**Mollify** (*mōl'i-fī*), *v. t.* to soften; to assuage.

**Mollusk or Mollusc** (*mōl'usk*), *n.* an invertebrate animal which has a soft body, as the snail and all shellfish.

**Molluscous** (*mōl'us'kus*), *a.* of or like mollusks.

**Molt** (*mōlt*), *v. i.* to shed hair, feathers, horns, etc.

**Molting** (*mōlt'ing*), *n.* act of shedding feathers, hair, etc.

**Moment** (*mō'ment*), *n.* a portion of time; importance; weight.

**Momentarily** (*mō'ment-a-rī-lī*), *ad.* every moment.

**Momentary** (*mō'ment-a-rī*), *a.* lasting a moment only.

**Momentous** (*mō'ment'us*), *a.* important; weighty.

**Momentum** (*mō-men'tum*), *n.* force of a moving body; — *pl.* Momenta.

**Monachism** (*mon'a-kizm*), *n.* monastic life.

**Monad** (*mon'ad*), *n.* an atom.

**Monadion** (*mon-nad'ik*), *a.* having the nature of a monad.

**Monarch** (*mon'ark*), *n.* a supreme ruler.

**Monarchical** (*mon'ark'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to a monarch.

**Monarchist** (*mon'ark-ist*), *n.* a friend to monarchy.

**Monarchy** (*mon'ark-i*), *n.* government vested in one man; a kingdom.

**Monastery** (*mon'a-ter-i*), *n.* a house of monks.

**Monastic** (*mo-nas'tik*), *a.* pertaining to monks; secluded.

**Monasticism** (*mo-nas'ti-sizm*), *n.* monastic life.

**Monday** (*mun'dā*), *n.* second day of the week.

**Monetary** (*mun'e-ta-ri*), *a.* relating to money.

**Money** (*mun'*), *n.* coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it; — *pl.* Monneys.

**Money-broker** (*mun'i-brōk-ēr*), *n.* a broker who deals in money.

**Moneyed** (*mun'id*), *a.* rich; possessed of money.

**Moneyless** (*mun'i-less*), *a.* destitute of money.

**Monger** (*mun'gēr*), *n.* a trader; a dealer.

**Mongrel** (*mun'grel*), *a.* of a mixed breed; — *n.* an animal of a mixed breed.

**Monition** (*mō-nish'men*), *n.* warning; instruction.

**Monitive** (*mon'i-tiv*), *a.* conveying warning or instruction.

**Monitor** (*mon'i-ter*), *n.* one who warns; a subordinate instructor.

**Monitorial** (*mon-i-tō'rī-al*), *a.* pertaining to a monitor.

**Monitory** (*mon'i-to-ri*), *a.* giving warning.

**Monitress** (*mon'i-tres*), *n.* a female monitor.

**Monk** (*mungk*), *n.* one who lives in a monastery.

**Monkey** (*mungk'i*), *n.* a well-known animal having a long tail; — *pl.* Monkeys.

**Monkish** (*mungk'ish*), *a.* pertaining to monks.

**Monochromatic** (*mon-o-kro-mat'ik*), *a.* of one color only.

**Monocotyledon** (*mon-o-ko-ti-le'don*), *n.* a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

**Monodist** (*mon'o-dist*), *n.* a writer of monodies.

**Monody** (*mon'o-di*), *n.* a mournful poem in which a single mourner bewails.

**Monogamy** (*mo-nog'a-mi*), *n.* marriage to one wife.

**Monogram** (*mon'o-gram*), *n.*



a cipher composed of letters interwoven.

**Monograph** (*mon'o-graf*), *n.* an account of a single thing.

**Monographic** (*mon-o-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a monograph.

**Monologue** (*mon'o-log*), *n.* a speech by one person.

**Monomania** (*mon-o-ma'ni-a*), *n.* derangement of a single mental faculty.

**Monomaniac** (*mon-o-ma'ni-ak*), *n.* a person affected by monomania.

**Monomial** (*mo-nō'mi-al*), *n.* an algebraic expression of one term only.

**Monopolist** (*mo-nop'o-list*), *n.* one who monopolizes.

**Monopolize** (*mo-nop'o-liz*), *v. t.* to engross the whole.

**Monopoly** (*mo-nop'o-li*), *n.* entire control or appropriation.

**Monosyllabic** (*mon-o-sil-lab'ik*), *a.* of one syllable only.

**Monosyllable** (*mon-o-sil-lab*), *n.* a word of one syllable.

**Monotheism** (*mon-o-the'iam*), *n.* the belief in one God only.

**Monotone** (*mon'o-tōn*), *n.* sameness of sound.

**Monotonous** (*mo-not'o-nus*), *a.* in the same tone; without variety.

**Monotony** (*mo-not'o-ni*), *n.* uniformity of tone; want of variety.

**Monsoon** (*mon-sōn*), *n.* a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabian seas.

**Monster** (*mon'stēr*), *n.* something horrid or unnatural.

**Monstrosity** (*mon-stros'i-ti*), *n.* state of being monstrous.

**Monstrous** (*mon'strus*), *a.* unnatural; shocking.

**Monstrously** (*mon'strus-i*), *ad.* in a shocking, unnatural manner.

**Month** (*munth*), *n.* one revolution of the moon; also the twelfth part of the year.

**Monthly** (*munth'li*), *a.* happening every month.

**Monument** (*mon'i-ment*), *n.* a memorial; a tomb.

**Monumental** (*mon-i-ment'al*), *a.* relating to a monument; preserving memory.

**Mood** (*mōd*), *n.* temper of mind.

**Moodiness** (*mōd'i-nes*), *n.* peevishness.

**Moody** (*mōd'i*), *a.* governed by moods of feeling; ill-humored.

**Moon** (*mōon*), *n.* the satellite of the earth; a month.

**Moonshine** (*mōon'shīn*), *n.* a show without reality.

**Moor** (*mōor*), *n.* a native of the northern part of Africa; a marsh; — *v. t.* to secure a vessel by cables and anchors.

**Moorage** (*mōor'āj*), *n.* a place for mooring ships.

**Moorings** (*mōor'ingz*), *n. pl.* anchors, chains, etc., to hold a ship.

**Moorland** (*mōor'land*), *n.* marshy land.

**Moose** (*māos*), *n.*

**Moose-deer** (*māos'dēr*), *n.* the largest of the deer kind.

**Moot** (*mōot*), *v. t.* to discuss or debate; — *a.* disputable.

**Moot-case** (*mōot'kās*), *n.* a case admitting of dispute.

**Mope** (*mōp*), *v. t.* to be dull or spiritless; — *n.* a stupid person.

**Moppet** (*mōp'et*), *n.* a puppet.

**Moral** (*mōr'al*), *a.* pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; — *n.* the precept inculcated by a fable.

**Morale** (*mō-rāl*), *n.* the moral condition; mental state, as of a body of men.

**Moralist** (*mōr'al-ist*), *n.* one who teaches morality.

**Morality** (*mō-rāl'i-ti*), *n.* system or practice of moral duties.

**Moralize** (*mōr'al-iz*), *v. t. or i.* to discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

**Morally** (*mōr'al-ly*), *ad.* honorably.

**Morals** (*mōr'alz*), *n. pl.* the practice of the duties of life.

**Morass** (*mō-ras*), *n.* a marsh; fenny ground.

**Morbid** (*mōr'bid*), *a.* not sound or healthy.

**Morbidness** (*mōr'bid-nes*), *n.* a diseased state.

**Mordacious** (*mōr-dā'shus*), *a.* biting; sarcastic.

**Mordant** (*mōr'dant*), *n.* a substance to fix colors in cloth.

**More** (*mōr*), *a.* greater in quantity or number; — *ad.* to a greater degree.

**Moreen** (*mō-rēn*), *n.* a stout woollen stuff used for curtains.

**Moreover** (*mōr-ō'rēr*), *ad.* besides; in addition to.

**Moresque** (*mō-rēsk*), *a.* done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings. [met.]

**Morian** (*mō'rī-un*), *n.* a helmsman.

**Morning** (*mōrn'ing*), *n.* the first part of the day.

**Morocco** (*mō-rōk'ō*), *n.* a kind of leather prepared from goatskin or sheepskin.

**Morose** (*mō-rōs*), *a.* sullen; peevish.

**Morosely** (*mō-rōs'ly*), *ad.* sullenly.

**Moroseness** (*mō-rōs'nes*), *n.* sullenness.

**Morpheus** (*mōr'fūs* or *mōr-fe-us*), *n.* the god of dreams.

**Morphia** (*mor'fi-ä*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  n. an  
**Morphine** (*mor'fin*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  alkali  
 extracted from opium; a  
 powerful anodyne.

**Morrow** (*mor'ö*), *n.* next  
 day after the present.

**Morsel** (*mor'sel*) *n.* a bite;  
 small piece.

**Mortal** (*mor'tal*), *a.* subject  
 to death; deadly; human; —  
*n.* a human being.

**Mortality** (*mor-tal'i-ti*), *n.*  
 subjection to death; frequent  
 deaths.

**Mortally** (*mor'tal-li*), *ad.* so  
 as to cause death; fatally.

**Mortar** (*mor'tar*), *n.* a ce-  
 ment for  
 building;



a vessel  
 for pound-  
 ing sub-  
 stances  
 with a pes-  
 tle; a piece of ordnance for  
 throwing bombs.

**Mortgage** (*mor'gej*), *n.* a  
 pledge of real estate; — *v. t.*  
 to pledge or convey for se-  
 curing a debt.

**Mortgagee** (*mor-gs-je'*), *n.*  
 one to whom a mortgage is  
 given.

**Mortgager** (*mor-gej-or'*), *n.*  
 one who executes a mort-  
 gage.

**Mortiferous** (*mor-tif'er-us*),  
*a.* death-bringing; fatal.

**Mortification** (*mor-ti-fi-kä-  
 shun*), *n.* the process of cor-  
 rupting; humiliation.

**Mortify** (*mor'ti-fi*), *v. i. or t.*  
 to corrupt; to humble.

**Mortifying** (*mor'ti-fi-ing*),  
*a.* tending to humble; hum-  
 iliating.

**Mortise** (*mor'tis*), *n.* an open-  
 ing or cut to receive a tenon;  
 — *v. t.* to form with a mor-  
 tise.

**Mortmain** (*mor'tmān*), *n.* an  
 inalienable estate.

**Mortuary** (*mor'tü-ä-ri*), *a.*  
 belonging to the burial of the  
 dead; — *n.* a burial place.

**Mosaic** (*mo-zä-ik*), *n.* work  
 variegated by shells and  
 stones of various colors; —  
*a.* composed of mosaic; per-  
 taining to Moeses.

**Moslem** (*moz'lem*), *n.* a Mo-  
 hammedan.

**Mosque** (*mosk*), *n.* a Moham-  
 medan house of worship.

**Mosquito** (*mus-kē'tō*), *n.* a  
 well-known biting gnät or  
 fly.

**Moss** (*mos*), *n.* a family of  
 plants growing on rocks,  
 trees, etc.; a morass; — *v. t.*  
 to cover with moss.

**Mossy** (*mos'si*), *a.* overgrown  
 with moss.

**Most** (*mōst*), *a.* greatest in  
 number or quantity; — *n.*  
 the greatest number; — *ad.*  
 in the greatest degree.

**Mostly** (*mōst-li*), *ad.* for the  
 greatest part. [particle.]

**Mote** (*mōt*), *n.* a very small  
 insect; the grub of the moth.

**Moth** (*moth*), *n.* a winged  
 insect; the grub of the moth.  
**Mother** (*moth'er*), *n.* a fe-  
 male parent; a slimy sub-  
 stance in vinegar; — *a.* na-  
 tive; — *v. t.* to concrete; —  
*v. t.* to adopt as a child.

**Motherhood** (*moth'er-hōd*),  
*n.* the state of a mother.

**Motion** (*mō'shun*), *n.* act of  
 changing place; a proposal  
 made.

**Motive** (*mō'tiv*), *a.* causing  
 to move; — *n.* that which  
 incites to volition or action.

**Motley** (*mot'li*), *a.* variegated  
 in color. [power.]

**Motor** (*mō'tor*), *n.* moving  
 Mottled (*mō'tl'd*), *a.* marked  
 with spots of various colors.

**Motto** (*mot'ō*), *n.* a sentence  
 prefixed to an essay; an in-  
 scription; — *pl.* Mottoes.

**Mould** (*mōld*), *See* Mold.

**Moulder** (*mōld'er*), *v. t.* *See*  
 Molder.

**Mouldy** (*mōld'i*), *See* Mol-  
 d. [dy.]

**Mould** (*mōld*), *See* Molt.

**Mound** (*mound*), *n.* a raised  
 bank; — *v. t.* to fortify with  
 a mound.

**Mount** (*mount*), *n.* a hill;  
 mountain; heap; — *v. i.* to  
 rise; to soar; — *v. t.* to get  
 upon; to place on horse-  
 back.

**Mountain** (*mount'in*), *n.*  
 ground very much higher  
 than the country around; —  
*a.* pertaining to mountains.

**Mountaineer** (*mount-in-er'*),  
*n.* dweller on a mountain.

**Mountainous** (*mount'in-us*),  
*a.* abounding with moun-  
 tains.

**Mountebank** (*mount'e-bank*),  
*n.* a quack-doctor; a pre-  
 tender.

**Mourn** (*mōrn*), *v. i. or t.* to  
 grieve. [who laments.]

**Mourner** (*mōrn'er*), *n.* one  
 who mourns.

**Mournful** (*mōrn'ful*), *a.* sor-  
 rowful; lamentable.

**Mournfully** (*mōrn'ful-li*), *ad.*  
 with sorrow.

**Mourning** (*mōrn'ing*), *n.* act  
 of sorrowing; dress of  
 mourners.

**Mouse** (*mous*), *n.* a small well-  
 known animal; — *pl.* Mice.

**Mouser** (*mouz'er*), *n.* a cat  
 that catches mice.

**Moustache** (*mōs-tāsh*), *n.* *See*  
 Mustache.

**Mouth** (*mouth*), *n.* the aper-  
 ture of an animal for eating  
 and speaking.

**Mouthful** (*mouth'ful*), *n.* as  
 much as the mouth holds.

**Mouth-piece** (*mouth'pēs*), *n.*  
 part of an instrument for the  
 mouth; one who speaks for  
 another.

**Movable** (*mōv'a-bl*), *a.* that  
 can be moved.

**Movables** (*mōv'a-blz*), *n. pl.*  
 goods, furniture, etc.

**Move** (*mōv*), *v. t. or i.* to put  
 in motion; to excite; to  
 change place; to propose or  
 recommend.

**Movement** (*mōv'ment*), *n.*  
 the act of moving; change of  
 place.

**Moving** (*mōv'ing*), *a.* chang-  
 ing place; pathetic.

**Movingly** (*mōv'ing-li*), *ad.*  
 with feeling.

**Mow** (*mow*), *n.* a pile of hay  
 in a barn; — *v. t.* to heap up,  
 as hay in a barn.

**Mow** (*mō*), *v. t.* [pret. mowed;  
 pp. mowed, mown] to cut  
 down with a scythe.

**Mower** (*mō'er*), *n.* one who  
 mows.

**Mowing** (*mō'ing*), *n.* act of  
 cutting with a scythe.

**Much** (*much*), *a.* great in  
 quantity; — *ad.* in a great degree.

**Mucilage** (*mū'si-lāj*), *n.* a  
 slimy substance; a solution  
 in water of gummy matter.

**Mucilaginous** (*mū-si-lāj'in-  
 us*), *a.* slimy; ropy.


**Muck** (*muck*), *n.* a mass of  
 moist matter; any thing  
 filthy.

**Mucous** (*mū'kus*), *a.* slimy;  
 viscous. [fluid.]

**Mucus** (*mū'kus*), *n.* a slimy

**Mud** (*mud*), *n.* wet earth; slime; mire.  
**Muddle** (*mud'el*), *v. t.* to make muddy or confused.  
**Muddy** (*mud'i*), *a.* foul; dirty; turbid; — *v. t.* to make foul.  
**Muff** (*muf*), *n.* a warm fur cover for the hands.  
**Muffin** (*muf'in*), *n.* a light, spongy cake.  
**Muffle** (*muf'l*), *v. t.* to cover close.  
**Mug** (*mug*), *n.* a cup or vessel to drink from.  
**Muggy** (*mug'i*), *a.* moist.  
**Mulatto** (*mū-lat'o*), *n.* the child of a black and a white person.  
**Mulberry** (*mūl'ber-i*), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Mulch** (*mulch*), *n.* half rotten straw or litter.  
**Mulct** (*mulkt*), *n.* a penalty; — *v. t.* to fine.  
**Mule** (*mūl*), *n.* an animal or a plant of a mongrel kind.  
**Mulleet** (*mūl'e-ter*), *n.* a driver of mules.  
**Mulish** (*mū'lish*), *a.* like a mule; stubborn; perverse.  
**Mullein** (*mūl'tin*), *n.* a plant  
**Mullen** } growing in roads  
 and in neglected fields.  
**Mullion** (*mūl'yun*), *n.* a bar in a window frame.  
**Multangular** (*mūlt-ang'gū-lar*), *a.* having many angles or corners.  
**Multifarious** (*mūlt-i-fū'ri-us*), *a.* having many varieties of various kinds.  
**Multiform** (*mūlt-i-form*), *a.* having various forms.  
**Multiformity** (*mūlt-i-form-i-ti*), *n.* diversity of forms.  
**Multilateral** (*mūlt-i-lat'ēr-al*), *a.* having many sides.  
**Multinomial** (*mūlt-i-nō'mi-al*), *a.* having many names.  
**Multipartite** (*mūlt-i-pār'ti-ti*), *a.* divided into many parts.  
**Multiped** (*mūlt-i-ped*), *n.* an insect with many feet.  
**Multiple** (*mūlt-i-pl*), *n.* a number exactly divisible by another.  
**Multiplex** (*mūlt-i-pleks*), *a.* manifold.  
**Multilineal** (*mūlt-i-līn'e-al*), *a.* having many lines.  
**Multiplicand** (*mūlt-i-pli-kand*), *n.* a number to be multiplied.

**Multiplication** (*mūlt-i-pli-kā'shun*), *n.* act or operation of multiplying.  
**Multiplicity** (*mūlt-i-plis'i-ti*), *n.* a great variety.  
**Multiplier** (*mūlt-i-pli-ēr*), *n.* one that multiplies.  
**Multiply** (*mūlt-i-pli*), *v. t.* or *i.* to increase in numbers.  
**Multitude** (*mūlt-i-tūd*), *n.* a great number.  
**Multitudinous** (*mūlt-i-tū-di-nus*), *a.* consisting of a great number.  
**Multivalve** (*mūlt-i-valv*), *a.* having many valves.  
**Mumble** (*mūm'bl*), *v. i.* or *t.* to mutter.  
**Mummery** (*mūm'ēr-i*), *n.* sport in masks; foolery.  
**Mummy** (*mūm'i*), *n.* human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.  
**Mumps** (*mumps*), *n.* inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands; silliness.  
**Munch** (*munch*), *v. t.* or *i.* to chew with shut mouth.  
**Mundane** (*mūn'dān*), *a.* belonging to this world.  
**Municipal** (*mū-nis'i-pal*), *a.* belonging to a city.  
**Municipality** (*mū-nis'i-pal-i-ti*), *n.* a district.  
**Munificence** (*mū-nif'i-sens*), *n.* liberality.  
**Munificent** (*mū-nif'i-sent*), *a.* giving generously.  
**Muniment** (*mū-ni-ment*), *n.* fortification.  
**Munition** (*mū-nish'un*), *n.* materials for war.  
**Mural** (*mū'ral*), *a.* pertaining to a wall.  
**Murder** (*mūr'dēr*), *n.* the act of killing a human being with premeditated malice; — *v. t.* to kill with malice aforethought.  
**Murderer** (*mūr'dēr-ēr*), *n.* one guilty of murder.  
**Murderous** (*mūr'dēr-us*), *a.* guilty of murder.  
**Muriatic** (*mū-ri-at'ik*), *a.* noting an acid obtained from sea-water.  
**Murky** (*mūr'ki*), *a.* dark; gloomy.  
**Murmur** (*mūr'mur*), *v. i.* to mutter; to purr; — *n.* continued complaint; a purring sound.  
**Murmurer** (*mūr'mur-ēr*), *n.* one who murmurs.

**Murrain** (*mūr'rain*), *n.* an infectious disease among cattle.  
**Muscle** (*mus'l*), *n.* the fleshy fiber in animals; a shell-fish.  
**Muscovado** (*mus-ko-vā'dō*), *n.* unrefined sugar.  
**Muscular** (*mus'kū-lar*), *a.* relating to the muscles; strong.  
**Muscularity** (*mus'kū-lar-i-ti*), *n.* state of being muscular.  
**Muse** (*mūz*), *n.* deity of poetry; deep thought; — *pl.* the nine goddesses presiding over the arts; — *v. t.* to think deeply.  
**Museum** (*mū-zē'um*), *n.* a repository or cabinet of curiosities. [boiled in water.  
**Mush** (*mush*), *n.* Indian meal.  
**Mushroom** (*mush'room*), *n.* a spongy plant growing on mossy soil; an upstart.  
**Musio** (*mū'zīk*), *n.* science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony.  
**Musical** (*mū'zīk-al*), *a.* melodic.  
**Musically** (*mū'zīk-al-i*), *ad.* in a harmonious manner.  
**Musician** (*mū'zish-an*), *n.* one skilled in music.  
**Musk** (*musk*), *n.* an animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it; — *v. t.* to perfume with musk.  
**Musket** (*mus'ket*), *n.* a species of firearm.  
  
**Musketry** (*mus'ket-ri*), *n.* practice with muskets.  
**Musk-melon** (*musk'mel-un*), *n.* a kind of melon having a musky odor.  
**Musky** (*mus'ki*), *a.* having the odor of musk.  
**Muslin** (*mus'lin*), *n.* a fine cotton cloth.  
**Mussulman** (*mus'l-man*), *n.* a believer in the Koran; — *pl.* Mussulmans.  
**Must** (*must*), *v. i.* to be obliged; to be morally fit; — *v. t.* to grow moldy; — *n.* new wine unfermented.  
**Mustache** (*mus-tāsh*), *n.* long hair on the upper lip; — *pl.* Mustaches.  
**Mustard** (*mus'tard*), *n.* a plant; also its seed, used as a condiment when ground.



**Muster** (*mus'tēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to assemble; — *n.* a review of troops; register of forces.  
**Muster-roll** (*mus'tēr-rōl*), *n.* a list of forces.  
**Mustiness** (*mus'ti-nes*), *n.* moldiness. [with mold.  
**Musty** (*mus'ti*), *a.* affected  
**Mutability** (*mū-tā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* change of mind; instability.  
**Mutable** (*mū-tā-bil*), *a.* subject or given to change.  
**Mutation** (*mū-tā'shun*), *n.* change or process of changing.  
**Mute** (*mūt*), *a.* silent; speechless; — *n.* one who is silent.  
**Mutate** (*mū-ti-lāt*), *v. t.* to cut off, as a limb.  
**Mutilation** (*mū-ti-lā'shun*), *n.* deprivation of an essential part.  
**Mutineer** (*mū-ti-nēr*), *n.* one who joins in a mutiny.  
**Mutinous** (*mū'ti-nus*), *a.* seditious; disorderly.  
**Mutiny** (*mū'ti-ni*), *n.* an insurrection of soldiers or seamen; — *v. t.* to rise against military or naval authority,

**Mutter** (*mut'ēr*), *v. t.* or *t.* to speak low.  
**Muttering** (*mut'ēr-ing*), *n.* a grumbling.  
**Mutton** (*mut'n*), *n.* flesh of sheep.  
**Mutual** (*mūt'ū-al*), *a.* reciprocal; acting in return.  
**Mutuality** (*mūt'ū-al'i-ti*), *n.* state of being mutual.  
**Mutually** (*mūt'ū-al-lī*), *ad.* reciprocally.  
**Muzzle** (*muz'l*), *v. t.* to fasten the mouth of an animal; — *n.* a mouth; a fastening for the mouth.  
**Myopy** (*mā'o-pi*), *n.* short-sightedness.  
**Myriad** (*mī'r-i-ad*), *n.* the number of ten thousand; an immense number.  
**Myrmidon** (*mēr'mi-don*), *n.* a rough soldier; ruffian.  
**Myrrh** (*mēr*), *n.* an inspissated sap in drops.  
**Myrtle** (*mēr'tl*), *n.* a shrub.  
**Myself** (*mī-self*), *pron. I;* not another.  
**Mysterious** (*mī-tēr-i-us*), *a.* full of mystery; obscure.

**Mysteriously** (*mī-tēr-i-us-lī*), *ad.* obscurely.  
**Mystery** (*mī-tēr-i*), *n.* a secret; an enigma; trade or calling.  
**Mystic** (*mī'stik*), *n.* one who professes to have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit.  
**Mystical** (*mī'stik-al*), *a.* obscure; secret; hidden.  
**Mystically** (*mī'stik-al-lī*), *ad.* with a secret meaning.  
**Mysticism** (*mī'stī-sizm*), *n.* obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics.  
**Mystify** (*mī'stī-fī*), *v. t.* to render obscure or complex.  
**Myth** (*mīth*), *n.* a fable.  
**Mythic** (*mīth'ik*), *a.* fabulous.  
**Mythological** (*mīth'ol'ō-jik*), *a.* pertaining to mythology.  
**Mythologist** (*mī-thol'ō-jist*), *n.* one versed in mythology.  
**Mythology** (*mī-thol'ō-jī*), *n.* a system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

## N.

**NAB** (*nab*), *v. t.* to catch; to seize. [in India.  
**Nabob** (*nā'bōb*), *n.* a prince  
**Nacre** (*nā'kr*), *n.* mother of pearl.  
**Nadir** (*nā'dēr*), *n.* point directly opposite the zenith.  
**Nag** (*nag*), *n.* a small horse.  
**Naiad** (*nā'yad*), *n.* a water nymph.  
**Nail** (*nāl*), *n.* a claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin.  
**Naive** (*nā-ēv'*), *a.* with unaffected simplicity; artless.  
**Naivete** (*nā-ēv-tā'*), *n.* native simplicity.  
**Naked** (*nā'ked*), *n.* having no covering.  
**Nakedly** (*nā'ked-lī*), *ad.* openly; plainly; barely.  
**Nakedness** (*nā'ked-nes*), *n.* want of covering; bareness.  
**Name** (*nām*), *n.* title; reputation; — *v. t.* to mention by name; to denominate.

**Nameless** (*nām'les*), *a.* having no name. [to say.  
**Namely** (*nām'lī*), *ad.* that is  
**Namesake** (*nām'sak*), *n.* a person of the same name.  
**Nankeen** (*nan-kēn*), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth.  
**Nap** (*nap*), *n.* a short sleep; woolly substance on cloth.  
**Nape** (*nāp*), *n.* the joint of the neck behind.  
**Napkin** (*nap'kin*), *n.* a towel; a cloth to wipe the hands.  
**Naphtha** (*nap'thā* or *nap'thā*), *n.* a bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.  
**Narcotic** (*nār-kot'ik*), *a.* inducing sleep; — *n.* an opiate.  
**Nard** (*nārd*), *n.* an aromatic plant; an ointment.  
**Narrate** (*nar-rāt' or nar-rāt*), *v. t.* to tell; to relate.  
**Narration** (*nar-rā'shun*), *n.* relation; rehearsal.  
**Narrative** (*nar'a-tiv*), *n.* re-

cital of particulars; a story; — *a.* relating particulars.  
**Narrator** (*nar-rāt'ēr*), *n.* one who narrates.  
**Narrow** (*nar'ā*), *a.* having little width; close; covetous; — *v. t.* to contract; — *v. t.* to become less broad.  
**Narrowly** (*nar'ā-lī*), *ad.* closely; nearly; hardly.  
**Narrowness** (*nar'ā-nes*), *n.* want of breadth; meanness.  
**Narrows** (*nar'ōz*), *n. pl.* a narrow passage.  
**Narwhal** (*nār'hwal*), *n.* a species of whale; the sea unicorn.  
**Nasal** (*nā'zal*), *a.* pertaining to the nose; — *n.* a sound uttered through the nose.  
**Nascent** (*nas'ent*), *a.* beginning to exist.  
**Nasturtium** (*nas-tur'shi-un*), *n.* a plant of several species, as the water cress, the Indian cress, etc.

**Nasty** (*nas'ti*), *a.* dirty; filthy.  
**Natal** (*nā'tal*), *a.* relating to nativity.

**Natant** (*nā'tant*), *a.* floating.  
**Nation** (*nā'shun*), *n.* a people living under one government.

**National** (*nash'un-al*), *a.* pertaining to a nation.

**Nationality** (*nash'un-al'i-ti*), *n.* national character; race.

**Native** (*nā'tiv*), *a.* produced by nature; pertaining to the place of one's birth; — *n.* one born in a place.

**Nativity** (*na-tiv'i-ti*), *n.* birth; time, place, or manner of birth.

**Natural** (*nat'ū-ral*), *a.* pertaining to nature; not revealed; unaffected; — *n.* an idiot; a fool.

**Naturalism** (*nat'ū-ral-izm*), *n.* mere state of nature.

**Naturalist** (*nat'ū-ral-ist*), *n.* one versed in natural history.

**Naturalization** (*nat'ū-ral-izā'shun*), *n.* act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject.

**Naturalize** (*nat'ū-ral-iz*), *v. t.* to confer the rights of citizenship on.

**Naturally** (*nat'ū-ral-li*), *ad.* according to nature.

**Naturalness** (*nat'ū-ral-nes*), *n.* state of being produced by nature.

**Nature** (*nā'tūr*), *n.* whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind.

**Naught** (*navt*), *n.* nothing.

**Naughtiness** (*navt'i-nes*), *n.* badness; perverseness.

**Naughty** (*navt'i*), *a.* bad; corrupt; perverse; froward.  
**Nausea** (*nav'she-ā*), *n.* sickness at the stomach, with an inclination to vomit; loathing.

**Nauseate** (*nav'she-āt*), *v. t.* to affect with disgust; to loathe.

**Nauseous** (*nav'shus*), *a.* loathsome.

**Nautical** (*nav'tik-al*), *a.* pertaining to seamen or navigation. [Kind of shell-fish.

**Nautilus** (*nav'ti-lus*), *n.* a Naval (*nā'val*), *a.* belonging to ships.

**Nave** (*nāv*), *n.* middle or center of a church, also of a wheel.

**Navel** (*nāv'l*), *n.* the mark in the center of the lower part of the abdomen.

**Navigable** (*nav'i-ga-bl*), *a.* passable for ships.

**Navigate** (*nav'i-gāt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to pass on water with ships; to sail.

**Navigation** (*nav-i-gā'shun*), *n.* the act or art of navigating; ships in general.

**Navigator** (*nav'i-gā-tēr*), *n.* one who directs the course of a ship.

**Navvy** (*nav'i*), *n.* a laborer.

**Navy** (*nā'v*), *n.* a fleet of ships.

**Nay** (*nā*), *ad. no*; a word of denying; — *n.* denial.

**Neap** (*nēp*), *n.* the pole of a cart; — *a.* low, as neap tides.

**Neap-tide** (*nēp'tid*), *n.* a low tide.

**Near** (*nēr*), *a.* not distant; close; covetous; — *v. t.* to approach; — *ad.* within a little.

**Nearly** (*nēr'li*), *ad.* at hand; closely. [ness.

**Nearness** (*nēr'nes*), *n.* close.

**Neat** (*nēt*), *a.* clean; tidy.

**Neat-cattle** (*nēt'kat-l*), *n. pl.* oxen; cows. [nicely.

**Neatly** (*nēt'li*), *ad.* cleanly;

**Neatness** (*nēt'nes*), *n.* cleanliness; niceness; purity.

**Neb** (*neb*), *n.* a nose; beak of a bird.

**Nebula** (*neb'ū-lā*), *n.* a faint misty spot, like a speck of fog in the sky, composed of innumerable stars; — *pl.* Nebulae.

**Nebular** (*neb'ū-lar*), *a.* pertaining to nebulae.

**Nebulosity** (*neb-ū-los'i-ti*), *n.* state of being cloudy or hazy.

**Nebulous** (*neb'ū-lus*), *a.* resembling a collection of vapors.

**Necessaries** (*nes'es-sa-riz*), *n. pl.* things needful.

**Necessarily** (*nes'es-sa-ri-li*), *ad.* from necessity; inevitably. [that must be.

**Necessary** (*nes'es-sa-ri*), *a.*

**Necessitate** (*nes-es'i-tāt*), *v. t.* to compel. [very needy.

**Necessitous** (*ne-ses'i-tus*), *a.*

**Necessity** (*ne-ses'i-ti*), *n.* that which must be; extreme indigence,

**Neck** (*nek*), *n.* the part between the head and the body; a narrow tract of land.

**Neckcloth** (*nek'kloth*), *n.* a cloth worn on the neck.

**Neckkerchief** (*nek'er-chief*), *n.* a kerchief to be worn around the neck.

**Necklace** (*nek'lās*), *n.* a string of beads, etc., for the neck.

**Necrology** (*ne-krol'o-ji*), *n.* a register of the dead; or of deaths.

**Necromancer** (*nek'rō-man-sēr*), *n.* a conjurer.

**Necromancy** (*nek'rō-man-si*), *n.* conjuration.

**Necropolis** (*ne-krop'o-lis*), *n.* city of the dead; a cemetery.

**Nectar** (*nek'tar*), *n.* the fabled drink of the gods.

**Nectarine** (*nek'tar-in*), *n.* a fruit of the plum kind.

**Nectary** (*nek'ta-ri*), *n.* the honey-cup of a flower.

**Need** (*nēd*), *n.* occasion for something; — *v. t.* to want; — *v. i.* to be wanted. [sary.

**Needful** (*nēd'ful*), *a.* necessary.

**Needle** (*nēd'l*), *n.* a pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass; — *v. i.* to form into crystals.

**Needless** (*nēd'les*), *a.* unnecessary.

**Needlessly** (*nēd'les-li*), *ad.* without necessity.

**Needs** (*nēdz*), *ad.* indispensably. [poor.

**Needy** (*nēd'i*), *a.* necessitous;

**Nefarious** (*ne-fū'r-us*), *a.* abominably wicked.

**Negation** (*neg-gū'shun*), *n.* denial.

**Negative** (*neg-a-tiv*), *a.* implying denial; — *n.* a word indicating denial, as *not*; — *v. t.* to prove the contrary; to deny; to refuse.

**Negatively** (*neg-a-tiv-li*), *ad.* with or by denial.

**Neglect** (*neg-lekt*), *v. t.* to omit by carelessness; — *n.* omission; slight.

**Neglectful** (*neg-lekt'ful*), *a.* heedless.

**Negligence** (*neg-li-jens*), *n.* habitual omission of that which ought to be done.



**Negligent** (*neg'li-jent*), *a.* heedless; inattentive.  
**Negligently** (*neg'li-jent-ly*), *ad.* heedlessly.  
**Negotiable** (*neg-gō'shi-c-bil*), *a.* that may be negotiated.  
**Negotiate** (*neg-gō'shi-āt*), *v. t.* to trade; to treat with.  
**Negotiation** (*neg-gō'shi-ā-shun*), *n.* a treaty of business.  
**Negotiator** (*neg-gō'shi-ā-tēr*), *n.* one who negotiates.  
**Negress** (*neg-gres*), *n.* a female of the black African race.  
**Negro** (*neg-grō*), *n.* an African by birth, or a descendant of one.  
**Negus** (*neg-gus*), *n.* wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, mixed.  
**Neigh** (*nā*), *v. i.* to whinny; — *n.* voice of a horse.  
**Neighbor** (*nā'ber*), *n.* one who lives near; a country or nation near; — *v. t.* to live near.  
**Neighboring** (*nā'ber-ing*), *a.* neighboring.  
**Neighborhood** (*nā'ber-hood*), *n.* a place near.  
**Neighborly** (*nā'ber-li*), *a.* cultivating familiar intercourse; becoming a neighbor.  
**Neither** (*ne'thēr*), *pron.* not either; — *con. nor*.  
**Nemesis** (*ne-m'e-sis*), *n.* the goddess of vengeance; retributive justice.  
**Neologism** (*ne-ol'o-jizm*), *n.* a new word, expression, or doctrine.  
**Neologist** (*ne-ol'o-jist*), *n.* one who holds to neology.  
**Neology** (*ne-ol'o-jī*), *n.* a new word or phrase; a new doctrine.  
**Neophyte** (*ne-ō'f-it*), *n.* a new convert; a novice.  
**Neoterics** (*ne-ō-ter-ik*), *a.* of recent origin; modern.  
**Nephew** (*nef'ū*), *n.* the son of a brother or a sister.  
**Nephritic** (*ne-frī't-ik*), *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.  
**Nepotism** (*nep-o-tizm*), *n.* favoritism to relations.  
**Neptunian** (*nep-tū'ni-an*), *a.* pertaining to Neptune or the ocean. [*nymph*.]  
**Nereid** (*ne-rē-id*), *n.* a sea-nerve.  
**Nerve** (*nerv*), *n.* an organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength; — *v. t.* to give vigor to.

**Nerveless** (*nerv'les*), *a.* without strength. [*the nerves*.]  
**Nervine** (*nerv'in*), *a.* good for Nervous (*nerv'us*), *a.* strong; robust; easily agitated.  
**Nervously** (*nerv'us-ly*), *ad.* with strength.  
**Nest** (*nest*), *n.* a bed for birds or insects; a number of boxes inserted one into another.  
**Nestle** (*nes't*), *v. i.* to lie close; to move restlessly.  
**Nestling** (*nest'ling*), *n.* a bird just hatched.  
**Net** (*net*), *n.* an instrument for catching fish and fowls; — *v. t.* to make net-work.  
**Net** (*net*) *a.* clear of all charges and deductions; — *v. t.* to produce in clear profit. [*infernal*.]  
**Nether** (*ne'th'ēr*), *a.* lower.  
**Nethermost** (*ne'th'ēr-mōst*), *a.* lowest.  
**Nettle** (*net'l*), *n.* a stinging plant; — *v. t.* to sting; to vex.  
**Net-work** (*net'work*), *n.* work wrought for or like a net.  
**Neuralgia** (*nū-ral'jī-ā*), *n.* a pain in the nerves.  
**Neuralgic** (*nū-ral'jīk*), *a.* pertaining to neuralgia.  
**Neurology** (*nū-rol'o-jī*), *n.* a description of the nerves.  
**Neurotic** (*nū-rot'ik*), *a.* seated in the nerves; — *n.* a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.  
**Neuter** (*nū'tēr*), *a.* of neither party; of neither gender.  
**Neutral** (*nū'tral*), *a.* not of either party; — *n.* one that takes no part in a contest.  
**Neutrality** (*nū'tral-i-tī*), *n.* state of being neutral.  
**Neutralization** (*nū'tral-i-zā-shun*), *n.* the act of rendering neuter.  
**Neutralize** (*nū'tral-iz*), *v. t.* to render neutral.  
**Never** (*nev'ēr*), *ad.* at no time.  
**Nevertheless** (*nev-ēr-the-less*), *ad.* notwithstanding.  
**New** (*nū*), *a.* fresh; recent.  
**Newel** (*nū'el*), *n.* the upright post of a staircase.  
**New-fangled** (*nū-fang'gld*), *a.* newly formed.  
**Newly** (*nū'ly*), *ad.* freshly; lately.  
**Newness** (*nū'nes*), *n.* freshness; recent change.

**News** (*nūs*), *n.* fresh information.  
**Newsboy** (*nūz'boy*), *n.* a boy who delivers or sells news papers.  
**Newslinger** (*nūz'mang-ger*), *n.* a dealer in news.  
**Newspaper** (*nūz'pā-pēr*), *n.* a paper to circulate news.  
**Newton** (*nū*), *n.* a small water lizard.  
**New-year's-day** (*nū'yērs-dā*), *n.* the first day of the new year.  
**Next** (*nekt*), *a.* nearest in place, time, or rank.  
**Nib** (*nib*), *n.* a point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.  
**Nibble** (*nīb'l*), *n.* a little bit; — *v. i.* or *t.* to eat slowly.  
**Nice** (*nīs*), *a.* exact; fine.  
**Nicely** (*nīs'ly*), *ad.* accurately; delicately.  
**Nicety** (*nīs'e-tī*), *n.* accuracy; minuteness; delicacy.  
**Niche** (*nich*), *n.* a small recess in the side of a wall for a statue.  
**Nick** (*nīk*), *n.* a notch; score; exact point; — *v. t.* to cut in notches.  
**Nickel** (*nīk'el*), *n.* a grayish-white metal.  
**Nicknacks** (*nīk'naks*), *n. pl.* small wares; trifles.  
**Nickname** (*nīk'nām*), *n.* a name in sport or contempt; — *v. t.* to name in contempt.  
**Nicotine** (*nīk'o-tin*), *n.* a poisonous liquid forming the active principle of the tobacco plant. [*wink*.]  
**Nicotate** (*nīk'tāt*), *v. i.* to Nictation (*nīk-tā'shun*), *n.* the act of winking.  
**Nidification** (*nīd-i-fī-kō-shun*), *n.* act of forming nests and hatching and feeding the young.  
**Niece** (*nēs*), *n.* a daughter of a brother or a sister.  
**Niggard** (*nīg'ard*), *n.* a stingy person. [*sordid*; mean.  
**Niggardly** (*nīg'ard-ly*), *a.* Nigh (*nī*), *a.* near; allied closely; — *ad.* nearly; closely.  
**Nighness** (*nī'nes*), *n.* nearness.  
**Night** (*nīt*), *n.* time when the sun is beneath the horizon.



Night-fall (*nait'fál*), *n.* close of day.

Nightingale (*nit'in-gál*), *n.* a small bird that sings at night.

Nightly (*nit'li*), *a.* done by night;—*ad.* every night.

Nightmare (*nait'már*), *n.* sensation of weight about the breast in sleep.

Nigrescent (*ní-gres'ent*), *a.* becoming black.

Nimble (*nim'bl*), *a.* brisk; light and quick in motion.

Nimbleness (*nim'bl-nes*), *n.* briskness.

Nimbly (*nim'blí*), *ad.* with light and quick in motion.

Nimbus (*nim'bus*), *n.* circle of rays.

Nine (*nín*), *a.* eight and one.

Nineteen (*nín'tén*), *a.* nine and ten.


Ninetieth (*nín'ti-eth*), *a.* ordinal of 90.

Ninety (*nín'tí*), *a.* nine times ten.

Ninny (*nín'tí*), *n.* a simpleton.

Ninth (*nínth*), *a.* next after the eighth.

Nippers (*nip'érz*), *n. pl.* small pinchers.

Nipple (*nip'l*), *n.* 

Nit (*nít*), *n.* the egg of insects.

Nitid (*nít'id*), *a.* shining; gay.

Nitrate (*nít'rát*), *n.* a salt formed of nitric acid and a base.

Nitrate (*nít'rát*), *n.* nitrate of nitrogen.

Nitrogen (*nít'tro-jén*), *n.* that elementary gas which forms the base of nitric acid, and composes four fifths by bulk of our atmosphere; it does not sustain animal life.

Nitrous (*nít'trus*), *a.* pertaining to or resembling niter.

Nobility (*nó-bil'i-tí*), *n.* dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.

Noble (*nó'bl*), *a.* dignified from rank, intellect, or character;—*n.* a person of rank.

Nobleman (*nó'bl-man*), *n.* a nobleman.

Nobleness (*nó'bl-nes*), *n.* greatness of mind; dignity; worth.

Noblesse (*nó'bles*), *n.* body of nobles.

Nobly (*nó'blí*), *ad.* with dig-

nity; with greatness of soul; splendor, etc.

Nobody (*nó'bod-i*), *n.* not any person.

Nocent (*nó'sent*), *a.* guilty.

Noctambulant (*nok-tam-bú-lá-shun*), *n.* walking in sleep.

Noctambulist (*nok-tam-bú-list*), *n.* one who walks in sleep.

Nocturnal (*nok-túr-nal*), *a.* nocturnal.

Nod (*nod*), *v. t.* to bow the head;—*n.* a quick inclination of the head.

Noddy (*nod'i*), *n.* a simpleton; a sea-fowl easily taken.

Notated (*nót'át-ed*), *a.* knotted.

Node (*nód*), *n.* point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; joint of a stem.

Nodose (*nód'ós*), *a.* knotty.

Nodular (*nód'ú-lar*), *a.* in the form of a knot.

Nodule (*nód'ul*), *n.* a small knot or lump.

Noggin (*nog'ín*), *n.* a wooden cup.

Noise (*noíz*), *n.* sound of any kind;—*v. i.* or *t.* to sound.

Noiseless (*noíz'les*), *a.* making no noise.

Noisily (*noíz'i-lí*), *ad.* with noise.

Noisome (*noíz'um*), *a.* offensive.

Noisy (*noíz'i*), *a.* clamorous; turbulent.

Nomad (*nom'ad*), *n.* one who leads a wandering and pastoral life.

Nomadic (*no-mad'ik*), *a.* pastoral; wandering for pasture.

Nomenclature (*nó-mén-klát'úr*), *n.* the names appropriated to any art or science.

Nominal (*nom'i-nál*), *a.* existing in name only; not real.

Nominally (*nom'i-nál-lí*), *ad.* in name only.

Nominate (*nom'i-nát*), *v. t.* to name; to propose.

Nomination (*nom-i-ná'shún*), *n.* act of nominating.

Nominative (*nom'i-ná-tív*), *a.* pertaining to a name;—*n.* case in which the subject of a verb stands.

Nominator (*nom'i-ná-tér*), *n.* one who names or nominates.

Nominee (*nom-i-né*), *n.* one designated by another.

Non (*non*), in composition not.

Nonage (*non'áj*), *n.* minority.

Nonagenarian (*non-á-jé-ná-ri-an*), *n.* one ninety years old.

Nonchalance (*non-ska-láns*), *n.* indifference; coolness.

Non-conductor (*non-kon-duk'tér*), *n.* a substance that does not transmit electricity.

Non-conformity (*non-kon-form'i-tí*), *n.* want of conformity.

Non-descript (*non-dé-skript*), *a.* that has not been described; odd.

None (*nún*), *a.* not any.

Nonentity (*non-en'tí-tí*), *n.* a thing not existing.

Nones (*nóns*), *n. pl.* in Rome, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.

Nonesuch (*nún'such*), *n.* that which has not its equal.

Non-existence (*non-egz-ist'ens*), *n.* want of existence.

Non-juror (*non-júr'ér*), *n.* one who refuses to swear allegiance.

Nonpareil (*non-pa-rel*), *n.* a small printing type.

Non-payment (*non-pá-ment*), *n.* neglect of payment.

Nonplus (*non'plus*), *v. t.* to put to a stand; to puzzle.

Non-residence (*non-rez'i-dens*), *n.* absence from an estate or charge.

Non-resident (*non-rez'i-dent*), *a.* not residing in a particular place;—*n.* one who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.

Nonsense (*non'sens*), *n.* words without meaning or importance.

Nonsensical (*non-sens'ik-al*), *a.* unmeaning.

Nonstop (*non'stóp*), *n.* the stoppage of a suit at law;—*v. t.* to adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.

Nook (*nóok*), *n.* a corner.

Noon (*nóon*), *n.* the middle of the day; twelve o'clock.

Noonday (*nóon'dá*), *n.* mid-day; time of noon.

Noose (*nóos*), *n.* a running knot.



**Normal** (*nor'mal*), *a.* teaching rudiments or principles.  
**North** (*north*), *n.* the point opposite the south; — *a.* being in the north.  
**North-east** (*north-est'*), *n.* the point between the north and east.  
**North-eastern** (*north-est'-ern*), *a.* pertaining to the north-east.  
**Northerly** (*north'er-li*), *a.* being toward the north; from the north.  
**Northern** (*north'ern*), *a.* being in or toward the north.  
**Northward** (*north'ward*), *a.* being toward the north; — *ad.* in a northern direction.  
**North-west** (*north-west'*), *n.* the point between the north and west; — *a.* being in or proceeding from the north-west.  
**North-western** (*north-west'-ern*), *a.* pertaining to the north-west.  
**Nose** (*nöz*), *n.* the organ of the sense of smell; snout.  
**Nosegay** (*nöz'gä*), *n.* a bunch of flowers.  
**Nosology** (*no-so'l'o-j-i*), *n.* classification of diseases.  
**Nostril** (*nos'tri-l*), *n.* a passage through the nose.  
**Nostrum** (*nos'trum*), *n.* a medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.  
**Notability** (*nöt-a-bil'i-t-i*), *n.* quality of being notable; a notable person or thing.  
**Notable** (*nöt'a-bl*), *a.* remarkable; conspicuous; — *n.* a person of distinction.  
**Notable** (*nöt'a-bl*), *a.* actively industrious; smart.  
**Notarial** (*nö-lä'ri-al*), *a.* relating to or done by a notary.  
**Notary** (*nöt'ä-ri*), *n.* an officer who attests writings.  
**Notation** (*nöt-lä'shun*), *n.* the act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.  
**Notch** (*noch*), *n.* a cut or nick.  
**Note** (*nöt*), *n.* a mark; short writing; character in music; — *v. t.* to set down; to observe closely.  
**Note-book** (*nöt'bök*), *n.* book for notes.  
**Noted** (*nöt'ed*), *a.* known by reputation or report.  
**Noteworthy** (*nöt-wür'thi*), *a.* worthy of note or notice.

**Nothing** (*nuth'ing*), *n.* not anything.  
**Nothingness** (*nuth'ing-nes*), *n.* non-existence; no value.  
**Notice** (*nöt'is*), *n.* remark; regard; information; — *v. t.* to observe; to see.  
**Noticeable** (*nöt'is-a-bl*), *a.* worthy of observation.  
**Notification** (*nö-ti-fi-kä'shun*), *n.* act of giving notice.  
**Notify** (*nöt'i-fi*), *v. t.* to declare; to make known.  
**Notion** (*nöt'shun*), *n.* conception; opinion; sentiment.  
**Notional** (*nöt'shun-al*), *a.* existing in idea only.  
**Notoriety** (*nö-tö-ri'e-ti*), *n.* public knowledge or exposure.  
**Notorious** (*nö-tö-ri-us*), *a.* publicly known; usually, known to disadvantage.  
**Notoriously** (*nö-tö-ri-us-li*), *ad.* in a notorious manner; openly.  
**Notwithstanding** (*not-with-stand'ing*), *con.* not opposing; nevertheless.  
**Nought** (*nawt*). See **Naught**.  
**Noun** (*noun*), *n.* name of any thing.  
**Nourish** (*nur'ish*), *v. t.* to support with food.  
**Nourishment** (*nur'ish-ment*), *n.* food; nutriment.  
**Novel** (*növ'el*), *a.* new; unusual; — *n.* a fictitious tale.  
**Novelist** (*nov'el-ist*), *n.* a writer of novels; an innovator.  
**Novelty** (*növ'el-ti*), *n.* new.  
**November** (*nö-ven'bër*), *n.* eleventh month of the year.  
**Novice** (*nov'is*), *n.* a beginner.  
**Novitiate** (*nö-vish'i-ät*), *n.* state of a novice; a novice.  
**Nowadays** (*now'a-däz*), *ad.* in the present age.  
**Noway** (*növ'äz*), *ad.* in no way.  
**Noways** (*növ'äz*), *s.* way, manner, or degree.  
**Nowise** (*növ'äz*), *ad.* by no means.  
**Noxious** (*nök'shus*), *a.* hurtful; destructive.  
**Nozzle** (*nöz'l*), *n.* nose; the snout; a projecting vent.  
**Nubile** (*nü'bül*), *a.* marriageable.  
**Nucleus** (*nü'klë-us*), *n.* a body about which anything is col-

lected; body of a comet; — *pl.* Nuclei or Nucleuses.  
**Nude** (*nüd*), *a.* bare; naked.  
**Nudge** (*nüdj*), *n.* a gentle push.  
**Nudity** (*nüd'i-ti*), *n.* naked.  
**Nugatory** (*nü'gä-to-ri*), *a.* of no force; trifling; futile.  
**Nugget** (*nug'et*), *n.* a lump of metal or ore.  
**Nuisance** (*nü'sans*), *n.* that which annoys or is offensive to the public.  
**Null** (*nül*), *a.* void; of no force.  
**Nullify** (*nül'i-fi*), *v. t.* to make void; to deprive of force.  
**Nullify** (*nül'i-ti*), *n.* want of force.  
**Numb** (*num*), *a.* torpid; void of feeling; — *v. t.* to deprive of feeling.  
**Number** (*num'bër*), *n.* any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; — *v. t.* to count; to reckon; to enumerate.  
**Numberless** (*num'bër-less*), *a.* more than can be counted.  
**Numbers** (*num'bëz*), *n.* fourth book of the Old Testament.  
**Numbness** (*num'nes*), *n.* torpidity; torpor.  
**Numerable** (*nü'näb-a-bl*), *a.* that may be numbered.  
**Numeral** (*nü'nër-al*), *a.* relating to or expressing number; — *n.* a figure or character used to express a number.  
**Numerary** (*nü'nër-a-ri*), *a.* belonging to a number.  
**Numerate** (*nü'nër-ät*), *v. t.* to number; to point off and read, as figures.  
**Numeration** (*nü-nër-ä'shun*), *n.* act or art of numbering.  
**Numerator** (*nü'nër-ä-lër*), *n.* a number that shows how many parts are taken.  
**Numerical** (*nü-nër'ik-al*), *a.* denoting number.  
**Numerically** (*nü-nër'ik-al-i*), *ad.* with respect to number.  
**Numerous** (*nü'nër-us*), *a.* containing many.  
**Numismatics** (*nü-mis-mat'iks*), *n. sing.* the science of coins and medals.  
**Numskull** (*num'skul*), *n.* a blockhead. [*Coll.*]

**Nun** (*nun*), *n.* a female secluded in a cloister, under religious vows.  
**Nuncio** (*nun'shi-ō*), *n.* an ambassador of the pope.  
**Nuncupative** (*nun-kū'pā-tiv*), *a.* verbally pronounced; not written.  
**Nunnery** (*nun'ēr-i*), *n.* a house for nuns; convent.  
**Nuptial** (*nup'shal*), *a.* pertaining to marriage.  
**Nuptials** (*nup'shals*), *n. pl.* marriage; ceremony of marriage.  
**Nurse** (*nurs*), *n.* one who tends a child or a sick person; — *v. t.* to bring up or tend a child or sick person; to suckle.

**Nursery** (*nurs'ēr-i*), *n.* a room for young children; a plantation of young trees.  
**Nursling** (*nurs'ling*), *n.* an infant.  
**Nurture** (*nurt'ūr*), *n.* that which nurtures; education; — *v. t.* to feed; to educate.  
**Nutant** (*nū'tant*), *a.* nodding; in botany having the top bent downward.  
**Nutation** (*nū-tā'shun*), *n.* a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis.  
**Nut-gall** (*nut'gawl*), *n.* excrecence of the oak.  
**Nutmeg** (*nut'meg*), *n.* a kind of aromatic nut.  
**Nutrimment** (*nū'tri-ment*), *n.* that which nourishes.

**Nutritional** (*nū'tri-ment'al*), *a.* nourishing.  
**Nutrition** (*nū'tri'shun*), *n.* act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food.  
**Nutritious** (*nū'tri'sh'us*), *a.* having the quality of nourishing.  
**Nutritive** (*nū'tri-tiv*), *a.* nutritious.  
**Nuzzle** (*nuz'l*), *v. t. or i.* to work with the nose, as a swine in the earth.  
**Nymph** (*nimp*), *n.* a goddess; a young woman.  
**Nymph** (*nimp*), *n.* the Nympha (*nimp'ā*), } chrysalis of an insect.  
**Nymphean** (*nimp'ē-an*), *a.* pertaining to nymphs.

O.

**Oaf** (*ōf*), *n.* a foolish child; a changeling; a dolt.  
**Oafish** (*ōf'ish*), *a.* dull; stupid.  
**Oak** (*ōk*), *n.* a valuable tree.  
**Oaken** (*ōk'n*), *a.* made of oak.  
**Oakum** (*ōk'um*), *n.* old rope untwisted for calking.  
**Oar** (*ōr*), *n.* an instrument to row boats.  
**Oarsman** (*ōr's-man*), *n.* one who pulls at the oars.  
**Oasis** (*ō'a-sis*, or *ō-ā'sis*), *n.* a fertile spot in a desert.  
**Oat** (*ōt*), *n.* a plant and its seed.  
**Oaten** (*ōt'n*), *a.* pertaining to oats.  
**Oath** (*ōth*), *n.* a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth.  
**Oatmeal** (*ōt'mēl*), *n.* meal made of oats.  
**Obduracy** (*ōb'dū-ra-si*), *n.* hardness of heart.  
**Obdurate** (*ōb'dū-rāt*), *a.* inflexibly hard; stubborn.  
**Obedience** (*ō-bē'di-ens*), *n.* compliance with a command. [missive].  
**Obedient** (*ō-bē'di-ent*), *a.* submissive.  
**Obediently** (*ō-bē'di-ent-li*), *ad.* with submission to commands.  
**Obeisance** (*ō-bi'sams*), *n.* act of reverence; a bow.


**Obelisk** (*ōb'ē-lisk*), *n.* a quadrangular pyramid.  
**Obeliscal** (*ōb'ē-lis'kal*), *a.* being in the form of an obelisk.  
**Obese** (*ō-bēs*), *a.* excessively fat; fleshy.  
**Obesity** (*ō-bes'i-ti*), *n.* excessive fatness.  
**Obeys** (*ō-bā*), *v. t.* to comply with; to perform. [decease].  
**Obit** (*ō-bit*, or *ō-bit*), *n.* death.  
**Obituary** (*ō-bit'ū-ā-ri*), *n.* a register of deaths; — *a.* relating to deaths.  
**Object** (*ōb'jekt*), *n.* that with which the mind is occupied, or toward which desire or activity is directed; end; aim; motive.  
**Object** (*ōb'jekt*), *v. t.* to oppose by words or reasons.  
**Objection** (*ōb-jek'shun*), *n.* adverse reason.  
**Objectionable** (*ōb-jek'shun-ā-bl*), *a.* liable to objections.  
**Objective** (*ōb-jek'tiv*), *a.* contained in the object.  
**Objector** (*ōb-jek'tēr*), *n.* one who objects.  
**Oblate** (*ōb-lāt*), *a.* broad or flattened at the poles; shaped like an orange.



**Oblation** (*ōb-lā'shun*), *n.* an offering.  
**Obligate** (*ōb'li-gāt*), *v. t.* to bind over by contract or duty.  
**Obligation** (*ōb-li-gā'shun*), *n.* the binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.  
**Obligatory** (*ōb'li-gā-to-ri*), *a.* imposing an obligation; binding.  
**Oblige** (*ō-blij*), *v. t.* to constrain; to bind; to gratify.  
**Obligees** (*ōb-li-jē*), *n.* one to whom a bond is executed.  
**Obliging** (*ō-blij'ing*), *a.* disposed to do favors; engaging.  
**Obligor** (*ōb-li-gor*), *n.* in law the person who binds himself to another.  
**Oblique** (*ōb-lēk*), *a.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.  
**Obliquely** (*ōb-lēk'li*), *ad.* not directly.  
**Oblivious** (*ōb-li'wi-ti*), *n.* deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.  
**Obliterate** (*ōb-lit'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to blot out.  
**Obliteration** (*ōb-lit'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* act of blotting out; extinction. [getfulness].  
**Oblivion** (*ōb-liv'i-um*), *n.* forgetfulness.  
**Oblivious** (*ōb-liv'i-ous*), *a.* causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

**Oblong** (ob'long), *a.* longer than broad; — *n.* a figure longer than it is broad.  
**Obloquy** (ob'lō-kwi), *n.* calumnious language.  
**Obnoxious** (ob-nok'shus), *a.* liable; exposed.  
**Obscene** (ob-sen'), *a.* grossly indelicate and disgusting.  
**Obscenity** (ob-sen'-i-ti), *n.* impurity in expression, or in representation.  
**Obscuration** (ob-skū-rā'-shun), *n.* the act of darkening.  
**Obscure** (ob-skūr'), *a.* dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known; — *v. t.* to darken; to elude; to perplex.  
**Obscurely** (ob-skūr'li), *ad.* darkly.  
**Obscurity** (ob-skūr'-ri-ti), *n.* state of being obscure; darkness; privacy.  
**Obsecration** (ob-sē-kvā'-shun), *n.* entreaty.  
**Obsequies** (ob'sē-kwiz), *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.  
**Obsequious** (ob-sē'kwi-us), *a.* submissive.  
**Obsequiously** (ob-sē'kwi-us-ly), *ad.* with servile compliance.  
**Obsequiousness** (ob-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* mean compliance; servility.  
**Observable** (ob-zēr-v'ā-bl), *a.* that may be observed; remarkable.  
**Observance** (ob-zēr-v'ans), *n.* attention.  
**Observant** (ob-zēr-v'ant), *a.* regardful.  
**Observation** (ob-zēr-vā'-shun), *n.* remark; notice.  
**Observatory** (ob-zēr-v'ā-to-ri), *n.* a place for astronomical observations.  
**Observe** (ob-zēr-v'), *v. t.* to see; to notice.  
**Observer** (ob-zēr-v'ēr), *n.* one who takes notice.  
**Obsession** (ob-sesh'un), *n.* act of besieging.  
**Obsolescent** (ob-sō-les'ent), *a.* going out of use.  
**Obsolete** (ob-sō-lēt), *a.* going into disuse; out of date.  
**Obstacle** (ob'sta-kli), *n.* that which hinders; obstruction.  
**Obstetric** (ob-stet'rik), *a.* pertaining to midwifery.  
**Obstetrics** (ob-stet'riks), *n.*

*sing.* the science of midwifery.  
**Obstinacy** (ob'sti-na-si), *n.* stubbornness.  
**Obstinate** (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* stubborn.  
**Obstinately** (ob'sti-nāt-li), *ad.* stubbornly.  
**Obstreperous** (ob-strep'er-us), *a.* clamorous; loud; turbulent.  
**Obstruct** (ob-strukt'), *v. t.* to hinder; to block up.  
**Obstruction** (ob-strukt'shun), *n.* that which obstructs.  
**Obstructive** (ob-strukt'iv), *a.* hindering.  
**Obtain** (ob-tān'), *v. t.* to gain; to get; to continue in use.  
**Obtainable** (ob-tān'ā-bl), *a.* that may be obtained.  
**Obtest** (ob-test'), *v. t. or i.* to beseech.  
**Obtestation** (ob-tes-tā'shun), *n.* supplication.  
**Obtrude** (ob-trōd'), *v. t.* to thrust into; to urge upon against the will.  
**Obtruder** (ob-trōd'ēr), *n.* one who intrudes.  
**Obtrusion** (ob-trōd'shun), *n.* an entering without invitation.  
**Obtrusive** (ob-trōd'siv), *a.* disposed or apt to obtrude.  
**Obtund** (ob-tund'), *v. t.* to dull; to blunt.  
**Obtuse** (ob-tūs'), *a.* not acute; [dull].  
**Obtuseness** (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* want of sharpness or readiness; dullness of sound.  
**Obtusion** (ob-tū'shun), *n.* act of blunting.  
**Obverse** (ob-vērs'), *a.* having the base narrower than the top. [of a coin].  
**Obverse** (ob-vērs), *n.* the face.  
**Obviate** (ob-vi-āt), *v. t.* to meet; to prevent; to remove. [dent; clear].  
**Obvious** (ob-vi-us), *a.* evidently.  
**Obviously** (ob-vi-us-ly), *ad.* evidently.  
**Occasion** (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* a cause; need; exigence; — *v. t.* to cause; to produce.  
**Occasional** (ok-kā'zhun-al), *a.* occurring at times.  
**Occasionally** (ok-kā'zhun-al-li), *ad.* upon occasion; at times. [west].  
**Occident** (ok-si-dent), *n.* the western.  
**Occidental** (ok-si-dent'al), *a.* western.

**Occipital** (ok-si-p'i-tal), *a.* pertaining to the back part of the head.  
**Occiput** (ok-si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the head.  
**Occult** (ok-kult'), *a.* secret; hidden; unknown.  
**Occultation** (ok-kult-tā'shun), *n.* act of concealment; a hiding.  
**Occupancy** (ok'ū-pan-si), *n.* possession.  
**Occupant** (ok'ū-pant), *n.* one who takes or holds possession.  
**Occupation** (ok'ū-pā'shun), *n.* business; possession.  
**Occupy** (ok'ū-pi), *v. t.* to hold; to keep; to employ; to use.  
**Occur** (ok-kur'), *v. i.* to come to the mind; to arise.  
**Occurrence** (ok-kur'ens), *n.* any event.  
**Ocean** (ō'shun), *n.* a vast expanse of salt water; the main.  
**Oceanic** (ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* pertaining to the ocean.  
**Ocher** (ō'kēr), *n.* clay used as a pigment.  
**Octagon** (ok'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and angles.  

**Octagonal** (ok'tag'o-nal), *a.* containing eight angles and sides.  
**Octahedron** (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid contained by eight equal sides, which are equilateral triangles.  
**Octangular** (ok-tang'gū-lar), *a.* having eight angles.  
**Octave** (ok'tāv), *n.* the eighth tone in the scale.  
**Octavo** (ok'tāvō), *n.* a book with eight leaves to a sheet.  
**October** (ok-tō'bēr), *n.* tenth month of the year.  
**Octogenarian** (ok-tō-je-nā'-ri-an), *n.* a person eighty years of age.  
**Octroon** (ok'to-rōn), *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.  
**Ocular** (ok'ū-lar), *a.* known by or relating to the eye.  
**Oculist** (ok'ū-list), *n.* one skilled in eye diseases.  
**Odd** (od), *a.* uneven in number; strange; peculiar.  
**Oddity** (od'i-ti), *n.* singular; a singular person.

**Oddly** (*od'li*), *ad.* unevenly; strangely. [*clarity*].  
**Oddness** (*od'nes*), *n.* singularity.  
**Oddness** (*od'z*), *n.* pl. inequality; excess; advantage. [*song*].  
**Ode** (*od*), *n.* a short poem.  
**Odious** (*od'iu-s*), *a.* very offensive. [*hatefully*].  
**Odiously** (*od'iu-s-li*), *ad.*  
**Odium** (*od'i-u-m*), *n.* quality of provoking hate.  
**Odontology** (*od-on-to-l'o-ji*), *n.* the science which treats of the teeth.  
**Odoriferous** (*od-dur-if'er-us*), *a.* fragrant. [*of scent*].  
**Odorous** (*od'dur-us*), *a.* sweet.  
**Odor** (*od'dur*), *a.* scent; perfume.  
**O'er** (*or*), contraction of *Over*.  
**Off** (*of*), *ad.* acting distance; *prep.* distant from.  
**Offal** (*of'al*), *n.* refuse; entrails.  
**Offense** (*of-fense*), *n.* displeasure; anger; injury; sin.  
**Offend** (*of-fend*'), *v. t.* to displease; to affront.  
**Offender** (*of-fend'er*), *n.* one who offends. [*pleasing*].  
**Offensive** (*of-fen'siv*), *a.* displeasing.  
**Offensively** (*of-fen'siv-li*), *ad.* so as to give displeasure.  
**Offer** (*of'er*), *v. t.* or *i. t.* to present; to propose; to bid; — *n.* a proposal; price bid.  
**Offering** (*of'er-ing*), *n.* a sacrifice; anything offered.  
**Office** (*of'is*), *n.* public employment; function; place of business.  
**Officer** (*of'i-si-er*), *n.* one who holds an office; — *v. t.* to furnish with officers.  
**Official** (*of-fish'ad*), *a.* pertaining to or derived from office; done by authority; — *n.* one invested with an office.  
**Officially** (*of-fish'al-li*), *ad.* by authority.  
**Officiate** (*of-fish'i-at*), *v. i.* to perform an office.  
**Official** (*of-fis'i-nal*), *a.* denoting an approved medicine kept in apothecaries' shops.  
**Officious** (*of-fish'us*), *a.* over-kind; intermeddling.  
**Officiously** (*of-fish'us-li*), *ad.* forwardly.  
**Officiousness** (*of-fish'us-nes*), *n.* eagerness to serve.  
**Offing** (*of'ing*), *n.* the sea at a distance from shore.

**Offscouring** (*of'skour-ing*), *n.* refuse or rejected matter.  
**Offset** (*af'set*), *n.* a shoot or sprout; — *v. t.* to set one account against another.  
**Offshoot** (*of'shoot*), *n.* that which shoots off or grows out of the parent stem.  
**Offspring** (*of'spring*), *n.* children.  
**Off** (*of*), *ad.* frequently.  
**Often** (*of'n*), *ad.* frequently.  
**Ogee** (*o-je*'), *n.* a molding formed like the letter S.  
**Ogle** (*og*'), *v. t.* to look or i. to look with side glances.  
**Ogre** (*og'er*), *n.* a man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales. [*for pain*].  
**Oh** (*o*), *ex.* denoting surprise.  
**Oil** (*oil*), *n.* an unctuous or fatty liquid; — *v. t.* to smear with oil.  
**Oil-cloth** (*oil'kloth*), *n.* a cloth oiled for floors, etc.  
**Oiliness** (*oil'i-nes*), *n.* state of being oily; unctuousness.  
**Oily** (*oil'i*), *a.* like oil; smooth.  
**Ointment** (*oint'ment*), *n.* any soft unctuous matter.  
**Oleaginous** (*o-le-aj'i-nus*), *a.* oily. [*olive*].  
**Oleaster** (*o-le-as'ter*), *n.* wild-olive.  
**Olfactory** (*ol-fak'to-ri*), *a.* having the sense of smelling.  
**Olibanum** (*o-lib'a-num*), *n.* a gum resin.  
**Oligarchy** (*ol'i-gär-ki*), *n.* government in the hands of a few men.  
**Olio** (*ol'i-o*), *n.* a medley.  
**Olive** (*ol'iv*), *n.* a tree much valued for its fruit and the oil obtained from it; the emblem of peace.  
**Olympic** (*o-lim'pik*), *a.* pertaining to Olympia, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to Mt. Olympus, the fabled seat of the gods.  
**Omega** (*o-me'ga*, or *o-meg'h*), *n.* the last Greek letter; the last.  
**Omelet** (*om'e-let*), *n.* a fritter of eggs, etc. [*tic* : a sign].  
**Omen** (*o'men*), *n.* a prognostic.  
**Ominous** (*om'i-nus*), *a.* foreboding ill.

**Omission** (*o-mish'm*), *n.* neglect; failure.

**Omnibus** (*om'ni-bus*), *n.* a large vehicle for conveying passengers.  
**Omit** (*o-mit'*), *v. t.* to pass by; to neglect.  
**Omnific** (*om-ni'fik*), *a.* all-creating.



**Omnipotence** (*om-nip'o-tens*), *n.* unlimited or infinite power.  
**Omnipotent** (*om-nip'o-tent*), *a.* having all power; — *n.* the Almighty.

**Omnipresence** (*om-ni-prez'ens*), *n.* presence in every place.

**Omnipresent** (*om-ni-prez'ent*), *a.* present in every place.

**Omniscience** (*om-nish'ens*), *n.* infinite knowledge.

**Omniscient** (*om-nish'ent*), *a.* having infinite knowledge.

**Omnivorous** (*om-niv'o-rus*), *a.* all-devouring.

**Once** (*uns*), *ad.* one time.

**One** (*win*), *a.* single; any.

**Oneness** (*un'nes*), *n.* unity.

**Onerous** (*on'er-us*), *a.* burdensome; oppressive.

**Onion** (*un'yun*), *n.* a plant with a bulbous root.

**Only** (*on'li*), *a.* single; — *ad.* singly. [*assault*].

**Onset** (*on'set*), *n.* an attack; onslaught (*on'slaught*), *n.* onset; assault.

**Ontology** (*on-to-l'o-ji*), *n.* the science of being.

**Onward** (*on'ward*), *ad.* forward; further; — *a.* advancing; improving.

**Onyx** (*o'niks*), *n.* a gem.

**Onus** (*o'nus*), *n.* the burden.

**Opilite** (*o'o-lit*), *n.* a kind of limestone composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish.

**Ooze** (*ooz*), *n.* soft mud or slime; — *v. i.* to flow gently.

**Opacity** (*o-pas'i-ty*), *n.* want of transparency.

**Opal** (*o'pal*), *n.* a stone of changeable colors.

**Opaline** (*o'pal-in*), *a.* pertaining to or like opal.

**Opaque** (*o-päk'*), *a.* not transparent.



**Open** (*ô'pn*), *v. t.* to uncloze; to unfold; — *a.* unshut.

**Opening** (*ô'pn-ing*), *n.* an aperture; a breach.

**Openly** (*ô'pn-lî*), *ad.* publicly; plainly; frankly.

**Openness** (*ô'pn-nes*), *n.* plainness.

**Opera** (*ô'pê-â*), *n.* a dramatic composition set to music.

**Operate** (*ô'pê-ât*), *v. t.* to act; to work.

**Operatic** (*ô'pê-ât'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the opera.

**Operation** (*ô'pê-â'shun*), *n.* action; agency.

**Operative** (*ô'pê-â-tiv*), *a.* acting; having power to act; — *n.* a laboring person.

**Operator** (*ô'pê-â-têr*), *n.* one who operates.

**Opheleide** (*ô'fê-lê-id*), *n.* a large brass wind instrument.

**Opheidian** (*ô'fê-lê-id'ian*), *a.* relating to serpents.

**Ophthalmic** (*ô'fhal'mik*), *a.* relating to the eye.

**Ophthalmalmy** (*ô'fhal'mi*), *n.* inflammation of the eye.

**Opiate** (*ô'pê-ât*), *n.* a medicine that contains opium; a narcotic; — *a.* causing sleep.

**Opinion** (*ô'pin'yun*), *n.* the judgment formed by the mind; notion; sentiment.

**Opinionative** (*ô'pin'yun-â-tiv*), *a.* stiff in opinion.

**Opium** (*ô'pi-um*), *n.* the inspissated juice of the poppy.

**Opodeldoc** (*ô'pô-del'dok*), *n.* a saponaceous camphorated liniment.

**Opposum** (*ô'pos'sum*), *n.* an American marsupial quadruped.

**Opponent** (*ô'pô'nent*), *a.* that opposes; — *n.* an opposer.

**Opportune** (*ô'por-tûn*), *a.* timely; seasonable.

**Opportunately** (*ô'por-tûn-lî*), *ad.* seasonably.

**Opportunity** (*ô'por-tûn'itî*), *n.* fit or convenient time.

**Oppose** (*ô'pôz*), *v. t.* to resist; to withstand.

**Opposite** (*ô'pô-zit*), *a.* contrary in position; adverse.

**Opposition** (*ô'pô-zish'tun*), *n.* resistance; contradiction; an opposite party. [burden.]

**Oppress** (*ô'pres*), *v. t.* to oppress.

**Oppression** (*ô'pres'shun*), *n.* act of oppressing.

**Oppressive** (*ô'pres'siv*), *a.* burdensome; unjust.

**Oppressively** (*ô'pres'siv-lî*), *ad.* in an oppressive or cruel manner.

**Oppressiveness** (*ô'pres'siv-nes*), *n.* quality of being oppressive.

**Oppressor** (*ô'pres'sêr*), *n.* one who oppresses; a tyrant.

**Opprobrious** (*ô'prô'bri-us*), *a.* reproachful.

**Opprobriously** (*ô'prô'bri-us-lî*), *ad.* reproachfully; infamous.

**Opprobrium** (*ô'prô'bri-um*), *n.* contemptuous reproach; infamy.

**Oppugn** (*ô'pûn*), *v. t.* to oppose; to resist.

**Optative** (*ô'pê-tiv*), *a.* expressing desire or wish.

**Optical** (*ô'pê-âl*), *a.* pertaining to vision or optics.

**Optician** (*ô'pê-shun*), *n.* a person skilled in optics.

**Optics** (*ô'pê-tiks*), *n. sing.* science of the nature and laws of vision.

**Optimism** (*ô'pê-tim-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that everything is for the best.

**Option** (*ô'pê-shun*), *n.* right of choosing.

**Optional** (*ô'pê-shun-âl*), *a.* left to choice.

**Opulence** (*ô'pê-lens*), *n.* wealth; riches.

**Opulent** (*ô'pê-lent*), *a.* very wealthy; rich.

**Oracle** (*ô'â-kl*), *n.* answer of a heathen god, or place where it was given; an opinion deemed infallible; a wise man.

**Oracles** (*ô'â-klz*), *n. pl.* the revelations of God.

**Oracular** (*ô'â-kl-êr*), *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative.

**Oral** (*ô'âl*), *a.* delivered by the mouth.

**Orally** (*ô'âl-lî*), *ad.* by word of mouth.

**Orange** (*ô'anj*), *n.* the pulpy fruit of an orange tree.

**Orangery** (*ô'an-jê-ri*), *n.* a plantation of orange trees.

**Orang-outang** (*ô'rang'ôd-tang*), *n.* the great ape, found in Sumatra and Borneo.

**Oration** (*ô-râ'shun*), *n.* a public speech. [quent speaker.]

**Orator** (*ô-râ-têr*), *n.* an eloquent speaker.

**Oratorical** (*ô-râ-têr'ik-âl*), *a.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory.

**Oratorio** (*ô-râ-têr'î-dî*), *n.* a sacred drama set to music.

**Oratory** (*ô-râ-tô-ri*), *n.* art of public speaking; a small chapel.

**Orb** (*ôrb*), *n.* a round body; any celestial sphere.

**Orbicular** (*ôrb'ik'û-lar*), *a.* circular; spherical.

**Orbit** (*ôrb'it*), *n.* path of a planet or other celestial body; cavity of the eye.

**Orchard** (*ôr'chêrd*), *n.* an assemblage or garden of fruit trees.

**Orchestra** (*ôr'kes-trâ*), *n.* the place in a theater for the musicians; a band of instrumental musicians.

**Orchestral** (*ôr'kes-trâ*), *a.* pertaining to an orchestra.

**Orchis** (*ôr'kis*), *n.* a plant having beautiful flowers.

**Ordain** (*ôr'dân*), *v. t.* to appoint; to decree; to invest with ministerial functions.

**Ordeal** (*ôr'dê-âl*), *n.* trial by fire or water; severe scrutiny.

**Order** (*ôr'dêr*), *n.* a command; method; — *v. t.* to bid; to command.

**Orderly** (*ôr'dêr-lî*), *a.* regular; not unruly; — *ad.* methodically; according to rule; — *n.* a non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.

**Ordinal** (*ôr'di-nal*), *a.* noting order; — *n.* a book of rites.

**Ordinance** (*ôr'di-nans*), *n.* rule; law; rite.

**Ordinarily** (*ôr'di-na-rî-lî*), *ad.* usually.

**Ordinary** (*ôr'di-na-rî*), *a.* usual; common; inferior; — *n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a dining place where the prices are fixed.

**Ordinate** (*ôr'di-nât*), *a.* regular; methodical.

**Ordination** (*ôr'di-nâ'shun*), *n.* act of ordaining.

**Ordinance** (*ôr'di-nans*), *n.* heavy artillery; cannon.

**Ordure** (*ôr'dûr*), *n.* dung; filth.

**Ore** (*ôr*), *n.* a native mineral; metal.

**Organ** (*ôrgan*), *n.* a wind instrument of



- music; an instrument of action or motion.
- Organic** (*or-gan'ik*), *a.* containing organs.
- Organism** (*or-gan-izm*), *n.* organic structure.
- Organist** (*or-gan-ist*), *n.* one who plays on an organ.
- Organization** (*or-gan-i-zā'shun*), *n.* act of organizing.
- Organise** (*or-gan-iz*), *v. t.* to form with organs; to form in due order.
- Orgies** (*or'jēz*), *n. pl.* frantic revels. [*dow*]
- Oriel** (*ō'ri-el*), *n.* a bay window.
- Orient** (*ō'ri-ent*), *a.* rising as the sun; eastern; shining; — *n.* the east. [*ern*]
- Oriental** (*ō'ri-ent'al*), *a.* east.
- Orientalist** (*ō'ri-ent'al-ist*), *n.* one versed in the eastern languages; an oriental.
- Orifice** (*or'i-fis*), *n.* an opening.
- Origanum** (*ō'rig'a-num*), *n.* wild marjoram.
- Origin** (*or'i-jin*), *n.* beginning; source.
- Original** (*ō'rij'i-nal*), *a.* first; primitive; — *n.* origin; first copy.
- Originality** (*ō'rij-i-nal'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being original.
- Originally** (*ō'rij'i-nal-i*), *ad.* at first.
- Originate** (*ō'rij-i-nāl*), *v. t.* to bring into existence; — *v. i.* to take rise; to begin.
- Originator** (*ō'rij'i-nā-tēr*), *n.* one who originates.
- Oriole** (*ō'ri-ōl*), *n.* a kind of golden-yellow thrush.
- Orion** (*ō'ri-on*), *n.* a southern constellation.
- Orison** (*or'i-zun*), *n.* a prayer.
- Orlop** (*or'lop*), *n.* a deck in ships.
- Ormolu** (*or'mō-lū*), *n.* brass or copper gilt.
- Ornament** (*or'na-ment*), *n.* decoration; — *v. t.* to embellish.
- Ornamental** (*or-na-ment'al*), *a.* tending to adorn or embellish.
- Ornamentation** (*or-na-men-tā'shun*), *n.* art of ornamenting; ornamental work.
- Ornate** (*or'nāt*), *a.* adorned; decorated.
- Ornitholite** (*or-nith'ō-lit*), *n.* a petrified bird.
- Ornithological** (*or-ni-tho-*
- loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to ornithology.
- Ornithologist** (*or-ni-thol'o-jist*), *n.* one skilled in the science of birds.
- Ornithology** (*or-ni-thol'o-ji*), *n.* the science which treats of birds.
- Orphan** (*or'fan*), *n.* a fatherless and motherless child.
- Orphanage** (*or'fan-āj*), *n.* the state of an orphan.
- Orreery** (*or'ēr-ē*), *n.* an instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.
- Orris** (*n'is*), *n.* a plant and its dried root.
- Orthodox** (*or'thō-doks*), *a.* correct in doctrine.
- Orthodoxy** (*or'thō-doks-i*), *n.* soundness in opinion and doctrine.
- Orthopist** (*or'thō-e-pist*), *n.* a person well skilled in pronunciation.
- Orthopey** (*or'thō-e-pi*), *n.* correct pronunciation of words.
- Orthographer** (*or-thog'ra-fēr*), *n.* one versed in orthography.
- Orthographic** (*or-thō-gra-f'ik*), *a.* pertaining to orthography.
- Orthography** (*or-thog'ra-fi*), *n.* correct spelling.
- Oscillate** (*os'il-lāt*), *v. t.* [*ppr.* or *a.* oscillating] to swing; to vibrate. [*a vibration*]
- Oscillation** (*os'il-lā'shun*), *n.*
- Oscillatory** (*os'il-la-to-ri*), *a.* moving as a pendulum.
- Osculate** (*os'kü-lāt*), *v. t.* to kiss.
- Osculatory** (*os'kü-la-to-ri*), *a.* pertaining to kissing.
- Osier** (*ō'zhēr*), *n.* a willow.
- Osmium** (*os'mi-un*), *n.* a gray-colored metal.
- Ossify** (*os'prā*), *n.* the fish.
- Ossrey** (*os'srē*), *n.* hawk or fishing eagle.
- Ossaceous** (*os'ē-us*), *a.* bony; like bone. [*bone*]
- Ossicle** (*os'i-k'l*), *n.* a small ossicle.
- Ossific** (*os'i-f'ik*), *a.* having power to ossify.
- Ossification** (*os-si-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* the process of changing to bone.
- Ossifrage** (*os'i-frāj*), *n.* the young of the sea eagle or bald eagle.
- Ossify** (*os'si-f'ī*), *v. t.* or *i.* to change to bone.
- Ossivorous** (*os-siv'ō-rus*), *a.* feeding on bones.
- Ostensible** (*os-ten'si-bl*), *a.* avowed but opposed to real; apparent.
- Ostensibly** (*os-ten'si-bl*), *ad.* in an ostensible manner.
- Ostensive** (*os-ten'siv*), *a.* tending to show; exhibiting.
- Ostentation** (*os-ten-tā'shun*), *n.* ambitious display.
- Ostentatious** (*os-ten-tā'shus*), *a.* affectedly showy; gaudy.
- Ostentatiously** (*os-ten-tā'shus-li*), *ad.* boastfully; with vain display.
- Osteologist** (*os-tē-ol'o-jist*), *n.* a describer of bones.
- Osteology** (*os-tē-ol'o-ji*), *n.* description of bones.
- Ostracism** (*os'tra-sizm*), *n.* banishment by votes.
- Ostracize** (*os'tra-siz*), *v. t.* to banish by the voice of the people.
- Ostrich** (*os'trich*), *n.* a large bird found in Africa.
- Otaoacoustic** (*ot-a-kous'tik*), *a.* assisting the sense of hearing. [*same*; different.]
- Other** (*ut'h'ēr*), *a.* not the
- Otherwise** (*ut'h'ēr-wīz*), *ad.* in a different manner.
- Otter** (*ot'ēr*), *n.* an aquatic animal valued for its fur.
- Ottar** (*ot'ar*), *n.* essential oil of roses; also written Attar, Otto.
- Ottoman** (*ot'ō-man*), *n.* a native of Turkey; — *a.* kind of sofa; a stuffed seat; — *n.* relating to Turkey.
- Ought** (*awt*), *v. t.* to be morally necessary; to be obliged.
- Ounce** (*ouns*), *n.* twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.
- Our** (*owr*), *a.* pertaining to us.
- Ours** (*owrz*), *pron.* what belongs to us.
- Ourselves** (*our-selwz*), *pron. pl.* we; not others. [*force*]
- Oust** (*oust*), *v. t.* to eject with
- Outbalance** (*out-bal'ans*), *v. t.* to outweigh. [*more*]
- Outbid** (*out-bid*), *v. t.* to bid
- Outbreak** (*out'brāk*), *n.* a breaking forth.
- Outcast** (*out'kāst*), *n.* a person banished. [*loud cry*]
- Outcry** (*out'krē*), *n.* clamor.
- Outdo** (*out-dōd*), *v. t.* [*pp.* outdone] to surpass.

- Outdoor** (*out'dör*), *a.* in the open air.
- Outdoors** (*out'dörz*), *ad.* out of the house. [*out.*]
- Outer** (*out'ēr*), *a.* that is within.
- Outermost** (*out'ēr-mōst*), *a.* on the extreme part.
- Outface** (*out-fās*), *v. t.* to bear down with impudence.
- Outfit** (*out'fit*), *n.* equipment for a voyage.
- Outgeneral** (*out-jen'ēr-al*), *v. t.* to exceed in generalship.
- Outgo** (*out-gō*), *v. t.* to surpass.
- Outgo** (*out'gō*), *n.* outlay, the opposite of income.
- Outgoing** (*out'gō-ing*), *n.* act of going out.
- Outgrow** (*out-grō*), *v. t.* to surpass in growth.
- Out-house** (*out'hous*), *n.* a little house at a small distance from the main one.
- Outlandish** (*out-land'ish*), *a.* foreign; rustic.
- Outlaw** (*out'law*), *n.* one excluded from the benefit of the law; — *v. t.* to deprive of the benefit of the law.
- Outlawry** (*out'law-rī*), *n.* act of depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.
- Outlay** (*out'lā*), *n.* expenditure.
- Outlet** (*out'let*), *n.* a passage outward.
- Outline** (*out'lin*), *n.* the exterior line of a figure; a sketch.
- Outlying** (*out-lī'ing*), *a.* lying beyond; remote.
- Outmost** (*out'mōst*), *a.* furthest remote from the middle.
- Outpost** (*out'pōst*), *n.* a station beyond a camp, or at a distance.
- Outrage** (*out'rā*), *v. t.* to insult; — *n.* violence; insult.
- Outrageous** (*out-rā'us*), *a.* exceeding all bounds of reason, decency, etc.
- Outreach** (*out-rēch*), *v. t.* to go or extend beyond.
- Outrider** (*out'rid-ēr*), *n.* an attending servant on horseback.
- Outrigger** (*out'rig-ēr*), *n.* a projecting spar to extend sails, etc.
- Outright** (*out'rīt*), *ad.* immediately.
- Outset** (*out'set*), *n.* beginning; opening.
- Outside** (*out'sid*), *n.* the outward part. [*der*; suburb.
- Outskirt** (*out'skērt*), *n.* border.
- Outspread** (*out-sprēd*), *v. t.* to spread open; to diffuse.
- Outstanding** (*out-stand'ing*), *a.* not collected; unpaid.
- Outstretch** (*out-strech*), *v. t.* to extend far.
- Outstrip** (*out-strip*), *v. t.* to outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.
- Outwalk** (*out-walk*), *v. t.* to leave behind in walking.
- Outward** (*out'war*), *a.* external; — *ad.* toward the outside. [*externally.*]
- Outwardly** (*out'ward-lī*), *ad.*
- Outwear** (*out-wēar*), *v. t.* to endure or wear longer than.
- Outweigh** (*out-wā*), *v. t.* to exceed in weight or value.
- Outwit** (*out-wit*), *v. t.* to overcome by stratagem.
- Outwork** (*out'wurk*), *n.* a fortification.
- Oval** (*ō'val*), *a.* of the form of an egg; or long; — *n.* a body shaped like an egg.
- Ovarious** (*ō-vā'ri-us*), *a.* consisting of eggs.
- Ovary** (*ō'va-rī*), *n.* place where eggs are formed.
- Ovate** (*ō'vāt*), *a.* egg-shaped, as a leaf.
- Ovation** (*ō-vā'shun*), *n.* any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a city or people to an illustrious person.
- Oven** (*uv'n*), *n.* an arched cavity for baking.
- Over** (*ō'ver*), *prep.* across; above; upon; on the surface; — *as a prefix*, too much; to excess; — *ad.* from side to side; more than.
- Overact** (*ō-vēr-akt*), *v. t.* to perform to excess.
- Overalls** (*ō'vēr-awls*), *n.* a kind of long trousers.
- Overawe** (*ō-vēr-aw*), *v. t.* to restrain by awe.
- Overbalance** (*ō-vēr-bal'ans*), *v. t.* to weigh down; to preponderate. [*bear down.*]
- Overbear** (*ō-vēr-bār*), *v. t.* to overbear.
- Overbearing** (*ō-vēr-bār'ing*), *a.* haughty and dogmatical.
- Overboard** (*ō-vēr-bōrd*), *ad.* out of the ship.
- Overcast** (*ō-vēr-kāst*), *v. t.* to cloud; to obscure; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.
- Overcast** (*ō-vēr-kāst*), *a.* over-spread with gloom; sewed over.
- Overcharge** (*ō-vēr-chārg*), *v. t.* to charge to excess.
- Overcharge** (*ō-vēr-chārg*), *n.* excessive load.
- Overcome** (*ō-vēr-kun*), *v. t.* to get the better of.
- Overdo** (*ō-vēr-dō*), *v. t.* to do too much.
- Overdraw** (*ō-vēr-draw*), *v. t.* to draw orders beyond the credit.
- Overflow** (*ō-vēr-flō*), *v. t.* or *i.* to spread over.
- Overflow** (*ō-vēr-flō*), *n.* inundation; deluge; superabundance.
- Overflowing** (*ō-vēr-flō'ing*), *a.* flowing over; abundant; copious.
- Overgrowth** (*ō-vēr-grōth*), *n.* exuberant or excessive growth.
- Overhang** (*ō-vēr-hang*), *v. t.* to jnt over.
- Overhaul** (*ō-vēr-hawl*), *v. t.* to turn over and examine; to overtake.
- Overhead** (*ō-vēr-hēd*), *ad.* above; aloft.
- Overhear** (*ō-vēr-hēr*), *v. t.* to hear by accident.
- Overjoy** (*ō-vēr-joy*), *v. t.* to transport with delight.
- Overland** (*ō-vēr-land*), *a.* carried by land.
- Overlay** (*ō-vēr-lā*), *v. t.* to spread over; to smother.
- Overload** (*ō-vēr-lōd*), *v. t.* to load too heavily; to fill to excess.
- Overlook** (*ō-vēr-lōk*), *v. t.* to inspect; to neglect; to excuse.
- Overmatch** (*ō-vēr-mach*), *v. t.* to be too powerful for.
- Overmatch** (*ō-vēr-match*), *n.* one superior in power or skill.
- Overmuch** (*ō-vēr-much*), *a.* too much.
- Overpass** (*ō-vēr-pās*), *v. t.* to go over; to cross; to omit.
- Overpay** (*ō-vēr-pā*), *v. t.* to pay too much.
- Overplus** (*ō-vēr-plus*), *n.* more than is wanted; surplus.

**Overpower** (*ô-ver-pow'er*), *v. t.* to vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.

**Overrate** (*ô-ver-rât'*), *v. t.* to rate too high.

**Overreach** (*ô-ver-rêch'*), *v. t.* to deceive; to cheat.

**Overrule** (*ô-ver-rûl'*), *v. t.* to influence or control; to set aside or rule against.

**Overruling** (*ô-ver-rûl'ing*), *a.* exerting superior power.

**Overrun** (*ô-ver-run'*), *v. t.* to spread over; to ravage;—*v. i.* to overflow; to run over.

**Oversee** (*ô-ver-sê'*), *v. t.* to superintend. [supervisor.]

**Overseer** (*ô-ver-sêr'*), *n.* a

**Overset** (*ô-ver-set'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to overturn; to subvert.

**Overshade** (*ô-ver-shâd'*), *v. t.* to cover with shade.

**Overshadow** (*ô-ver-shad'*), *v. t.* to cover with a shadow.

**Overshoot** (*ô-ver-shoot'*), *v. t.* to shoot beyond.

**Overshot** (*ô-ver-shot*), *a.* hav-

ing the water fall-  
ing from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water.

**Over-sight** (*ô-ver-sîd'*), *n.* ■ mistake; superintendence.

**Over-sleep** (*ô-ver-slep'*), *v. t.* to sleep too long.

**Overspread** (*ô-ver-spred'*), *v. t.* to cover over.



**Overstrain** (*ô-ver-strân'*), *v. t.* to strain to excess.

**Overstrew** (*ô-ver-stroô'*, or *ô-ver-strô'*), *v. t.* to spread or scatter over. [lic.]

**Overst** (*ô-verst'*), *a.* open; pub-

**Overtake** (*ô-ver-tak'*), *v. t.* [pret.] overlook; pp. overtaken] to come up with.

**Overtask** (*ô-ver-tâsk'*), *v. t.* to impose too much work on.

**Overthrow** (*ô-ver-thrô'*), *v. t.* to subvert.

**Overthrow** (*ô-ver-thrô'*), *n.* ruin; defeat.

**Overtly** (*ô-ver-tli*), *ad.* openly; publicly.

**Overtop** (*ô-ver-top'*), *v. t.* to rise above; to surpass.

**Overture** (*ô-ver-tûr'*), *n.* an opening; proposal; an introductory piece of music.

**Overturn** (*ô-ver-tûrn'*), *v. t.* to throw down; to destroy.

**Overweening** (*ô-ver-wên'ing*), *a.* conceited; vain.

**Overweight** (*ô-ver-wâlt'*), *n.* preponderance; . greater weight.

**Overwhelm** (*ô-ver-hwel'm'*), *v. t.* to spread over.

**Overwise** (*ô-ver-wîz'*), *a.* wise to affectation.

**Overwork** (*ô-ver-wûrk'*), *v. t.* to cause to labor too much.

**Overwrought** (*ô-ver-rawt'*), *pp.* of *Overwork*, wrought overmuch.

**Ovicular** (*ô-rik'û-lar*), *a.* pertaining to an egg.

**Oviferous** (*ô-vîf'û-r-us*), *a.* egg-bearing. [shaped.]

**Oviform** (*ô-vî-form*), *a.* egg-

**Oviparous** (*ô-vîp'û-r-us*), *a.* producing eggs.

**Ovoid** (*ô-void'*), *a.* oval

**Ovoidal** (*ô-void'al*), *a.* egg-shaped.

**Owe** (*ô*), *v. t.* to be indebted.

**Owing** (*ô'ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* due; imputable to.

**Owl** (*owl*), *n.* a carnivorous bird that flies at night.

**Owlet** (*owl'et*), *n.* a little owl.

**Own** (*ôn*), *a.* noting property; belonging to;—*v. t.* to avow; to possess.

**Owner** (*ôn'er*), *n.* the rightful proprietor of any thing.

**Ownership** (*ôn'er-ship*), *n.* right of possession.

**Ox** (*oks*), *n.* a castrated male of the bovine genus;—*pl.* Oxen.

**Oxalic** (*ôks'al'ik*), *a.* relating to sorrel.

**Oxide** (*ôks'id*), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.

**Oxidation** (*ôks-i-dî'shun*), *n.* operation of converting into an oxide.

**Oxidize** (*ôks'id-îz*), *v. t.* to convert into an oxide.

**Oxygen** (*ôks'i-jen*), *n.* a gas without taste, color, or smell, forming part of the air, water, etc., and supporting life and combustion.

**Oxygenate** (*ôks'i-jen-ât*), *v. t.* to cause to combine with oxygen.

**Oxygenous** (*ôks-i-jen-us*), *a.* pertaining to oxygen.

**Oyer** (*ô-yêr*), *n.* a hearing or trial of causes.

**Oyster** (*ôys'têr*), *n.* a bivalvular shell-fish.

**Ozone** (*ô-zôn*), *n.* a peculiar principle in the atmosphere.

## P.

**PABULAR** (*pak'û-lar*), *a.* pertaining to food.

**Pabulum** (*pak'û-lum*), *n.* food; nourishment.

**Pace** (*pâs*), *n.* a step; gait; a stride—about two and one half feet; measure of five feet;—*v. t.* or *i.* to measure by steps.

**Pacer** (*pâs'er*), *n.* a horse that

**Pacha** (*pa-shaw'*), *n.* a Turkish viceroy.

**Pachyderm** (*pak'i-dêrm*), *n.* a non-ruminant, hoofed mammal with a thick skin, as the elephant.

**Pachydermatous** (*pak-i-dêrm'û-tus*), *a.* pertaining to a pachyderm.

**Pacific** (*pa-sîf'ik*), *a.* conciliatory; peacemaking.

**Pacification** (*pa-sî-i-kâ'shun*), *n.* act of making peace.

**Pacificatory** (*pa-sîf'i-kâ-to-ri*), *a.* tending to peace.

**Pacifier** (*pas'i-fî-r*), *n.* one who appeases.

**Pacify** (*pas'i-fî*), *v. t.* to appease; to allay.

**Pack** (*pak*), *n.* a bundle; load;—*v. t.* to make into a bundle; to send off in haste.

**Package** (*pak'êj*), *n.* a bundle; a bale.

**Packet** (*pak'et*), *n.* a small



package; a vessel for dis-  
patches, or for passengers.  
**Pack-thread** (*pak'thred*) *n.*  
a thread for binding parcels.  
**Fact** (*pakt*), *n.* a contract;  
covenant.  
**Pad** (*pad*), *n.* a small cushion;  
a robber; a highwayman.  
**Paddle** (*pad'l*), *v. i.* to play  
in water; — *n.* a small oar.  
**Paddock** (*pad'ok*), *n.* a small  
inclosure; a toad or frog.  
**Padlock** (*pad'lok*), *n.* a lock  
for a staple. (triumph or joy).  
**Pean** (*pe'an*), *n.* a song of  
Pagan (*pa'gan*), *n.* a heathen;  
— *a.* heathenish.  
**Paganism** (*pa'gan-izm*), *n.*  
heathenism.  
**Page** (*pej*), *n.* a boy; one side  
of a leaf; — *v. t.* to mark with  
pages.  
**Pagant** (*pa'jent*, or *pā-  
jent*), *n.* a pompous show.  
**Pageantry** (*pa'jent-ri*, or  
*pa'jent-ri*), *n.* pompous ex-  
hibition.  
**Pagination** (*pa'j-i-nā'shun*),  
*n.* act of paying a book; the  
figures that indicate the  
number of pages.  
**Pagoda** (*pa-gō'dā*), *n.* an In-  
dian idol,  
temple,  
and coin.  
**Paid** (*pād*),  
pret. and  
pp. of  
**Pay**.  
**Paideu-  
tics** (*pā-  
dū'tiks*),  
*n. sing.* the science or theory  
of teaching.  
**Pail** (*pāl*), *n.* a vessel for wa-  
ter, milk, etc.  
**Pain** (*pān*), *n.* distress; pen-  
alty; — *v. t.* to distress; to  
afflict. [*pain*.]  
**Painful** (*pān'ful*), *a.* full of  
**Painfully** (*pān'fūl-lī*), *ad.*  
laboriously.  
**Paint** (*pānt*), *v. t.* to cover  
with colors; — *v. i.* to prac-  
tice painting; — *n.* a coloring  
substance.  
**Painter** (*pānt'ēr*), *n.* one who  
paints; a rope to fasten a  
boat.  
**Painting** (*pānt'ing*), *n.* art of  
forming figures in colors; a  
picture.  
**Pair** (*pār*), *n.* two things  
suited or used together; a



couple; — *v. i.* to join in cou-  
ples. [*cent house*.]  
**Palace** (*pal'ās*), *n.* a magnifi-  
cent house.  
**Palanquin** (*pal-an-ken'*), *n.*  
a covered carriage borne on  
the shoulders.  
**Palatable** (*pal'a-ta-bl*), *a.*  
pleasing to the taste.  
**Palatal** (*pal'a-tal*), *a.* per-  
taining to the palate; — *n.* a  
letter uttered by the aid of  
the palate.  
**Palate** (*pal'āt*), *n.* the roof of  
the mouth; taste.  
**Palatial** (*pa-lē'shal*), *a.* per-  
taining to a palace.  
**Palaver** (*pa-lū'vēr*), *v. t.* to  
flatter; — *n.* deceptive talk.  
**Pale** (*pāl*), *a.* desiccate of col-  
or; white of look; — *n.* a  
pointed stake; a district.  
**Paleness** (*pāl'nes*), *n.* state of  
being pale.  
**Paleography** (*pā-lē-og'ra-  
fi*), *n.* study of ancient writ-  
ings and modes of writing.  
**Paleology** (*pā-lē-ol'o-jī*), *n.*  
treatise on antiquities.  
**Paleontology** (*pā-lē-on-ol'-  
o-gī*), *n.* science of fossils.  
— *Paleontological*, *a.* —  
*Paleontologist*, *n.*  
**Palette** (*pal'et*), *n.* a small  
oval board on which a paint-  
er mixes his colors.  
**PalFREY** (*pa-wl'fri*), *n.* a small  
horse. [*fence-work*.]  
**Paling** (*pāl'ing*), *n.* a kind of  
**Palisade** (*pal-i-sād*), *n.* a for-  
tification  
of stakes;  
— *v. t.* to  
fortify  
with  
pales or  
posts.  
**Pall**  
(*pa-wl*),  
*n.* a covering for the dead; —  
*v. i.* or *t.* to make rapid; to  
cloak; to cloy.  
**Palladium** (*pal-lū'di-um*), *n.*  
a statue of Pallas; an effec-  
tive safeguard.  
**Pallet** (*pal'et*), *n.* a lever in a  
watch or clock; a small, poor  
bed.  
**Palliate** (*pal'i-āt*), *v. t.* to  
cover; to excuse or exten-  
uate. [*extenuation*.]  
**Palliation** (*pal-i-ā'shun*), *n.*  
**Palliative** (*pal'i-ā-tiv*), *n.*  
that which extenuates; —  
*a.* mitigating.



**Pallid** (*pal'id*), *a.* pale; wan.  
**Palm** (*pām*), *n.* a tree; broad  
part of an antler; inner part  
of the hand; a haud's  
breadth; — *v. t.* to impose by  
fraud.  
**Palmate** (*pal'māt*),  
**Palmated** (*pal'mā-ted*),  
shaped like a hand with the  
fingers spread; web-footed.  
**Palmetto** (*pal-met'o*), *n.* a  
species of palm-tree.  
**Palmiped** (*pal'mi-ped*), *a.*  
web-footed.  
**Palmister** (*pal'mis-tēr*), *n.*  
one who tells fortunes by the  
lines of the hand.  
**Palmistry** (*pal'mis-tri*), *n.*  
art of telling fortunes by the  
hand.  
**Palm-Sunday** (*pām'sun-dā*),  
*n.* the Sunday before Easter.  
**Palmy** (*pām'ti*), *a.* flourish-  
ing. [*may be felt*.]  
**Palpable** (*pal'pā-bl*), *a.* that  
**Palpitate** (*pal'pi-tāt*), *v. i.* to  
throb or beat, as the heart.  
**Palpitation** (*pal'pi-tā'shun*),  
*n.* a beating or fluttering, as  
of the heart. [*lytic*.]  
**Palsied** (*pal'zid*), *a.* para-  
**Palsy** (*pa-wl'zi*), *n.* loss of the  
power of voluntary muscular  
motion; paralysis; — *v. t.*  
to strike with palsy; to par-  
alyze. [*trifle*; to dodge].  
**Palter** (*pa-wl'tēr*), *v. t.* to  
**Paltriness** (*pa-wl'tri-nes*), *n.*  
meanness.  
**Paltry** (*pa-wl'tri*), *a.* mean;  
pitiful; insignificant.  
**Pampas** (*pām'paz*), *n.* vast  
plains in South America.  
**Pamper** (*pām'pēr*), *v. t.* to  
feed to the full.  
**Pamphlet** (*pām'flet*), *n.* a  
small paper-covered book.  
**Pamphleteer** (*pām'flet-ēr*),  
*n.* a writer of pamphlets.  
**Panacea** (*pan-a-sē'a*), *n.* a  
universal remedy.  
**Pancreas** (*pan'krē-as*), *n.* a  
soft gland of the body.  
**Pancreatic** (*pan'krē-at'ik*),  
*a.* pertaining to the pan-  
creas.  
**Pandect** (*pan'dekt*), *n.* a  
treatise which contains the  
whole of any science.  
**Pandemonium** (*pan-dē-  
mō'nī-um*), *n.* the council-  
hall of evil spirits.  
**Pander** (*pan'dēr*), *n.* a pimp;  
a mean wretch.

**Pandour** (*pan'dōr*), *n.* a Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service.

**Pane** (*pān*), *n.* a square or plate of glass.

**Panegyric** (*pan-ē-jir'ik*), *n.* a laudatory speech; — *a.* containing praise.

**Panegyricize** (*pan'ē-jir-iz*), *v. t.* to praise highly.

**Panel** (*pan'el*), *n.* square of wainscot; a piece of board inserted into a frame thicker than itself; — *jury roll*; — *v. t.* to form with panels.

**Pang** (*pan*g), *n.* throe; a momentary agony.

**Panic** (*pan'ik*), *n.* sudden fright without good cause; — *a.* extreme or sudden.

**Pannier** (*pan'yēr*), *n.* a basket to be carried on horses.

**Panoply** (*pan'ō-pli*), *n.* armor covering the whole body.

**Panorama** (*pan-ō-rū'mā*), *n.* complete view; a large or continuous picture.

**Panoramic** (*pan-ō-rām'ik*), *a.* pertaining to or like a panorama.

**Pansy** (*pan'zi*), *n.* a species of violet; heart's-ease.

**Pantalets** (*pan-ta-lets'*), *n. pl.* loose drawers worn by women and children.

**Pantaloon** (*pan-ta-lōon'*), *n. pl.* a kind of trousers.

**Pantheism** (*pan'thē-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that the universe is God.

**Pantheist** (*pan'thē-ist*), *n.* one who believes in pantheism.

**Pantheistic** (*pan'thē-ist'ik*), *a.* relating to pantheism.

**Pantheon** (*pan-thē-on*, or *pan'thē-on*), *n.* a temple in Rome dedicated to all the deities.

**Panther** (*pan'thēr*), *n.* a variety of the leopard; the American tiger.

**Pantograph** (*pan'tō-graf*), *n.* an instrument to copy any drawing.

**Pantography** (*pan-tog'ra-fē*), *n.* general description; entire view.

**Pantomime** (*pan'tō-mīm*), *n.* a representation in dumb show.

**Pantomimic** (*pan'tō-mim'ik*), *a.* representing charac-

ters and actions by dumb show.

**Pantomimist** (*pan'tō-mīm-ist*), *n.* an actor in a pantomime.

**Pantry** (*pan'trī*), *n.* a store-room for provisions.

**Par** (*pap*), *n.* a nipple; soft.

**Papa** (*pā'pā*), *n.* a father.

**Papacy** (*pā'pā-si*), *n.* office and dignity of the pope.

**Papal** (*pā'pal*), *a.* belonging to the pope.

**Paper** (*pā'pēr*), *n.* a substance for writing or printing on.

**Papier-mache** (*pap'yā-mā-shē*), *n.* pulped paper molded and then japanned.

**Papilionaceous** (*pā-pil-yō-nā'shus*), *a.* resembling a butterfly.

**Papillary** (*pā'pī-lārē*), *a.* resembling nipples.

**Papist** (*pā'pist*), *n.* a Roman Catholic.

**Papistical** (*pā-pist'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to popery.

**Papulous** (*pā'pū-lus*), *a.* full of pimples.

**Papyrus** (*pā-pī-rus*), *n.* an Egyptian plant and the paper made from it.

**Par** (*pār*), *n.* state of equality; equal value.

**Parable** (*par'a-bl*), *n.* a fable; a short narrative containing some moral lesson.

**Parabola** (*par-ab'ō-lā*), *n.* one of the conic sections.

**Parabolic** (*par-a-bol'ik*), *a.* expressed by parabola or similitude.

**Parachute** (*par'a-shōot*), *n.* an apparatus like an umbrella for descending safely from a balloon.

**Paraclete** (*par'a-klēt*), *n.* a comforter; an advocate; an intercessor.

**Parade** (*par-rād*), *n.* a pompous exhibition; military display; — *v. t.* to assemble, as troops; — *v. t.* to display.

**Paradigm** (*par'a-dim*), *n.* an example; a model.

**Paradise** (*par'a-dīs*), *n.* Eden; a place of bliss.

**Paradisical** (*par-a-di-sī'-a-kal*), *a.* pertaining to paradise.

**Paradox** (*par'a-doks*), *n.* a tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.

**Paradoxical** (*par-a-doks'ik-al*), *a.* having the nature of a paradox.

**Paraffine** (*par'af-fīn*), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained from tar, etc.

**Paragoge** (*par-a-gōj'ik*), *a.* lengthening a word by adding a syllable or letter.

**Paragon** (*par'a-gon*), *n.* a pattern of excellence.

**Paragraph** (*par'a-graf*), *n.* a distinct part of a discourse.

**Parallactic** (*par-al-lak'tik*), *a.* pertaining to a parallax.

**Parallax** (*par'al-laks*), *n.* the change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.

**Parallel** (*par'al-lēl*), *a.* equally distant; — *n.* a line equally distant from another at all points; — *v. t.* to compare.

**Parallelism** (*par'al-lēl-izm*), *n.* state of being parallel.

**Parallelogram** (*par-al-lēl'-ō-gram*), *n.* a right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

**Paralogism** (*pār'al-ō-jizm*), *n.* false reasoning.

**Parallelopiped** (*par'al-lēl-ō-pī-pēd*), *n.* a regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces.

**Paralysis** (*par'al'ī-sis*), *n.* palsy; loss of voluntary motion.

**Paralytic** (*par-a-lit'ik*), *a.* having lost the power of muscular motion; — *n.* one affected with palsy.

**Paralyze** (*par'a-līz*), *v. t.* to strike with palsy; to destroy action.

**Paramount** (*par'a-mount*), *a.* chief; superior to all others.

**Paramour** (*par'a-mōdr*), *n.* a lover; a sweetheart or lover in a bad sense.



- Parapet** (*par'ə-pet*), *n.* a wall for defense.
- Paraphernalia** (*par-ə-fēr-nāl-i-ā*), *n. pl.* apparel and ornaments.
- Paraphrase** (*par-ə-frāz*), *n.* a loose or free translation; — *v. t.* to interpret loosely or freely.
- Paraphrastic** (*par-ə-frast-ik*), *a.* ample in explanation; not literal; diffuse.
- Parasite** (*par'ə-sīt*), *n.* a hanger on; a plant growing on another.
- Parasitical** (*par-ə-sīt-ik-əl*), *a.* having the qualities of a parasite.
- Parasol** (*par'ə-sol*), *n.* a small umbrella. [*partly*]
- Parboil** (*pār'boil*), *v. t.* to boil
- Parcel** (*pār'sel*), *n.* a small bundle; a portion; — *v. t.* to divide into portions.
- Parcenary** (*pār'se-na-ri*), *n.* co-heirship.
- Parcener** (*pār'se-nēr*), *n.* a joint heir; coparcener.
- Parch** (*pār'ch*), *v. t.* or *i.* to burn the surface.
- Parchment** (*pār'ch-ment*), *n.* the skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.
- Pardon** (*pār'dn*), *n.* forgiveness; remission of penalty; — *v. t.* to forgive.
- Pardonable** (*pār'dn-ə-bl*), *a.* that may be forgiven.
- Paré** (*pār*), *v. t.* to diminish gradually.
- Paragoric** (*par-ē-pōr-ik*), *n.* a medicine that mitigates pain; camphorated tincture of opium. [*for* a mother.
- Parent** (*pār'ent*), *n.* a father
- Parentage** (*pār'ent-āj*), *n.* birth; extraction.
- Parental** (*pa-rent'al*), *a.* like a parent; tender; affectionate.
- Parenthesis** (*pa-ren'thē-sis*), *n.* a sentence or part of it, included in curved lines, thus ( ); — *pl.* parentheses.
- Paranthetical** (*par-en-thet-ik-al*), *a.* included in a parenthesis.
- Parhelion** (*pār'hē-li-on*), *n.* a mock sun; — *pl.* Parhelia.
- Pariah** (*pār'i-ā* or *pār'i-ō*), *n.* one who has lost his caste in Hindustan; an outcast.
- Parietal** (*pa-rī-ē-lal*), *a.* pertaining to or forming a wall.
- Paring** (*pār'ing*), *n.* a thin strip cut off.
- Parish** (*par'ish*), *n.* a district under one pastor; — *a.* belonging to a parish.
- Parishioner** (*pa-rish-i-on-ēr*), *n.* one belonging to a parish.
- Parisian** (*pa-rī-z'yan*), *n.* an inhabitant of Paris.
- Parity** (*par'i-ti*), *n.* equality of number, likeness, quantity, etc.
- Parlance** (*pār'ians*), *n.* talk; conversation.
- Parley** (*pār'li*), *n.* conference; oral treaty; — *v. t.* to treat by word of mouth.
- Parliament** (*pār'li-ment*), *n.* the legislature of Great Britain.
- Parliamentary** (*pār-li-ment'a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to parliament, or to legislative usages.
- Parlor** (*pār'lēr*), *n.* a room for conversation, guests, etc.
- Parochial** (*par-ō'ki-al*), *a.* belonging to a parish.
- Parody** (*par'ō-di*), *n.* a different application of words; — *v. t.* to apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation.
- Parole** (*pa-rōl'*), *n.* word of mouth; a verbal promise; — *a.* oral; verbal.
- Paronymous** (*par-on'i-mus*), *a.* having the same sound but different in spelling and meaning. [*small* parrot.
- Paroquet** (*par'ō-ket*), *n.* a
- Parotid** (*pa-rōt'id*), *n.* a noting glands near the ears.
- Paroxysm** (*par'oks-izm*), *n.* a violent fit of pain.
- Paroxysmal** (*par-oks-iz-mal*), *a.* pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.
- Parricidal** (*par-ri-sid'al*), *a.* pertaining to parricide.
- Parricide** (*par'ri-sid*), *n.* one who murders his parent.
- Parrot** (*par'ut*), *n.* a talking bird. [*off*]
- Parry** (*par'ri*), *v. t.* to ward
- Parsimonious** (*pār-si-mō-ni-us*), *a.* frugal to excess; penurious.
- Parsimony** (*pār'si-mō-ni*), *n.* frugality; meanness.
- Parsley** (*pār'sli*), *n.* a well-known pot-herb. [*and* root.
- Parship** (*pār'ship*), *n.* a plant
- Parson** (*pār'sn*), *n.* the clergyman of a parish.
- Parsonage** (*pār'sn-ēj*), *n.* house of the minister of a parish.
- Partake** (*pār-tāk'*), *v. t.* to have a part. [*who* shares.
- Partaker** (*pār-tāk'ēr*), *n.* one
- Parterre** (*pār-tār'*), *n.* a level plot of ground.
- Partial** (*pār'shal*), *a.* including a part; not general; biased. [*undue* bias.
- Partiality** (*pār-shi-al'i-ti*), *n.* Partially (*pār'shal-li*), *ad.* in part only; with undue bias.
- Participant** (*pār-tis'i-pant*), *a.* sharing; partaking; — *n.* a partaker. [*v. t.* to partake.
- Participate** (*pār-tis'i-pāt*), *Participation (*pār-tis-i-pā-ti-shn*), *n.* a sharing; distribution.*
- Participial** (*pār-tis-i-yi-pi-al*), *a.* having the nature of a participle.
- Participle** (*pār-tis-i-pi*), *n.* a word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.
- Particle** (*pār'ti-kl*), *n.* a minute portion of matter; an atom.
- Particular** (*pār-tik'ū-lar*), *a.* pertaining to a single person or thing; — *n.* a point.
- Particularity** (*pār-tik-ū-lar'i-ti*), *n.* something peculiar; minute detail.
- Particularize** (*pār-tik'ū-lar-iz*), *v. t.* to name particulars. [*li*], *ad.* singly.
- Particularly** (*pār-tik'ū-lar-ly*), *ad.*
- Partisan** (*pār'ti-zan*), *n.* an adherent to a party.
- Partisanship** (*pār'ti-zan-ship*), *n.* the state of being a partisan.
- Partite** (*pār'ti*), *a.* parted nearly to the base.
- Partition** (*pār-tish'm*), *n.* that which separates; — *v. t.* to divide into parts.
- Partitive** (*pār'ti-tiv*), *a.* distributive.
- Partly** (*pār'tli*), *ad.* in part.
- Partner** (*pār'tnēr*), *n.* associate in business; a sharer.
- Partnership** (*pār'tnēr-ship*), *n.* union or joint interest in business.
- Partridge** (*pār'trij*), *n.* a well-known bird of game.
- Parts** (*pār'ts*), *n. pl.* faculties; region.
- Parturient** (*pār-tū-ri-ent*), *a.* giving birth to young.

**Parturition** (*pär-tü-rish'un*), *n.* act of giving birth.  
**Party** (*pär'ti*), *n.* a select assembly; one of two litigants.  
**Party-colored** (*pär'ti-kul-ur'd*), *a.* colored differently at different parts. [upstart.]  
**Parvenu** (*pär'vü-nö*), *n.* an upstart.  
**Paschal** (*pas'kal*), *a.* pertaining to the passover.  
**Pasquinade** (*pas-kwin-äd*), *n.* a satirical writing.  
**Pass** (*päs*), *v. t.* to go by, beyond, etc.; to spend; to disregard; to surpass; to enact; to give currency to; — *v. i.* to move; to circulate; — *n.* a passageway; a passport; a thrust; movement of the hand; condition.  
**Passable** (*pas'a-bl*), *a.* that may be passed; tolerable.  
**Passage** (*pas'aj*), *n.* act of passing; way; incident; clause or portion of a book.  
**Pass-book** (*päs'bük*), *n.* a book to enter articles bought on credit.  
**Passenger** (*pas'en-jär*), *n.* one that travels in some public conveyance.  
**Passim** (*pas'im*), *ad.* everywhere.  
**Passion** (*pas'hün*), *n.* that which is suffered; any strong emotion, as anger, eager desire.  
**Passionate** (*pas'hün-ät*), *a.* easily excited.  
**Passionately** (*pas'hün-ät-l*), *ad.* with passion; ardently.  
**Passive** (*pas'iv*), *a.* receiving impressions; unresisting.  
**Passively** (*pas'iv-l*), *ad.* in a submissive manner.  
**Passivity** (*pas-siv'i-ti*), *n.* tendency of a body to preserve a given state.  
**Passiveness** (*pas-siv-nes*), *n.* patient submission.  
**Passover** (*pas'ö-ör*), *n.* feast of the Jews, commemorative of their deliverance out of Egypt.  
**Passport** (*päs'pört*), *n.* a permission to pass; a license.  
**Past** (*päst*), *prep.* beyond.  
**Paste** (*päst*), *n.* an adhesive mixture; — *v. t.* to unite with paste.  
**Pasteboard** (*päst'börd*), *n.* a species of thick paper.  
**Pastern** (*pas'törn*), *n.* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof.

**Pastille** (*pas-tél*), *n.* a roll of paste; a kind of perfume.  
**Pastime** (*päs'tim*), *n.* diversion; sport.  
**Pastor** (*päs'tor*), *n.* a shepherd; minister of a church.  
**Pastoral** (*päs'tor-äl*), *a.* rural; relating to a pastor; *n.* a poem describing rural life.  
**Pastorate** (*päs'tor-äl*), *n.* the office of a pastor.  
**Pastry** (*päs'tri*), *n.* pies, tarts, etc.  
**Pasturage** (*päs'tür-aj*), *n.* lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.  
**Pasture** (*päs'tür*), *n.* land for grazing; — *v. t.* or *i.* to graze.  
**Pasty** (*päs'ti*), *a.* like paste or dough; — *n.* a pie made of paste.  
**Patch** (*pach*), *n.* a piece of cloth; — *v. t.* to put a patch on.  
**Patchwork** (*pach'wurk*), *n.* bits of cloth sewed together; burling work.  
**Pate** (*pät*), *n.* the head.  
**Patén** (*pat'en*), *n.* a small plate used at the eucharist.  
**Patent** (*pat'ent* or *pat'ent*), *n.* a grant of exclusive right; — *v. t.* to make a public grant of; — *a.* open; public.  
**Patentee** (*pat-ent-ee*), *n.* one to whom a patent is granted.  
**Paternal** (*pas'tér-näl*), *a.* fatherly; hereditary.  
**Paternity** (*pa-tér-ni-ti*), *n.* the relation of a father.  
**Paternoster** (*pat'ér-nos-tér*), *n.* the Lord's prayer.  
**Path** (*pähk*), *n.* a way trod by man or beast; course of life; — *v. t.* to tread into a path.  
**Pathetic** (*pa-thet'ik*), *a.* affecting or moving the passions.  
**Pathologic** (*path-o-logic*), *a.* pertaining to pathology.  
**Pathologist** (*pa-thol'o-jist*), *n.* one who treats of pathology.  
**Pathology** (*pa-thol'o-jy*), *n.* science of diseases.  
**Pathos** (*pä'thos*), *n.* the expression of deep feeling; that which excites feeling.  
**Pathway** (*päh'wey*), *n.* a path conducting to any point.  
**Patience** (*pa'shens*), *n.* the power of suffering; perseverance.

**Patient** (*pa'shent*), *a.* enduring without murmuring; — *n.* a sick person.  
**Patiently** (*pä'shent-l*), *ad.* without discontent; calmly.  
**Patois** (*pat'öis*), *n.* provincial dialect or speech.  
**Patriarch** (*pä'tri-ärk*), *n.* the head of a family or church.  
**Patriarchal** (*pä'tri-ärk-äl*), *a.* pertaining to a patriarch.  
**Patrician** (*pa-trish'an*), *a.* of noble family; — *n.* a nobleman.  
**Patrimonial** (*pat-ri-mö-näl*), *a.* possessed by inheritance.  
**Patrimony** (*pat'ri-mö-ni*), *n.* an estate derived by inheritance.  
**Patriot** (*pä'tri-öt*), *n.* one who loves his country.  
**Patriotic** (*pä'tri-öt'ik*), *a.* having love to one's country.  
**Patriotism** (*pä'tri-öt-izm*), *n.* love of one's country.  
**Patrol** (*pa-tröl*), *n.* the guard that goes round a camp at night; — *v. t.* to go the rounds in camp.  
**Patron** (*pä'tron*), *n.* one who countenances or protects.  
**Patronage** (*pat'rün-aj*), *n.* support; protection.  
**Patroness** (*pä'trun-es*), *n.* a female patron.  
**Patronize** (*pat'rün-iz*), *v. t.* to act the patron to.  
**Patronymic** (*pat-rö-nim'ik*), *n.* a name derived from a father or ancestor.  
**Patten** (*pat'en*), *n.* the base of a column; a wooden shoe with an iron ring.  
**Patter** (*pat'ér*), *v. i.* to strike as drops of rain.  
**Pattern** (*pat'érn*), *n.* a model for imitation; — *v. t.* to copy.  
**Patty** (*pat'i*), *n.* a little pie.  
**Paucity** (*paw'si-ti*), *n.* fewness. [belly.]  
**Paunch** (*paw'ench*), *n.* the pauper.  
**Pauper** (*paw'pär*), *n.* a poor person; one who receives alms.  
**Pauperism** (*paw'pär-izm*), *n.* state of complete indigence.  
**Pause** (*pawz*), *n.* a stop; suspense; — *v. i.* to cease; to wait. [stagnate or brick.]  
**Pave** (*päv*), *v. t.* to lay with pavement.  
**Pavement** (*päv'ment*), *n.* a paved footpath.



**Paver** (*pa'vēr*), *n.* one who lays pavements.

**Pavilion** (*pa-vil'yun*), *n.* a tent; an ornamental building, often turreted or domed.

**Pavior** (*pā'vūr*), *n.* one whose trade is to pave.

**Pawn** (*pawn*), *n.* a pledge deposited; — *v. t.* to leave as security.

**Pawnbroker** (*pawn'brōk-ēr*), *n.* one who lends money on pledge.

**Pawner** (*pawn'ēr*), *n.* one who gives a pawn.

**Pay** (*pā*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* paid] to discharge a debt or duty; to recompense; — *n.* payment; reward. [*due*]

**Payable** (*pā'ā-bb*), *a.* that is Payee (*pā'ē*), *n.* one to whom a note is made payable.

**Paymaster** (*pā'mās-tēr*), *n.* an officer who makes payment.

**Payment** (*pā'ment*), *n.* act of paying; money paid.

**Pea** (*pē*), *n.* a plant and its fruit; — *pl.* Peas, Pease.

**Peace** (*pēs*), *n.* quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

**Peaceable** (*pēs'a-bl*), *a.* disposed to peace; quiet.

**Peaceably** (*pēs'a-bl*), *ad.* quietly.

**Peaceful** (*pēs'fūl*), *a.* quiet in mind; undisturbed.

**Peacefully** (*pēs'fūl-l*), *ad.* quietly.

**Peace-officer** (*pēs'of-i-sēr*), *n.* a civil officer; constable.

**Peach** (*peck*), *n.* a delicious stone-fruit. [*tifful* bawl.

**Peacock** (*pē'kok*), *n.* a fowl.

**Peahen** (*pē'hen*), *n.* female of the peacock.

**Peak** (*pēk*), *n.* the top of a hill; a point.

**Peal** (*pēl*), *n.* a loud sound.

**Peal** (*pē'an*), *n.* a triumphal song. See *Pæan*.

**Pear** (*pār*), *n.* a fruit; its tree.

**Pearl** (*pērl*), *n.* a white substance found in the oyster; — *v. t.* to adorn with pearls.

**Pearlash** (*pērl'ash*), *n.* refined potash.

**Pearly** (*pērl'i*), *a.* like pearl.

**Peasant** (*pēs'ant*), *n.* one who lives by rural labor.

**Peasantry** (*pēs'ant-ri*), *n.* rustics.

**Pease** (*pēz*), *n. pl.* peas collectively.

**Peat** (*pēt*), *n.* a species of turf. [*stone*]

**Pebble** (*pēb'l*), *n.* a roundish

**Pebbly** (*pēb'l*), *a.* full of pebbles. [*its nut*]

**Pecan** (*pē-kan*), *n.* a tree and

**Pecable** (*pēk'a-bl*), *a.* liable to sin.

**Peccadillo** (*pēk-a-dil'ō*), *n.* a slight fault.

**Peccant** (*pēk'ant*), *a.* sinning; criminal; faulty.

**Peccancy** (*pēk'an-si*), *n.* a sinning.

**Peck** (*pēk*), *n.* fourth of a bushel; — *v. t.* to strike with a beak or something pointed.

**Pectinal** (*pēk'ti-nal*), *a.* like a comb.

**Pectoral** (*pēk'to-rat*), *a.* belonging to the breast; — *n.* a medicine for the breast.

**Peculate** (*pēk'ū-lāt*), *v. i.* to defraud the public.

**Peculation** (*pēk'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* embezzlement.

**Peculator** (*pēk'ū-lā-tēr*), *n.* a robber of the public property.

**Peculiar** (*pē-kūl'yar*), *a.* pertaining to one, not to many; appropriate; singular.

**Peculiarity** (*pē-kūl'yār-i-ti*), *n.* singularity.

**Peculiarly** (*pē-kūl'yār-l*), *ad.* particularly.

**Pecuniary** (*pē-kūn'ya-ri*), *a.* consisting in money.

**Pedagogic** (*pēd-a-gōj'ik*), *a.* suiting a pedagogue.

**Pedagogics** (*pēd-a-gōj'iks*), *n. sing.* the science of teaching.

**Pedagogism** (*pēd'a-gōj-izm*), *n.* business of a pedagogue.

**Pedagogue** (*pēd'a-gog*), *n.* a schoolmaster. [*to the foot*]

**Pedal** (*pēdal*), *a.* pertaining

**Pedal** (*pēdal*), *n.* the foot keys of an organ.

**Pedant** (*pēd'ant*), *n.* one who makes a vain display of his learning.

**Pedantic** (*pēdant'ik*), *a.* displaying pedantry.

**Pedantry** (*pēdant'ri*), *n.* ostentation of learning.

**Peddle** (*pēd'l*), *v. i.* to travel and retail goods.

**Peddler** (*pēd'lēr*), *n.* a traveling trader in small wares.

**Peddling** (*pēd'ling*), *n.* the occupation of a peddler.

**Pedestal** (*pēd'es-tal*), *n.* the base of a column, statue, etc.

**Pedestrian** (*pē-des'tri-an*), *a.* on foot; — *n.* one who walks.

**Pedicle** (*pēd'i-sel*), *n.* the little footstalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree.

**Pedigree** (*pēd'i-grē*), *n.* genealogy; lineage.

**Pediment** (*pēd'i-ment*), *n.* an ornamental crowning of the front of a building.

**Pedobaptism** (*pē-dō-bap-tizm*), *n.* baptism of infants.

**Pedobaptist** (*pē-dō-bap-tist*), *n.* one who holds to infant baptism.

**Peduncle** (*pē-dung'kl*), *n.* the stem of a flower and fruit of a plant.

**Peel** (*pēl*), *v. t.* to strip off skin or rind; — *n.* rind; bark.

**Peep** (*pēp*), *n.* sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens; — *v. i.* to begin to appear; — to cry as a chicken.

**Peer** (*pēr*), *n.* an equal; a nobleman; — *v. i.* to come just in sight; to peep.

**Peerage** (*pēr'āj*), *n.* body of peers. [*lady*]

**Peers** (*pēr'es*), *n.* a peer's

**Peerless** (*pēr'les*), *a.* without an equal. [*rexed*]

**Peevish** (*pēv'ish*), *a.* easily

**Peevishness** (*pēv'ish-nes*), *n.* fretfulness.

**Pelf** (*pelf*), *n.* money, in an odious sense. [*water-fowl*]

**Pelican** (*pēl'ikan*), *n.* a large

**Pelisse** (*pē-lēs*), *n.* a habit opening in front, worn by ladies.

**Pell** (*pēl*), *n.* a skin; a hide.

**Pellet** (*pēl'et*), *n.* a little ball.

**Pellicle** (*pēl'i-kl*), *n.* thin external skin; flm. [*fusedly*]

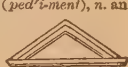
**Pell-mell** (*pēl-mēl*), *ad.* con-

**Pellucid** (*pēl'ū-sid*), *a.* clear; transparent; not opaque.

**Pelt** (*pēlt*), *n.* a raw hide; a skin; — *v. t.* to strike with something thrown. [*furs*]

**Peltry** (*pēlt'rē*), *n.* skins;

**Pelvis** (*pēlv'is*), *n.* the bony cavity which forms the lower part of the belly.



**Pen** (*pen*), *n.* instrument for writing; inclosure for beasts, etc.; — *v. t.* to write; to confine.

**Penal** (*pen'al*), *a.* denouncing or incurring punishment.

**Penalty** (*pen'al-ti*), *n.* punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

**Penance** (*pen'ans*), *n.* suffering inflicted or self-imposed for sin.

**Pence** (*pens*), *n. pl.* of Penny.

**Penchant** (*pong-shong'*), *n.* inclination.

**Pencil** (*pen'sil*), *n.* a pointed instrument used in drawing or writing without ink; — *v. t.* to draw.

**Pendant** (*pen'dant*), *n.* a jewel; a flag.

**Pendency** (*pen'den-si*), *n.* suspense; delay of decision.

**Pendent** (*pen'dent*), *a.* hanging.

**Pending** (*pend'ing*), *a.* undecided.

**Pendulous** (*pend'u-lus*), *a.* swinging.

**Pendulum** (*pend'u-lum*), *n.* a body suspended and vibrating.

**Penetrable** (*pen'e-tra-bl*), *a.* that may be penetrated.

**Penetrate** (*pen'e-trat*), *v. t.* to pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.

**Penetration** (*pen'e-trat'shun*), *n.* act of entering; sagacity.

**Penetrating** (*pen'e-trat'ing*), *a.* discerning; acute.

**Penguin** (*pen'gin*), *n.* an aquatic bird in the Southern hemisphere.

**Peninsula** (*pen-in'su-lä*), *n.* land nearly surrounded by water.

**Peninsular** (*pen-in'su-lar*), *a.* in the form of, or pertaining to, a peninsula.

**Penitence** (*pen'i-tens*), *n.* sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

**Penitent** (*pen'i-tent*), *a.* suffering sorrow for sin; — *n.* one sorrowful for sin.

**Penitential** (*pen-i-ten'shal*), *a.* expressing penitence.

**Penitentiary** (*pen-i-ten'sha-ri*), *n.* a house of correction.

**Penknife** (*pen'nif*), *n.* a small knife, formerly used for making pens; — *pl.* Penknives.

**Penman** (*pen'man*), *n.* one who writes a good hand.

**Penmanship** (*pen'man-ship*), *n.* manner of writing; use of the pen.

**Pennant** (*pen'ant*), } *n.* a

**Pennon** (*pen'un*), } small flag or streamer.

**Pennate** (*pen'nät*), *a.* winged.

**Penniless** (*pen'i-less*), *a.* having no money.

**Penny** (*pen'i*), *n.* one twelfth of a shilling; — *pl.* Pennies.

**Pence** (*pens*), *n. pl.* of Penny.

**Pennyweight** (*pen'i-wät*), *n.* a troy weight of 24 grains.

**Pensile** (*pen'sil*), *a.* hanging.

**Pension** (*pen'shun*), *n.* a settled yearly allowance by government; — *v. t.* to grant a pension to.

**Pensioner** (*pen'shun-er*), *n.* one who receives a pension.

**Pensive** (*pen'siv*), *a.* thoughtful; sad.

**Pensiveness** (*pen'siv-nes*), *n.* melancholy; thoughtfulness.

**Pentachord** (*pen'ta-kord*), *n.* a musical instrument with five strings.

**Pentagon** (*pen'ta-gon*), *n.* a figure having five sides and five angles.

**Pentagonal** (*pen-ta-g'o-nal*), *a.* having five angles.

**Pentahedron** (*pen-ta-h'e-dron*), *n.* a solid figure having five equal sides.

**Pentameter** (*pen-tam'e-ter*), *n.* a poetic verse of five feet.

**Pentangular** (*pen-tang'u-lar*), *a.* having five angles.

**Pentateuch** (*pen'ta-teuk*), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament.

**Pentecost** (*pen'te-kost*), *n.* a Jewish festival fifty days after that of the Passover.

**Pent-roof** (*pen't-roof*), *n.* a roof with a slope on one side only; (fable but one).

**Penult** (*pe'nult*), *n.* last syllable.

**Penultimate** (*pe-nult'i-mät*), *a.* next before the last.

**Penumbra** (*pe-nun'brä*), *n.* a partial shade in an eclipse.

**Penurious** (*pe-nü'ri-us*), *a.* niggardly.

**Penuriously** (*pe-nü'ri-us-lä*), *ad.* with parsimony.

**Penury** (*pen'ü-ri*), *n.* poverty; indigence.

**Piony** (*pen'i-o-n*), *n.* a perennial plant and flower; also written Piony.

**People** (*pe'pl*), *n.* a nation; the vulgar; — *v. t.* to stock with inhabitants.

**Pepper** (*pe'per*), *n.* a plant and its seed; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with pepper.

**Peppermint** (*pe'per-mint*), *n.* a species of aromatic mint.

**Peppin** (*pe'pin*), *n.* one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice.

**Peradventure** (*per-ad-vent'ür*), *ad.* by chance.

**Perambulate** (*per-am'bü-lät*), *v. t.* to walk round or over.

**Perambulation** (*per-am'bü-lät'shun*), *n.* a passing over.

**Perambulator** (*per-am'bü-lä-tor*), *n.* a wheel to measure roads; a small four-wheeled carriage for a child.

**Perceive** (*pe'r-sev'*), *v. t.* to feel; to observe; to discern.

**Percentage** (*pe'r-sent'sij*), *n.* allowance on a hundred.

**Perceptible** (*pe'r-sep'ti-bl*), *a.* that can be seen.

**Perceptibly** (*pe'r-sep'ti-bl-i*), *ad.* so as to be perceived.

**Perception** (*pe'r-sep'shun*), *n.* act or power of perceiving.

**Perceptive** (*pe'r-sep'tiv*), *a.* able to perceive.

**Perch** (*pe'rch*), *n.* a fish; a roost; a rod; — *v. t.* to light; to roost.

**Perchance** (*pe'r-chäns*), *ad.* perhaps.

**Percolate** (*pe'r-kö-lät*), *v. i.* or *t.* to strain through; to filter.

**Percolation** (*pe'r-kö-lät'shun*), *n.* a passing through interstices.

**Percussion** (*pe'r-kush'un*), *n.* the act or effect of striking; a stroke.

**Perdition** (*pe'r-dish'un*), *n.* ruin; loss of the soul.

**Perdu** (*pe'r-dü*), *ad.* lost; in a state of concealment.

**Peregrinate** (*pe'r-e-gri-nät*), *v. i.* to travel.

**Peregrination** (*pe'r-e-gri-nät'shun*), *n.* a traveling; a wandering.



- Peremptorily** (*pĕr'emp-to-ri-lĭ*), *ad.* positively.
- Peremptory** (*pĕr'emp-to-ri*), *a.* positive; absolute.
- Perennial** (*pĕr-en'ni-āl*), *a.* durable; lasting perpetually; *in botany*, lasting more than two years.
- Perfect** (*pĕr'fekt*), *a.* complete; finished; — *v. t.* to finish; to complete.
- Perfection** (*pĕr-fek'shun*), *n.* state of being perfect.
- Perfectly** (*pĕr'fekt-lĭ*), *ad.* completely.
- Perfidious** (*pĕr-fid'i-us*), *a.* false to trust.
- Perfidy** (*pĕr'fi-dĭ*), *n.* violation of faith.
- Perforate** (*pĕr'fō-rāt*), *v. t.* to bore or pierce through.
- Perforation** (*pĕr'fō-rā'shun*), *n.* act of boring through; a hole bored.
- Perform** (*pĕr-form*), *v. t.* to do; to execute thoroughly.
- Performance** (*pĕr-form'ans*), *n.* that which is done; composition; work.
- Performer** (*pĕr-form'ēr*), *n.* one that performs.
- Perfume** (*pĕr-fūm*), *v. t.* to scent.
- Perfume** (*pĕr-fūm*), *n.* a sweet scent.
- Perfumery** (*pĕr-fūm'ēr-i*), *n.* perfumes in general.
- Perfunctory** (*pĕr-fung'k'to-ri*), *a.* done to get rid of the duty. [chance.]
- Perhaps** (*pĕr-haps*), *ad.* by
- Peri** (*pĕr'i*), *n.* a fairy.
- Pericardium** (*pĕr-i-kār'di-um*), *n.* the membrane inclosing the heart.
- Pericardiac** (*pĕr-i-kār'di-ak*), *a.* relating to the pericardium.
- Pericarp** (*pĕr-i-kārp*), *n.* the covering, shell, or rind of fruits; a seed-vessel.
- Perigee** (*pĕr'i-jē*), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth.
- Perihelion** (*pĕr-hēl'yun* or *pĕr-i-hēl'yun*), *n.* the point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.
- Peril** (*pĕr'il*), *n.* danger; risk; — *v. t.* to hazard. [danger.]
- Perilous** (*pĕr'il-us*), *a.* full of
- Perimeter** (*pĕr-im'e-tēr*), *n.* the outer boundary of a figure.
- Period** (*pĕr'i-ud*), *n.* a circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; end; full sentence, or point.
- Periodical** (*pĕr-ōd'ik-al*), *a.* regularly returning; — *n.* a publication which appears in numbers at stated intervals.
- Periodically** (*pĕr-ōd'ik-al-lĭ*), *ad.* at stated periods.
- Periphery** (*pĕr-i'ēr-i*), *n.* circumference of a circle.
- Periphrase** (*pĕr-i'frāz*), *n.* a round-about mode of expression.
- Periphrastio** (*pĕr-i'fras-tik*), *a.* expressing or expressed in many words.
- Peripneumony** (*pĕr-ip'nū-mo-nĭ*), *n.* inflammation of the lungs.
- Perish** (*pĕr'ish*), *v. t.* to destroy; to go to ruin.
- Perishable** (*pĕr'ish-a-bl*), *a.* liable to perish.
- Peristaltic** (*pĕr-i-stal'tik*), *a.* spiral; worm-like.
- Peristyle** (*pĕr-i-sīl*), *n.* a range of columns round an edifice.
- Periwig** (*pĕr'i-wig*), *n.* a small wig.
- Periwinkle** (*pĕr-i-wing'k'l*), *n.* a small shell-fish.
- Perjure** (*pĕr'jōr*), *v. t.* to take a false oath willfully.
- Perjury** (*pĕr'jōr-i*), *n.* the act of willfully taking a false oath.
- Permanence** (*pĕr'ma-nens*), *n.* continuance; fixedness.
- Permanent** (*pĕr'ma-nent*), *a.* durable; lasting.
- Permeable** (*pĕr'mē-a-bl*), *a.* that may be passed through.
- Permeate** (*pĕr'mē-āt*), *v. t.* to pass through the interstices or pores.
- Permeation** (*pĕr-mē-ā-t'shun*), *n.* the act of passing through pores.
- Permissible** (*pĕr-mis'i-bl*), *a.* that may be allowed.
- Permission** (*pĕr-mis'ion*), *n.* act of permitting.
- Permissive** (*pĕr-mis'iv*), *a.* granting.
- Permit** (*pĕr-mit*), *v. t.* to give leave; to license.
- Permit** (*pĕr'mit*), *n.* a warrant in writing.
- Permutable** (*pĕr-mūt'a-bl*), *a.* mutable or that may be changed one for another.
- Permutation** (*pĕr-mū-tā'shun*), *n.* the arrangement of things in every possible order.
- Pernicious** (*pĕr-nish'us*), *a.* tending to injure.
- Peroration** (*pĕr-ō-rā'shun*), *n.* the closing part of an oration.
- Perpendicular** (*pĕr-pen-dik'ū-lar*), *a.* exactly upright; crossing at right angles; — *n.* anything at right angles.
- Perpendicularly** (*pĕr-pen-dik'ū-lar-lĭ*), *ad.* at right angles.
- Perpetrate** (*pĕr'pō-trāt*), *v. t.* to do or commit; to perform.
- Perpetration** (*pĕr-pō-trā'shun*), *n.* commission of something wrong.
- Perpetrator** (*pĕr'pō-trā-tēr*), *n.* one who perpetrates a crime.
- Perpetual** (*pĕr-pet'ū-āl*), *a.* never ceasing.
- Perpetually** (*pĕr-pet'ū-āl-lĭ*), *ad.* unceasingly.
- Perpetuate** (*pĕr-pet'ū-āt*), *v. t.* to make perpetual.
- Perpetuity** (*pĕr-pet'ū-i-tĭ*), *n.* endless duration.
- Perplex** (*pĕr-pleks*), *v. t.* to involve; to puzzle.
- Perplexing** (*pĕr-pleks'ing*), *a.* embarrassing.
- Perplexity** (*pĕr-pleks'i-tĭ*), *n.* state of intricacy; embarrassment.
- Perquisite** (*pĕr'kwī-zit*), *n.* an allowance granted above the settled wages.
- Perry** (*pĕr'i*), *n.* a drink made of pears.
- Persecute** (*pĕr'sē-kūt*), *v. t.* to pursue with malignity; to harass.
- Persecution** (*pĕr-sē-kū'shun*), *n.* state of being persecuted.
- Persecutor** (*pĕr'sē-kū-tēr*), *n.* one who persecutes.
- Perserverance** (*pĕr-se-vēr'ans*), *n.* a persisting in what is undertaken.
- Persovere** (*pĕr-se-vēr'*), *v. t.* to persist.
- Persist** (*pĕr-sist*), *v. i.* to persevere steadily.
- Persistence** (*pĕr-sist'ens*), *n.* perseverence against opposition.

**Persistent** (*për-sis'tent*), *a.* persevering.

**Person** (*për'm*), *n.* a man, woman, or child; an individual; the body.

**Personable** (*për-sun-a-bl*), *a.* having a well-formed body.

**Personage** (*për-sun-aj*), *n.* a person of distinction.

**Personal** (*për-sun-al*), *a.* belonging to a person; movable.

**Personality** (*për-sun-al'ti*), *n.* that which constitutes a person; a personal remark or reflection.

**Personally** (*për-sun-al'ti*), *ad.* in person.

**Personality** (*për-sun-al'ti*), *n.* personal estate.

**Personate** (*për-sun-ät*), *v. t.* to represent a person.

**Personation** (*për-sun-ä'shun*), *n.* act of representing.

**Personator** (*për-sun-ä'tër*), *n.* one who assumes another's character.

**Personification** (*për-som-i-fi-kä'shun*), *n.* a representation of inanimate things as living beings.

**Personify** (*për-som-i-f*), *v. t.* to ascribe to a thing the qualities of a person.

**Perspective** (*për-spek'tiv*), *a.* relating to vision;

—*n.* a drawing on a plane surface.

**Perspicacious** (*për-spi-kä'shun*), *a.* quick-sighted; discerning.

**Perspicacity** (*për-spi-kas'i-ti*), *n.* acuteness of discernment or sight.

**Perspicuity** (*për-spi-kä'ti*), *n.* clearness.

**Perspicuous** (*për-spi-kä'us*), *a.* clear; plain; evident.

**Perspiration** (*për-spi-rä'shun*), *n.* excretion through the pores; sweat.

**Perspire** (*për-spür*), *v. t. or i.* to emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.

**Persuade** (*për-suäd*), *v. t.* to induce by argument or entreaty.

**Persuadable** (*për-suäd-zä-bl*), *a.* that may be persuaded.

**Persuasive** (*për-suäd'siv*), *a.* tending to persuade.

**Persuasiveness** (*për-suäd'siv-nes*), *n.* quality of being persuasive.

**Pert** (*për't*), *a.* smart; saucy.

**Pertain** (*për-tän*), *v. i.* to belong; to relate.

**Pertinacious** (*për-ti-nä'shus*), *a.* holding firmly to any opinion or purpose.

**Pertinacity** (*për-ti-nas'i-ti*), *n.* obstinacy in adherence.

**Pertinences** (*për-ti-nens*), *n.* fitness; suitableness.

**Pertinent** (*për-ti-nent*), *a.* appropriate to the case; relevant.

**Pertinently** (*për-ti-nent-li*), *ad.* to the purpose.

**Pertly** (*për'tli*), *ad.* smartly; saucily.

**Pertness** (*për'tnes*), *n.* quality of being pert; sauciness.

**Perturb** (*për-turb*), *v. t.* to disturb the mind; to agitate.

**Perturbation** (*për-tur-bä'shun*), *n.* disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet.

**Peruke** (*për'ook*), *n.* an artificial cap of hair.

**Perusal** (*për-rööz'al*), *n.* act of reading.

**Peruse** (*për-rööz*), *v. t.* to read with attention.

**Pervade** (*për-väd*), *v. t.* to pass through.

**Pervasion** (*për-vä'zhun*), *n.* act of pervading.

**Pervasive** (*për-vä'siv*), *a.* tending to pervade.

**Perverse** (*për-vërs*), *a.* obstinate in the wrong; forward.

**Perverseness** (*për-vërs-nes*), *n.* quality of being perverse.

**Perversion** (*për-vër'shun*), *n.* diverting from the proper use.

**Perversity** (*për-vërs'i-ti*), *n.* cross disposition.

**Pervasive** (*për-vër'siv*), *a.* tending to pervade.

**Pervert** (*për-vërt*), *v. t.* to turn from truth; to corrupt.

**Pervious** (*për-vi-us*), *a.* that may be penetrated.

**Pessimist** (*për-i-nis't*), *n.* one who complains of every thing being for the worst.

**Pest** (*pest*), *n.* plague; pestilence.

**Pester** (*pes'tër*), *v. t.* to harass with little vexations; to annoy.

**Pest-house** (*pes'thous*), *n.* a hospital for infectious persons.

**Pestiferous** (*pes-tif'er-us*), *a.* pestilential.

**Pestilence** (*pes'ti-lens*), *n.* a contagious distemper; a plague.

**Pestilent** (*pes'ti-lent*), *a.* noxious to health, morals, society, etc.

**Pestilential** (*pes-ti-len'shal*), *a.* containing, or tending to, the plague.

**Peattle** (*pes't*), *n.* an instrument for pounding things in a mortar.

**Petal** (*pet'al*), *n.* a flower-leaf. [ing petals.]

**Petalous** (*pet'al-us*), *a.* having.

**Petard** (*pe'tärd*), *n.* a piece of ordnance for blowing up works. [stake.]

**Petiole** (*pet'i-öl*), *n.* a leaf-stem.

**Petition** (*pë'tish'un*), *n.* request; prayer;—*v. t.* to supplicate.

**Petitioner** (*pë'tish'un-ër*), *n.* one who offers a petition.

**Petrel** (*pet'rel*), *n.* an ocean bird.

**Petrescence** (*pë'tres'ens*), *n.* a changing into stone.

**Petrescent** (*pë'tres'ent*), *a.* becoming stone.

**Petrification** (*pet-ri-fä'k-shun*), *n.* conversion into stone.

**Petrifactive** (*pet-ri-fä'ktiv*), *a.* having power to change into stony matter.

**Petrify** (*pet'ri-f*), *v. t.* to convert into stone;—*v. i.* to become stone.

**Petroleum** (*pë'tröl'e-um*), *n.* a liquid mineral pitch; rock-oil.

**Petticoat** (*pet'i-köt*), *n.* a woman's under garment.

**Pettifogger** (*pet'i-fog-ër*), *n.* a petty lawyer.

**Pettifogging** (*pet'i-fog-ing*), *a.* doing small law business; mean.

**Petish** (*pet'ish*), *a.* fretful; peevish.

**Pettishly** (*pet'ish-li*), *ad.* peevishly.





**Pettitoes** (*pet'ti-tōs*), *n. pl.* the toes of a pig.  
**Petty** (*pet'ti*), *a.* small; trifling.  
**Petulance** (*pet'u-lans*), *n.* peevishness.  
**Petulant** (*pet'u-lant*), *a.* peevish; fretful.  
**Petulantiy** (*pet'u-lant-li*), *ad.* in a petulant manner.  
**Pew** (*pū*), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church.  
**Pewit** (*pē'wit*), *n.* the lapwing, or green plover; also written Pewet, and Peewit.  
**Pewter** (*pū'tēr*), *n.* a compound of tin and lead.  
**Phaeton** (*fā'o-ton*), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.  
**Phalanx** (*fā'lanks*, or *fāl'angs*), *n.* a compact body of soldiers.  
**Phantasm** (*fan'tazm*), *n.* image of an object; a specter.  
**Phantom** (*fan'tum*), *n.* an apparition.  
**Pharisaical** (*fār-i-sā'ik-al*), *a.* like the Pharisees; formal.  
**Pharisaism** (*fār-i-sā'iz-m*), *n.* mere show of religion.  
**Pharisee** (*fār-i-se*), *n.* a Jew strict in the externals of religion.  
**Pharmaceutic** (*fār-ma-sū'tik*), *a.* pertaining to pharmacy.  
**Pharmacist** (*fār-ma-sū'tist*), *n.* one who practices pharmacy.  
**Pharmacopoeia** (*fār-ma-kō-pē'ya*), *n.* a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.  
**Pharmacy** (*fār'ma-si*), *n.* the preparation of medicines.  
**Pharos** (*fā'ros*), *n.* a lighthouse.  
**Phase** (*fāz*), *n.* appearance.  
**Phasis** (*fā'sis*), *n.* an appearance; — *pl.* Phases.  
**Pheasant** (*fē'sant*), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous wild bird.  
**Phenix** (*fē'niks*), *n.* a fabulous bird.  
**Phenomenon** (*fē-nom'e-non*), *n.* an appearance; anything remarkable; — *pl.* Phenomena.  
**Phenomenal** (*fē-nom'e-nal*), *a.* pertaining to a phenomenon.

**Phial** (*fī'al*), *n.* a small glass bottle; vial.  
**Philanthropic** (*fil-an-throp'ik*), *a.* having good-will to mankind.  
**Philanthropist** (*fil-an-thrō-pist*), *n.* a person of general benevolence.  
**Philanthropy** (*fil-an-thrō-pi*), *n.* the love of mankind at large.  
**Philippic** (*fil-ip'ik*), *n.* any invective declamation.  
**Philological** (*fil-ō-loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to philology.  
**Philologist** (*fil-ō-loj'ist*), *n.* one versed in philology.  
**Philology** (*fil-ō-loj-i*), *n.* the science of the origin, construction, and history of language.  
**Philomel** (*fil-ō-mel*), *n.* the nightingale.  
**Philoprogenitiveness** (*fil-ō-pro-jen'i-tiv-nes*), *n.* the love of offspring.  
**Philosopher** (*fil-ō-sō-fēr*), *n.* one skilled in the science of nature.  
**Philosophical** (*fil-ō-sōf'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining or according to philosophy; rational; cool.  
**Philosophize** (*fil-ō-sō-fēz*), *v. t.* to reason like a philosopher.  
**Philosophy** (*fil-ō-sō-fī*), *n.* general laws or principles of science. [to excite love.  
**Philter** (*fil'tēr*), *n.* a potion  
**Phiz** (*fiz*), *n.* the face; visage.  
**Phlebotomist** (*flē-bot-ō-mist*), *n.* one who lets blood with a lancet.  
**Phlebotomy** (*flē-bot-ō-mi*), *n.* art of letting blood.  
**Phlegm** (*flem*), *n.* the thick viscid matter discharged by coughing; sluggishness.  
**Phlegmatic** (*fleg-mat'ik*), *a.* abounding with phlegm; cold; sluggish.  
**Phonetic** (*fō-net'ik*), *a.* relating to the representation of sounds by characters.  
**Phonic** (*fōn'ik*), *a.* pertaining to sound.  
**Phonographer** (*fō-nog'ra-fēr*), *n.* one versed in phonography.  
**Phonography** (*fō-nog'ra-fī*), *n.* a representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

**Phonology** (*fō-nol'ō-jī*), *n.* the science of vocal elementary sounds.  
**Phosphorescence** (*fōs-for-es'ens*), *n.* a faint light without heat.  
**Phosphorescent** (*fōs-for-es'ent*), *a.* shining without heat.  
**Phosphoric** (*fōs-for'ik*), *a.* obtained from phosphorus.  
**Phosphorus** (*fōs-for-us*), *n.* a combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.  
**Photograph** (*fō'tō-graf*), *n.* a picture produced by photography.  
**Photographer** (*fō-tog'ra-fēr*), **Photographist** (*fō-tog'ra-fist*), *n.* one skilled in the practice of photography.  
**Photographic** (*fō-to-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to, or done by photography.  
**Photography** (*fō-tog'ra-fī*), *n.* the art of producing pictures by light on chemically prepared surfaces.  
**Phrase** (*fraz*), *n.* a sentence; mode of speech; style; — *v. t.* to name or style.  
**Phraseology** (*fraz-e-ol'ō-jī*), *n.* mode of speech.  
**Phrenological** (*fren-o-loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to or according to phrenology.  
**Phrenology** (*fren-ol'ō-jī*), *n.* science of the mind, or supposed organs of thought.  
**Phthisic** (*tiz'ik*), *n.* habitual difficulty of breathing.  
**Phthisical** (*tiz'ik-al*), *a.* breathing hard.  
**Phthisis** (*tiz'is*), *n.* pulmonary consumption.  
**Phylactery** (*fil-lak'tēr-i*), *n.* a parchment with a passage of Scripture on it; a charm to protect from danger.  
**Physic** (*fiz'ik*), *n.* the art of healing; medicine; — *v. t.* to evacuate the bowels.  
**Physical** (*fiz'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to nature; external.  
**Physically** (*fiz'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* according to nature.  
**Physician** (*fī-zish'an*), *n.* one who practices physic.  
**Physicist** (*fīz'i-sist*), *n.* one versed in physics.  
**Physics** (*fiz'iks*), *n. sing.* the science of nature or natural objects.

**Physiognomist** (*fiz-i-og-nō-mist*), *n.* one skilled in physiognomy.

**Physiognomy** (*fiz-i-og-nō-mi*), *n.* the art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.

**Physiological** (*fiz-i-ō-loj-i-k-al*), *a.* pertaining to physiology.

**Physiologist** (*fiz-i-ol-ō-jist*), *n.* one versed in physiology.

**Physiology** (*fiz-i-ol-ō-jī*), *n.* the science of living beings.

**Piacular** (*pi-ak-u-lar*), *a.* expiatory.

**Pianist** (*pi-ū-nist*), *n.* a player on the pianoforte.

**Pianoforte** (*pi-ā-nō-fōr-tē*), *n.* a keyed musical instrument.

**Piazza** (*pi-az-ā*), *n.* a covered walk. [type]

**Pica** (*pi-kā*), *n.* a printing

**Pickax** } (*pi-kaks*), *n.* the ax

**Pickaxe** } or picking tool used in digging.

**Picked** (*pi-kt*), *a.* selected.

**Picket** (*pi-kt*), *n.* a sharpened stake.

**Pickle** (*pi-kt*), *n.* brine; thing pickled; — *v. t.* to preserve in brine or in vinegar.

**Pickpocket** (*pi-kt-pok-et*), *n.* one who picks another's pocket.

**Picnic** (*pi-kt-nik*), *n.* a pleasure-party on an excursion into the country, especially when they carry their own provisions.

**Pictorial** (*pi-kt-ō-ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to or illustrated by pictures.

**Picture** (*pi-kt-ūr*), *n.* a resemblance made with colors; — *v. t.* to paint or represent.

**Picturesque** (*pi-kt-ūr-esk*), *a.* beautiful to the eye.

**Pie** (*pi*), *n.* paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie.

**Piebald** (*pi-bawld*), *a.* of various colors.

**Piece** (*pēs*), *n.* a part; a patch; — *v. t.* to patch.

**Piecemeal** (*pēs-mēl*), *a.* single; — *ad.* in or by parts.

**Pied** (*pi-d*), *a.* party-colored.

**Pier** (*pēr*), *n.* support of an arch; a mole projecting into the sea; a wharf.

**Pier-glass** (*pēr-glās*), *n.* a glass between windows.

**Pierce** (*pērs*), *v. t.* to penetrate.

**Piercing** (*pēr-sing*), *a.* keen;

**Pietism** (*pi-et-izm*), *n.* strict devotion.

**Piety** (*pi-e-ti*), *n.* veneration with love of God; filial duty.

**Pigeon** (*pij-un*), *n.* a dove.

**Piggery** (*pij-ēr-ī*), *n.* a place where pigs are kept.

**Pigment** (*pi-gment*), *n.* a color for painting.

**Pigmy** (*pij-mi*), *n.* a dwarf; also written Pygmy.

**Pike** (*pi-k*), *n.* a lance; a voracious fresh-water fish.

**Pilaster** (*pi-las-tēr*), *n.* a square column.

**Pile** (*pi-l*), *n.* a large building, or mass of buildings; a

heap; a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations, etc.

**Piles** (*pi-lz*), *n. pl.* a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum.

**Pilfer** (*pi-lf-ēr*), *v. t.* to steal trifling things.

**Pilferer** (*pi-lf-ēr-ēr*), *n.* one guilty of petty theft.

**Pilgrim** (*pi-lgrim*), *n.* a traveler to holy places; a wanderer.

**Pilgrimage** (*pi-lgrim-āj*), *n.* a journey to a place deemed sacred.

**Pill** (*pi-l*), *n.* a medicine in

pillage (*pi-lāj*), *n.* act of plundering; that which is taken by force; — *v. t.* to plunder; to strip.

**Pillar** (*pi-lar*), *n.* a column; an upright support.

**Pillion** (*pi-lj-un*), *n.* a cushion for a female to ride on.

**Pillory** (*pi-l-ō-ri*), *n.* a frame to confine criminals by the neck and head.

**Pillow** (*pi-l-ō*), *n.* a cushion for the head; — *v. t.* to rest on a pillow.

**Pilot** (*pi-lut*), *n.* one who steers a ship; — *v. t.* to steer; to guide.

**Pilotage** (*pi-lut-āj*), *n.* the pay or office of a pilot.

**Pimenta** (*pi-men-tā*), *n.* all-

**Pimento** (*pi-men-tō*), *n.* spice, or Jamaica pepper.

**Pimp** (*pi-mp*), *n.* a pander.



**Pimple** (*pin-ṁ-pl*), *n.* a small pointed elevation on the skin.

**Pinafore** (*pin-a-fōr*), *n.* a little apron for a child.

**Pinch** (*pinch*), *v. t.* to squeeze; — *n.* a squeezing with the ends of the fingers.

**Pinchbeck** (*pinch-bek*), *n.* a yellow mixture of copper or brass and zinc.

**Pinchers** (*pinch-ērz*), *n. pl.* a tool for drawing nails; also written Pincers.

**Pine** (*pin*), *n.* an evergreen forest-tree; — *v. i.* to languish.

**Pine-apple** (*pin-ap-pl*), *n.* a fruit which resembles the cone of pines.

**Pinery** (*pin-ēr-ī*), *n.* a place where pine-apples are raised.

**Pinion** (*pin-yun*), *n.* a quill; a wing; a small

toothed wheel; fetters; — *v. t.* to bind the wings or arms.

**Pink** (*pink*), *n.* a flower; a small eye; a reddish color; — *v. t.* to work with eyelet-holes.

**Pinnace** (*pin-ās*), *n.* a small vessel.

**Pinnacle** (*pin-a-k-l*), *n.* a turret; summit; highest point.

**Pinnate** (*pin-ār*), *a.* shaped like a feather; in zoology, furnished with fins.

**Pint** (*pi-nt*), *n.* half a quart.

**Pintle** (*pin-tl*), *n.* a long iron bolt.

**Pioneer** (*pi-ō-nēr*), *n.* one who goes before to clear the way.

**Pious** (*pi-us*), *a.* religious; godly; devout.

**Pipe** (*pi-p*), *n.* a tube; a cask; — *v. t.* or *t.* to play on a pipe.

**Pipkin** (*pi-pkin*), *n.* a small earthen boiler.

**Pippin** (*pi-pm*), *n.* a species of apple.

**Piquancy** (*pi-k-an-si*), *n.* sharpness; severity.

**Piquant** (*pi-k-an-si*), *a.* prickling; pungent; severe.

**Pique** (*pi-k*), *n.* offense taken; — *v. t.* to offend; to nettles; to stimulate.

**Piquet** (*pi-ke-t*), *n.* a game at cards.

**Piracy** (*pi-rā-si*), *n.* robbery on the seas; literary theft.



**Pirate** (*pī'rāt*), *n.* one who robs on the seas; — *v. t.* or *i.* to rob on the sea; to take without permission.

**Piratical** (*pī-rat'ik-al*), *a.* practicing robbery on the sea.

**Pirouette** (*pī-rō-et'*), *n.* a wheeling about on the toes when dancing.

**Piscatorial** (*pī-skā-tō'ri-al*), *a.* that relates to fishing.

**Piscatory** (*pī-skā-tō-ri*), *a.* relating to fishes.

**Piscivorous** (*pī-siv'o-rus*), *a.* feeding on fish. [for emmet.]

**Pismire** (*pīs'mīr*), *n.* an ant

**Pistol** (*pīs'tol*), *n.* the small-est of fire-arms; — *v. t.* to shoot with a pistol.



**Pistole** (*pīs-tōl*), *n.* a gold coin of Spain, worth about \$3.60.

**Piston** (*pīs'tun*), *n.* a short cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.

**Pitch** (*pīch*), *n.* a substance which exudes from the pine; — *v. t.* to throw; to toss; to smear with pitch; — *v. i.* to rise and fall, as a ship on the waves.

**Pitcher** (*pīch'ēr*), *n.* one who pitches; a vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors.

**Pitchfork** (*pīch'fork*), *n.* a fork to throw sheaves.

**Pitch-pipe** (*pīch'pīp*), *n.* an instrument to give the key-note.

**Piteous** (*pī'tē-us*), *a.* that may excite pity; sorrowful.

**Pitfall** (*pī'tfaul*), *n.* a pit slightly covered, as a trap.

**Pith** (*pīth*), *n.* the soft substance in plants; marrow; vital part; strength or force.

**Pithily** (*pīth'i-lī*), *ad.* with brief energy.

**Pithy** (*pīth'y*), *a.* full of pith; energetic; forcible.

**Pitiable** (*pī'ti-a-bī*), *a.* deserving pity. [sionate.]

**Pitiful** (*pī'ti-ful*), *a.* compas-

**Pitifully** (*pī'ti-ful-lī*), *ad.* in a pitiful manner; contemptibly.

**Pitiless** (*pī'ti-less*), *a.* void of

**Pittance** (*pī'tans*), *n.* a small allowance.

**Pituitous** (*pī-tū'i-tus*), *a.* consisting of mucus.

**Pity** (*pī'tī*), *n.* sympathy for another's distresses; — *v. t.* to have sympathy for.

**Pivot** (*pīv'ut*), *n.* a pin on which anything turns.

**Placability** (*plā-ka-bil'i-tī*), *n.* willingness to forgive.

**Placable** (*plā'ka-bī*), *a.* willing to forgive.

**Placard** (*plā-kārd*), *n.* a written or printed paper posted in a public place; — *v. t.* to post in a public place.

**Place** (*plās*), *n.* a portion of space; rank; office; room; — *v. t.* to fix; to locate; to set.

**Placeman** (*plās'man*), *n.* one holding an office under government.

**Placid** (*plās'id*), *a.* calm; quiet; mild.

**Placidity** (*plā-sid'i-tī*), *n.* calmness; unruffled state.

**Placidly** (*plās'id-lī*), *ad.* calmly; mildly.

**Plagiarize** (*plā'ji-a-rīz*), *v. t.* to steal from the writings of another.

**Plagiarism** (*plā'ji-a-rizm*), *n.* literary theft.

**Plagiarist** (*plā'ji-a-rist*), *n.* one who purloins the writings of another.

**Plague** (*plāg*), *n.* a contagious disease; vexation; — *v. t.* to trouble; to vex.

**Plaguy** (*plāg'y*), *a.* vexatious.

**Plaice** (*plās*), *n.* a flat fish.

**Plaid** (*plād*), *n.* a loose outer garment made of woolen cloth checkered or striped.

**Plain** (*plān*), *a.* flat; evident; homely; — *n.* a level ground; — *v. t.* to make level.

**Plainly** (*plān'lī*), *ad.* sincerely; bluntly; clearly.

**Plainness** (*plān'nes*), *n.* flatness; clearness; want of ornament.

**Plain-spoken** (*plān'spō-kn*), *a.* speaking with plain, rough sincerity.

**Plaint** (*plānt*), *n.* a complaint; cry of distress.

**Plaintiff** (*plānt'if*), *n.* he who commences a lawsuit.

**Plaintive** (*plānt'iv*), *a.* mournful; sad.

**Plait** (*plāt*), *n.* a fold, as of cloth; — *v. t.* to fold; to braid.

**Plan** (*plan*), *n.* anything devised; a scheme; model; —

*v. t.* to scheme; to contrive in thought.

**Plane** (*plān*), *n.* a level surface; a joiner's tool; — *v. t.* to smooth



with a plane.

**Planet** (*plan'et*), *n.* a celestial body revolving about another.

**Planetarium** (*plan-et-ā-ri-um*), *n.* a machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets.

**Planetary** (*plan'et-a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.

**Planisphere** (*plan'i-sfēr*), *n.* a sphere projected on a plane, as a map.

**Plank** (*plangk*), *n.* a thick, strong board; — *v. t.* to cover with planks.

**Plant** (*plant*), *n.* an organic body without sensation; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree; — *v. t.* to set in the earth; to settle.

**Plantain** (*plan'tin*), *n.* a West India tree and its fruit; an herb.

**Plantation** (*plan-tā'shun*), *n.* a place planted with trees; a colony; a large estate.

**Planter** (*plant'ēr*), *n.* the owner of a plantation.

**Planticle** (*plant'ikl*), *n.* a plant in embryo.

**Plash** (*plash*), *n.* a puddle of water; — *v. t.* to dabble in water.

**Plasm** (*plazm*), *n.* a mold for metals. [giving shape.]

**Plasmatic** (*plāz-mat'ik*), *a.* Plaster (*plās'tēr*), *n.* a composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve; — *v. t.* to cover with plaster.

**Plastering** (*plās'tēr-ing*), *n.* a covering of plaster.

**Plastic** (*plast'ik*), *a.* giving form.

**Plasticity** (*plas-tis'i-tī*), *n.* the quality of giving form.

**Plat** (*plat*), *v. t.* to interweave; — *n.* a level piece of ground.

**Plate** (*plāt*), *n.* a flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow utensil; impression from an engraving; — *v. t.* to coat with metal.

**Plateau** (*plā-tō*), *n.* a table-land or high level region.

**Platen** (*plā'ten*), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press above the type.

**Platform** (*plat'form*), *n.* a raised floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; a declaration of principles.

**Platinum** (*plat'i-num*), *n.* a grayish-white metal.

**Platitude** (*plat'i-tūd*), *n.* insipidity; an empty remark.

**Platonic** (*plat-on'ik*), *a.* relating to Plato; intellectually refined; pure; spiritual.

**Platonism** (*plā'tō-nizm*), *n.* the philosophy of Plato.

**Platoon** (*plā-tōon*), *n.* a small body of soldiers.

**Platter** (*plāt'er*), *n.* a broad shallow dish.

**Plaudit** (*plaw'dit*), *n.* praise.

**Plausibility** (*plaw-z-bil'i-ti*), *n.* speciousness; appearance of right.

**Plausible** (*plaw'zi-bl*), *a.* adapted to satisfy or convince. [with fair show.]

**Plausibly** (*plaw'zi-blī*), *adv.*

**Play** (*plā*), *v. t. or i.* to sport; to contend in a game; to act; — *n.* sport; game.

**Play-bill** (*plā'bil*), *n.* advertisement of a play. [plays.]

**Player** (*plā'er*), *n.* one who plays.

**Playful** (*plā'fūl*), *a.* full of play; sportive.

**Playfulness** (*plā'fūl-nes*), *n.* sportiveness. [theater.]

**Play-house** (*plā'hous*), *n.* a playmate.

**Playmate** (*plā'mat*), *n.* a playfellow. [toy.]

**Plaything** (*plā'thing*), *n.* a plaything.

**Play** (*plē*), *n.* what is advanced in support of a cause.

**Plead** (*plēd*), *v. t.* to urge; to supplicate earnestly.

**Pleader** (*plēd'er*), *n.* one who pleads. [gation.]

**Pleading** (*plēd'ing*), *n.* alled.

**Pleasant** (*plēz'ant*), *a.* gratifying; delightful; gay.

**Pleasantry** (*plēz'ant-ri*), *n.* cheerfulness; sprightly talk.

**Pleasure** (*plēz*), *v. t.* to give pleasure; — *v. i.* to choose; to like. [pleasure.]

**Pleasing** (*plēz'ing*), *a.* giving pleasure.

**Pleasurable** (*plēz'h-ur-a-bl*), *a.* giving pleasure.

**Pleasure** (*plēz'ur*), *n.* gratification; delight.

**Plebeian** (*plē-bē'yan*), *a.* vulgar; — *n.* one of the common people.

**Pledge** (*plēj*), *n.* a pawn; a deposit; — *v. t.* to give as security; to pawn.

**Pleiades** (*plē'ya-dēz*), *n. pl.*

**Pleiads** (*plē'yads*), *n.* a cluster of seven stars in Taurus.

**Pleasur** (*plē'na-ri*), *a.* full; complete.

**Plenipotence** (*plē-nip'ō-tens*), *n.* fullness of power.

**Plenipotent** (*plē-nip'ō-tent*), *a.* of full power.

**Plenipotentiary** (*plen-a-pō-ten'shi-a-ri*), *n.* one having full power. [fullness.]

**Plenitude** (*plen'ti-tūd*), *n.*

**Plentuous** (*plen'tō-us*), *a.* abundant.

**Plenteously** (*plen'tō-us-ly*), *adv.* in abundance; copiously.

**Plentiful** (*plen'ti-fūl*), *a.* affording ample supply.

**Plentifully** (*plen'ti-fūl-ly*), *adv.* in great abundance.

**Plentifulness** (*plen'ti-fūl-nes*), *n.* abundance.

**Plenty** (*plen'ti*), *n.* adequate supply; abundance.

**Pleonasm** (*plē-o-nazm*), *n.* redundancy of words.

**Pleonastic** (*plē-o-nas'tik*), *a.* redundant.

**Plethora** (*plēth'ō-rā*), *n.* fullness of blood; repletion.

**Plethoric** (*plē-thor'ik*), *a.* having a full habit of body.

**Pleura** (*plū'rā*), *n.* the membrane that covers the inside of the thorax.

**Pleurisy** (*plū'ri-si*), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

**Pleuritis** (*plū'rit'is*), *a.* diseased with pleurisy.

**Pleuro-pneumonia** (*plū-rō-mi-mō-ni-ā*), inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

**Plexiform** (*plēks'ō-form*), *a.* like net-work.

**Pliability** (*plī-a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality of yielding; flexibility.

**Pliable** (*plī-a-bl*), *a.* easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

**Pliancy** (*plī-an-si*), *n.* easiness to be bent; flexibility.

**Pliant** (*plī-ant*), *a.* flexible; easily bent.

**Pliers** (*plī'erz*), *n. pl.* an in-

strument to bend small things.

**Plight** (*plāt*), *v. t.* to pledge, as the hand, faith, honor; — *n.* pledge; condition.

**Plinth** (*plīnth*), *n.* the square member at the base of a column.

**Plod** (*plod*), *v. t.* to drudge.

**Plodder** (*plod'er*), *n.* a dull, heavy, laborious person.

**Plodding** (*plod'ing*), *n.* slow motion or study.

**Plot** (*plot*), *n.* a stratagem; conspiracy; scheme; — *v. t.* to plan; to project.

**Plotter** (*plot'er*), *n.* a schemer.

**Plover** (*plaw'er*), *n.* a small wading bird.

**Plow** (*plow*), *n.* an instrument to turn and break the soil; — *v. t.* to turn up the ground with a plow.

**Plowman** (*plow'man*), *n.*

**Ploughman** (*plow'man*), *n.* one who holds the plow.

**Plowshare** (*plow'shār*), *n.*

**Ploughshare** (*plow'shār*), *n.* the blade or iron plate in a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow.

**Pluck** (*pluk*), *v. t.* to pull with sudden force; — *n.* the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage.

**Plucky** (*pluk'it*), *a.* having pluck or spirit.

**Plum** (*plum*), *n.* a fruit.

**Plumage** (*plūm'āj*), *n.* feathering of a bird.

**Plumb** (*plum*), *n.* a leaden weight on a line; — *a.* perpendicular; — *v. t.* to adjust by a plumb line.

**Plumbago** (*plūm-bā'gō*), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for pencils, etc.; black lead. [who works in lead.]

**Plumber** (*plūm'er*), *n.* one who works in lead.

**Plumbery** (*plūm'er-ri*), *n.* work done by a plumber.

**Plumb-line** (*plūm'lin*), *n.* a perpendicular line.

**Plume** (*plūm*), *n.* a feather; token of honor; pride; — *v. t.* to adjust feathers; to pride; to value.

**Plumiped** (*plū'mi-ped*), *n.* a bird that has feathers on its feet.






**Plummet** (*plum'et*), *n.* a piece of lead for sounding, or to determine lines with.  
**Plump** (*plump*), *a.* fat; sleek; full; round; — *v. t.* to fatten; to swell; — *ad.* with a sudden fall.  
**Plumpness** (*plump'nes*), *n.* fatness; fullness of skin; distention.  
**Plunder** (*plun'dér*), *v. t.* to take by pillage or open force; — *n.* spoil taken by open force.  
**Plunderer** (*plun'dér-ér*), *n.* a pillager; a robber.  
**Plunge** (*plunj*), *v. t.* to put suddenly into water; — *v. i.* to dive; — *n.* act of plunging.  
**Pluperfect** (*plu-pér'fekt*), *a.* in grammar, noting that an action happened before another past action.  
**Plural** (*plu'ral*), *a.* expressing more than one.  
**Plurality** (*plu'ral-i-ti*), *n.* a greater number; state of being or having a greater number. [sing. addition.]  
**Plus** (*plus*), this sign +, not.  
**Plush** (*plush*), *n.* shaggy cloth.  
**Plutonian** (*plu-tó-ni-an*), *n.* one who holds that the world was formed by the action of fire. [wet.]  
**Pluvial** (*plu'vi-al*), *a.* rainy;  
**Pluvius** (*plu'vi-us*), *a.* rainy.  
**Ply** (*pli*) *v. t.* or *i.* (pret. and *pp.* plied) to work at closely; — *n.* a fold or plait.  
**Pneumatic** (*nú-mat'ik*), *a.* of or relating to air, to breath, or to a gas.  
**Pneumatics** (*nú-mat'iks*), *n.* sing. the science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air.  
**Pneumatology** (*nú-ma-tol'o-ji*), *n.* the science of elastic fluids, or more generally of spiritual substances.  
**Pneumonia** (*nú-mó-ni-à*), *n.* inflammation of the lungs.  
**Pneumonic** (*nú-mom'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the lungs.  
**Poach** (*pòch*), *v. t.* to boil slightly; to steal game.  
**Poacher** (*pòch-ér*), *n.* one who steals game.  
**Pock** (*pok*), *n.* a pustule on the skin in small-pox.  
**Pocket** (*pok'et*), *n.* a small bag; — *v. t.* to put into the pocket.


**Pocket-book** (*pok'et-bòok*), *n.* a book or case for carrying papers, etc., in the pocket.  
**Pod** (*pod*), *n.* capsule; seed-case. [gouty.]  
**Podagric** (*pò-dag'rik*), *a.* Podded (*pod'ed*), *a.* having pods formed. [tion in verse.]  
**Poem** (*pò'em*), *n.* a composition.  
**Poesy** (*pò-es-i*), *n.* art of writing poems. [writes poetry.]  
**Poet** (*pò'et*), *n.* one who  
**Poetaster** (*pò'et-as-tér*), *n.* a pitiful rhymist. [poet.]  
**Poetess** (*pò'et-es*), *n.* a female  
**Poetical** (*pò'et-ik-al*), *a.* written in verse; suitable to poetry.  
**Poetry** (*pò'et-ri*), *n.* the compositions of poets; language of excited imagination.  
**Poignancy** (*poin'an-si*), *n.* sharpness; point.  
**Poignant** (*poin'ant*), *a.* sharp; satirical; severe; painful.  
**Poignantly** (*poin'ant-li*), *ad.* with keen point. [a stop.]  
**Point** (*point*), *n.* a sharp end;  
**Point-blank** (*point-blank*), *a.* aimed directly at the mark; — *ad.* directly.  
**Pointed** (*point'ed*), *a.* keen; satirical. [with point.]  
**Pointedly** (*point'ed-li*), *ad.*  
**Pointer** (*point'ér*), *n.* an index; a kind of sporting dog.  
**Poise** (*poiz*), *n.* tendency downward; a balancing weight; — *v. t.* to balance for weighing.  
**Poison** (*poi'zen*), *n.* anything noxious to life or health; — *v. t.* to infect with poison.  
**Poisonous** (*poi'zn-us*), *a.* having the qualities of poison.  
**Poke** (*pòk*), *n.* a pocket; a sack; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences; — *v. t.* to put a poke on. [stir fires.]  
**Poker** (*pòk-ér*), *n.* a bar to  
**Polar** (*pò-lar*), *a.* pertaining to the poles.  
**Polarity** (*pò-lar-i-ti*), *n.* a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.  
**Polarization** (*pò-lar-i-zà-shun*), *n.* act of polarizing light.

**Polarize** (*pò-lar-ize*), *v. t.* to communicate polarity to.  
**Pole** (*pòl*), *n.* a rod or perch.  
**Pole-axe** (*pòl'aks*), *n.* a pole-axe } hatchet fixed on a pole.  
**Polecat** (*pòl'kat*), *n.* an animal having a very offensive smell and allied to the weasel.  
**Polemical** (*pò-lem'ik*), *n.* a disputant; — *a.* controversial.  
**Polemics** (*pò-lem'iks*), *n. pl.* controversy on religious subjects.  
**Pole-star** (*pòl'stär*), *n.* the star nearest to the north pole of the heavens.  
**Police** (*pò-les*), *n.* government of a city; a body of civil officers.  
**Policy** (*pòl-i-si*), *n.* art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.  
**Polish** (*pòl'ish*), *v. t.* to make smooth; to refine in manners; — *n.* artificial gloss; elegance of manners.  
**Polish** (*pòl'ish*), *a.* relating to Poland or its people.  
**Polite** (*pòl-it*), *a.* polished; refined; well-bred in manners.  
**Politely** (*pòl-it-li*), *ad.* gently; elegantly; with courtesy.  
**Politeness** (*pòl-it'nes*), *n.* good breeding. [prudent.]  
**Politie** (*pòl-i-tik*), *a.* wise;  
**Political** (*pòl-it'ik-al*), *a.* relating to politics; public.  
**Politically** (*pòl-it'ik-al-li*), *ad.* with reference to a state or to politics.  
**Politician** (*pòl-i-tish'an*), *n.* one versed in politics.  
**Politics** (*pòl-i-tiks*), *n. sing.* the science of government.  
**Polity** (*pòl-i-ti*), *n.* civil constitution.  
**Polka** (*pòl'kà*), *n.* a dance.  
**Poll** (*pòl*), *n.* the head; election; — *v. t.* to lop the tops of trees; to clip; to register names of voters.  
**Pollcock** (*pòl'uk*), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family, resembling the whiting.  
**Polien** (*pòl'en*), *n.* the fecundating dust of plants.



**Poll-tax** (*pôl'taks*), *n.* a tax levied by the poll or head.  
**Pollute** (*pôl'tút*), *v. t.* to make foul or unclean.  
**Pollution** (*pôl'tú'shun*), *n.* defilement. [coward.  
**Poltroon** (*pôl'tróon*), *n.* a Poltroonery (*pôl.-tróon'ér-ti*), *n.* cowardice.  
**Polyanthus** (*pôl-i-an'thus*), *n.* a kind of primrose.  
**Polygamist** (*pôl-i-g'a-mist*), *n.* one who practices or advocates polygamy.  
**Polygamy** (*pôl-i-g'a-mi*), *n.* plurality of wives at the same time.  
**Polyglot** (*pôl-i-glot*), *n.* a book containing many languages.  
**Polygon** (*pôl-i-gon*), *n.* a plane figure of many angles and sides.  
  
**Polygonal** (*pôl-i-g'o-nal*), *a.* of many angles.  
**Polygraph** (*pôl-i-graf*), *n.* an instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.  
**Polygraphy** (*pôl-i-gr'a-fi*), *n.* the art of writing in various ciphers.  
**Polyhedron** (*pôl-i-hé'dron*), *n.* a body having many sides.  
**Polynomial** (*pôl-i-nô'mi-al*), *n.* an algebraic quantity of many names or terms.  
**Polypus** (*pôl-i-pus*), *n.* an animal with many feet; a tumor.  
**Polysyllabic** (*pôl-i-sil-lab'ík*), *a.* having many syllables.  
**Poly-syllable** (*pôl-i-sil-lab'l*), *n.* a word of more syllables than three.  
**Polytechnic** (*pôl-i-tek'ník*), *a.* comprehending many arts.  
**Polytheism** (*pôl-i-thé-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods.  
**Polytheist** (*pôl-i-thé-ist*), *n.* one who believes in a plurality of gods.  
**Polytheistic** (*pôl-i-thé-ist'ík*), *a.* pertaining to polytheism.  
**Pomace** (*pum'as*), *n.* substance of apples crushed.  
**Pomade** (*pô-nád'*), *n.* an ointment for dressing the hair.

**Pomatium** (*pô-má'tum*), *n.* an unguent for the hair.  
**Pomegranate** (*pum'gran-it*), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Pommel** (*pum'el*), *n.* a knob; a protuberance; — *v. t.* to beat; to thump.  
**Pomology** (*pô-môl'o-jí*), *n.* the art of raising fruit.  
**Pomp** (*pomp*), *n.* ostentation; parade.  
**Positivity** (*pom-pos'i-ti*), *n.* ostentation; exterior show.  
**Pompous** (*pomp'us*), *a.* showy; ostentatious.  
**Pompously** (*pomp'us-li*), *ad.* with parade or display.  
**Pond** (*pond*), *n.* a body of standing water.  
**Ponder** (*pon'dér*), *v. t.* to think upon deliberately.  
**Ponderosity** (*pon-dér-os'ti*), *n.* weight; gravity.  
**Ponderous** (*pon'dér-us*), *a.* heavy; massy.  
**Poniard** (*pon'yard*), *n.* a small dagger. [priest.  
**Pontiff** (*pon'tif*), *n.* a high-pontifical (*pon-tif'ík-al*), *a.* belonging to a high-priest; — *n.* a book of rites and forms; — *pl.* the full dress of a pontiff.  
**Pontificate** (*pon-tif'ík-át*), *n.* office of high-priest.  
**Pontoon** (*pon-tóon*), *n.* a boat used by armies for making bridges.  
**Pony** (*pô'ni*), *n.* a small horse.  
**Poodle** (*pôo'dl*), *n.* a lap-dog.  
**Pool** (*pôol*), *n.* a small pond.  
**Poop** (*pôop*), *n.* the stern of a ship.  
**Poor** (*pôor*), *a.* lean; indigent; mean; unfertile.  
**Poor-house** (*pôor'hous*), *n.* an almshouse.  
**Poorly** (*pôor'ly*), *ad.* without wealth; with poor success; meanly. [erty.  
**Poorness** (*pôor'nes*), *n.* poverty.  
**Pope** (*pôp*), *n.* the head of the Roman Catholic church.  
**Popedom** (*pôp'dum*), *n.* the dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.  
**Popery** (*pôp'ér-i*), *n.* the Roman Catholic religion.  
**Popinjay** (*pôp'in-já*), *n.* a parrot; a top.  
**Popish** (*pôp'ish*), *a.* papal.  
**Poplar** (*pôp'lar*), *n.* a soft-wood tree.

**Poplin** (*pôp'lin*), *n.* a stuff of silk and worsted.  
**Poppy** (*pôp'i*), *n.* a soporific plant. [common people.  
**Populace** (*pôp'ú-las*), *n.* the Popular (*pôp'ú-lar*), *a.* pleasing to the people; prevailing; plain.  
**Popularity** (*pôp'ú-lar'i-ti*), *n.* public favor.  
**Popularly** (*pôp'ú-lar-li*), *ad.* with favor.  
**Populate** (*pôp'ú-lát*), *v. t.* to furnish with inhabitants.  
**Population** (*pôp'ú-lá'shun*), *n.* the whole people of a country. [of people.  
**Populous** (*pôp'ú-lus*), *a.* full  
**Populousness** (*pôp'ú-lus-nes*), *n.* the state of being  
**Porcelain** (*por'se-lin*), *n.* the finest species of earthenware.  
**Porch** (*pôrch*), *n.* an entrance to a building; a portico.  
  
**Porcine** (*por'sin*), *a.* pertaining to swine.  
**Porcine** (*por'kú-pin*), *n.* a quadruped covered with spines or quills.  
**Pore** (*pôr*), *n.* one of the very minute passages in the skin for the perspiration; — *v. i.* to look steadily.  
**Pork** (*pôrk*), *n.* flesh of swine.  
**Porker** (*pôrk'ér*), *n.* a hog.  
**Porosity** (*pô-ro-si-ti*), *n.* the quality of having pores.  
**Porous** (*pôr'us*), *a.* having pores.  
**Porphyritic** (*por-fi-rit'ík*), *a.* resembling porphyry.  
**Porphyry** (*pôr'fi-rí*), *n.* a fine speckled marble.  
**Porpoise** (*por'pus*), *n.* a cetaceous fish; the sea-hog or hog-fish.  
**Porridge** (*pôrt'ij*), *n.* a mixture of meal or flour and water boiled.  
**Porringer** (*pôr'in-jér*), *n.* a metal vessel.  
**Port** (*pôrt*), *n.* a harbor; gate; carriage; a wine.  
**Portable** (*pôrt'abl*), *a.* that may be carried.  
**Portage** (*pôrt'áj*), *n.* price of carriage; carrying place.

**Portal** (*pôr'tal*), *n.* an imposing gate or entrance.  
**Portcullis** (*pôr't-kul'is*), *n.* a frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.  
**Porte** (*pôr't*), *n.* the Ottoman.  
**Portend** (*por-tend'*), *v. t.* to foretoken.  
**Portent** (*por-ten't*), *n.* an omen of ill.  
**Portentous** (*por-ten'tus*), *a.* ominous.  
**Porter** (*pôr'têr*), *n.* a door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of malt liquor.  
**Porterage** (*pôr'têr-âj*), *n.* money for carriage.  
**Portfolio** (*pôr't-i-ôl'yô*), *n.* a portable case for papers.  
**Port-hole** (*pôr't-hôl*), *n.* an opening in a ship's side for cannon.  
**Portico** (*pôr'ti-kô*), *n.* a piazza or covered walk; — *pl.* Porticos.  
**Portion** (*pôr'shun*), *v. t.* to divide; to allot; to endow; — *n.* part assigned; lot.  
**Portliness** (*pôr'ti-nes*), *n.* dignity of mien; largeness of person.  
**Portly** (*pôr'tli*), *a.* large and full; of noble appearance.  
**Portmanteau** (*pôr't-man'tô*), *n.* a bag to carry clothes in.  
**Portrait** (*pôr'trât*), *n.* a picture from life.  
**Portraiture** (*pôr'trât-ûr*), *n.* the drawing of portraits or describing in words.  
**Portray** (*pôr-trâ'*), *v. t.* to paint the likeness of; to describe.  
**Portrayal** (*pôr-trâ'al*), *n.* the act or art of portraying.  
**Portrayer** (*pôr-trâ'êr*), *n.* one who paints or describes.  
**Pose** (*pôz*), *v. t.* to puzzle; — *n.* attitude; position.  
**Poser** (*pôz'êr*), *n.* one who poses; that which puzzles.  
**Position** (*pô-zish'un*), *n.* situation; principle laid down.  
**Positive** (*pôz'i-tiv*), *a.* certain; real; confident; absolute.  
**Positively** (*pôz'i-tiv-ly*), *ad.* absolutely; really.  
**Possess** (*pos-ses'*), *v. t.* to have or hold as one's own.  
**Possession** (*pos-sesh'un*), *n.* the state of owning; the thing possessed.

**Possessive** (*pos-ses'iv*), *a.* denoting possession.  
**Possessor** (*pos ses'êr*), *n.* the person who holds or occupies.  
**Posset** (*pos'et*), *n.* milk curdled with wine or other liquor.  
**Possibility** (*pos-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the power of being or doing.  
**Possible** (*pos'i-bl*), *a.* that may be.  
**Possibly** (*pos'i-blly*), *ad.* by any power existing.  
**Post** (*pôst*), *n.* in compounds, signifies *after*; — *n.* an office; place; a timber; — *v. t.* to station; — *v. i.* to carry to a ledger.  
**Postage** (*pôst-âj*), *n.* money paid for conveyance of letters.  
**Postal** (*pôst'al*), *a.* belonging to the post-office.  
**Post-date** (*pôst-dât'*), *v. t.* to date after the true time.  
**Postdiluvian** (*pôst-di-lû-vi-an*), *a.* being after the Deluge.  
**Posterior** (*pos-têr-i-or*), *a.* later in time or order; subsequent.  
**Posterity** (*pos-ter-i-ti*), *n.* de-  
**Postern** (*pôs'têrn*), *n.* a small back gate or door.  
**Postfix** (*pôst'fiks*), *n.* a letter or syllable added: an affix.  
**Postfix** (*pôst'fiks'*), *v. t.* to annex at the end.  
**Post-haste** (*pôst-hâst'*), *ad.* as fast as possible.  
**Posthumous** (*pôst'hâ-mus*), *a.* being after one's decease.  
**Postilion** (*pôs'il'yô-n*), *n.* one who rides a coach horse.  
**Postman** (*pôst'man*), *n.* a letter-carrier.  
**Postmark** (*pôst'mârk*), *n.* the postmaster's stamp.  
**Postmaster** (*pôst'mâs-têr*), *n.* one who superintends a post-office.  
**Postmeridian** (*pôst-mê-rud-i-an*), *a.* being in the afternoon.  
**Post-mortem** (*pôst-mor'tem*), *a.* after death.  
**Post-office** (*pôst'ôf-is*), *n.* a place where mail letters are received and delivered.  
**Postpone** (*pôst-pôn'*), *v. t.* to put off; to delay.  
**Postponement** (*pôst-pôn'ment*), *n.* a putting off.

**Post-prandial** (*pôst-pran-dial*), *a.* after dinner.  
**Postscript** (*pôst'skript*), *n.* a part added to a writing.  
**Postulate** (*pôst'û-lât*), *n.* any thing assumed without proof.  
**Postulatory** (*pôst'û-la-to-rî*), *a.* assumed without proof.  
**Posture** (*pôst'ûr*), *n.* attitude; position; situation.  
**Possy** (*pô'si*), *n.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay; — *pl.* Possies.  
**Potable** (*pô'ta-bl*), *n.* that may be drunk; liquid.  
**Potash** (*pot'ash*), *n.* an alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.  
**Potation** (*pô-tâ'shun*), *n.* a draught; a liquid medicine.  
**Potato** (*pô-tâ'tô*), *n.* a well-known esculent root.  
**Potency** (*pô'ten-si*), *n.* relative power, strength, or efficacy.  
**Potent** (*pô'tent*), *a.* having great power or authority.  
**Potentate** (*pô'tent-ât*), *n.* a monarch or sovereign.  
**Potential** (*pô'ten'shal*), *a.* having power.  
**Potently** (*pô'tent-ly*), *ad.* powerfully.  
**Pother** (*pot'hêr*), *n.* confusion; stir.  
**Potion** (*pô'shun*), *n.* a draught; a liquid medicine.  
**Pottage** (*pot'âj*), *n.* porridge.  
**Potter** (*pot'êr*), *n.* one who makes earthen vessels.  
**Pottery** (*pot'êr-i*), *n.* the wares of a potter.  
**Pouch** (*pouch*), *n.* a small bag; — *v. t.* to pocket.  
**Poultice** (*pôl'tis*), *n.* a soothing application for sores; — *v. t.* to apply a poultice to.  
**Poultry** (*pôl'trî*), *n.* domestic fowls.  
**Pounce** (*pouns*), *n.* the claw of a bird; a fine powder; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with pounce; to fall on and seize, — with *on* or *upon*.  
**Pound** (*pound*), *n.* weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 troy; an inclosure for strayed cattle; twenty shillings; — *v. t.* to beat; to confine in a pen.  
**Foundage** (*pound'âj*), *n.* charge made for shutting up stray cattle in a pound.

- Pour** (*pôr*), *v. t.* to throw out in a continuous stream; — *v. i.* to issue; to flow.
- Pout** (*pout*), *n.* a sullen look; a fish; — *v. i.* to push out the lips. [*ish* sullenness.]
- Pouting** (*pou'ting*), *n.* child.
- Poverty** (*pov'er-ti*), *n.* state of being poor; want; penury.
- Powder** (*pou'dër*), *n.* a fine dust; composition for firing guns; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.
- Power** (*pou'ër*), *n.* faculty of doing; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.
- Powerful** (*pou'ër-ful*), *a.* having power; strong.
- Powerfully** (*pou'ër-ful-lî*), *ad.* with great force.
- Powerless** (*pou'ër-less*), *a.* without power; weak.
- Pox** (*poks*), *n.* an eruptive disease, as small-pox.
- Practicability** (*prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the quality or state of being practicable.
- Practicable** (*prak-ti-ka-blî*), *a.* that can be done.
- Practically** (*prak-ti-ka-blî*), *ad.* so that it may be done.
- Practical** (*prak-ti-kal*), *a.* relating to practice.
- Practically** (*prak-ti-kal-lî*), *ad.* by use.
- Practice** (*prak-tis*), *n.* customary use; habit; performance.
- Practice** (*prak-tis*), *v. t.* to do frequently or habitually.
- Practitioner** (*prak-tish'ner*), *n.* one engaged in a profession.
- Pragmatic** (*prag-mat'ik*), *a.* very positive or dictatorial.
- Prairie** (*prâ'ri*), *n.* an open, slightly undulating, grassy, treeless plain of vast extent.
- Praise** (*prâz*), *n.* commendation; object or ground of praise; — *v. t.* to commend; to extol; to applaud.
- Praiseworthy** (*prâz'wur-thî*), *a.* commendable.
- France** (*prâns*), *v. i.* to spring; to leap.
- Frank** (*prangk*), *v. t.* to adorn; — *n.* a frolic; a trick.
- Prate** (*prât*), *v. i.* to utter foolishly; — *n.* idle talk.
- Pratique** (*prat'êk*), *n.* a license to trade after performing quarantine.
- Prattle** (*prat'lî*), *n.* childish talk.
- Prattler** (*prat'lër*), *n.* one that rattles.
- Prawn** (*prawn*), *n.* a small crustaceous fish.
- Praxis** (*praks'is*), *n.* an example for exercise.
- Pray** (*prâ*), *v. t.* or *i.* to ask with earnestness; to supplicate.
- Prayer** (*prâr*), *n.* a petition; supplication.
- Prayer-book** (*prâr'bôok*), *n.* a book containing forms of prayers.
- Prayerful** (*prâr'ful*), *a.* given to prayer.
- Preach** (*prêch*), *v. i.* or *t.* to discourse publicly on a religious subject.
- Preacher** (*prêch'ër*), *n.* one who preaches.
- Preamble** (*prê'am-blî*), *n.* an introductory writing; something previous.
- Prebend** (*prê'end*), *n.* a stipend in a cathedral church.
- Prebendal** (*prê'bend'al*), *a.* belonging to a prebend.
- Prebendary** (*prê'bend-a-ri*), *n.* one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church.
- Precaious** (*prê-kâ'ri-us*), *a.* held by a doubtful tenure.
- Precaiously** (*prê-kâ'ri-us-lî*), *ad.* uncertainly; dependently.
- Precoative** (*prêk'a-tiv*), *a.* suppliant; beseeching.
- Precaution** (*prê-kaw'shun*), *n.* previous care.
- Precautionary** (*prê-kaw'shun-a-ri*), *a.* with a view to prevent.
- Precautions** (*prê-kaw'shus*), *a.* taking preventive measures.
- Precede** (*prê-sêd'*), *v. t.* to go before.
- Precedence** (*prê-sêd'ens*), *n.* priority of time; superior rank or influence.
- Precedent** (*prê-sêd'ent*), *a.* going before; anterior; antecedent.
- Precedent** (*prê-sê-dent*), *n.* something done or said that serves as an example.
- Precentor** (*prê-sen'tër*), *n.* leader of psalmody in a church.
- Precept** (*prê'sept*), *n.* a commandment; order.
- Preceptive** (*prê-sep'tiv*), *a.* giving precepts.
- Preceptor** (*prê-sep'tër*), *n.* a teacher.
- Preceptory** (*prê-sep'to-ri*), *a.* giving precepts.
- Preceptress** (*prê-sep'tres*), *n.* a female teacher.
- Precession** (*prê-sesh'un*), *n.* a going before.
- Precinct** (*prê'singkt*), *n.* an outward limit; territorial district.
- Precious** (*prêsh'us*), *a.* of great price or value.
- Preciously** (*prêsh'us-lî*), *ad.* in a costly way; in great esteem.
- Precipice** (*prê'si-pis*), *n.* a steep descent of land or rock.
- Precipitance** (*prê-sip'i-tans*), *n.* great or rash haste.
- Precipitant** (*prê-sip'i-tant*), *a.* rushing hastily or headlong.
- Precipitate** (*prê-sip'i-tât*), *v. t.* to throw headlong; to hasten; to cast to the bottom of a vessel; — *a.* very hasty; headlong; rash.
- Precipitation** (*prê-sip-i-tâ'shun*), *n.* rash haste; headlong hurry.
- Precipitous** (*prê-sip'i-tus*), *a.* very steep; hasty.
- Precise** (*prê-sis*), *a.* exact; overnice; strict; stiff.
- Precisely** (*prê-sis'li*), *ad.* exactly.
- Preciseness** (*prê-sis'nes*), *n.* exactness.
- Precision** (*prê-sizh'un*), *n.* exactness; accuracy.
- Preclude** (*prê-klûd'*), *v. t.* to prevent; to shut out.
- Preclusion** (*prê-klû'zhun*), *n.* act of preventing.
- Preclusive** (*prê-klû'siv*), *a.* preventing.
- Precocious** (*prê-kôs'shus*), *a.* ripe prematurely.
- Precocity** (*prê-kôs'i-ti*), *n.* premature growth and ripeness.
- Recognition** (*prê-kog-nish'un*), *n.* previous knowledge.
- Preconceive** (*prê-kon-sêv'*), *v. t.* to conceive beforehand.
- Preconception** (*prê-kon-sêp'shun*), *n.* previous thought.



- Preconcert** (*prē-kon-sērt'*), *v. t.* to concert beforehand.
- Preconcerted** (*prē-kon-sērt'ed*), *a.* previously planned.
- Precursor** (*prē-kūr'sor*), *n.* he who or that which precedes an event.
- Precursory** (*prē-kūr'so-ri*), *a.* preceding.
- Predaceous** (*prē-dū'shus*), *a.* living by plunder.
- Predal** (*prē'dal*), *a.* pertaining to prey.
- Predatory** (*pred'ū-to-ri*), *a.* plundering.
- Predecessor** (*pred-ē-ses'ēr*), *n.* one who has gone before.
- Predestinarian** (*prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an*), *n.* one who believes in predestination.
- Predestinate** (*prē-des'ti-nāt*), *v. t.* to foreordain.
- Predestination** (*prē-des-ti-nā'shun*), *n.* the unchangeable purpose of God.
- Predetermination** (*prē-dē-tēr-mi-nā'shun*), *n.* previous determination.
- Predial** (*prē'di-al*), *a.* consisting of or belonging to land.
- Predicability** (*pred-i-ka-bil'i-ty*), *n.* the quality of being predicable.
- Predicable** (*pred'i-ka-bl*), *a.* that may be affirmed or attributed to.
- Predicament** (*prē-dik'a-mēt*), *n.* class; state; particular condition.
- Predicate** (*pred'i-kāt*), *n.* what is affirmed or denied; — *v. t.* to affirm one thing of another.
- Predication** (*pred-i-kā'shun*), *n.* an affirmation concerning any thing.
- Predicative** (*pred'i-ka-tiv*), *a.* affirming.
- Predict** (*prē-dikt'*), *v. t.* to foretell.
- Predicted** (*prē-dikt'ed*), *a.* told before.
- Prediction** (*prē-dik'shun*), *n.* a prophecy.
- Predictive** (*prē-dikt'iv*), *a.* foretelling.
- Predilection** (*prē-di-lek'shun*), *n.* a previous liking; a preference.
- Predispose** (*prē-dis-pōz'*), *v. t.* to incline or adapt previously.
- Predisposition** (*prē-dis-pō-zish'un*), *n.* previous propensity.
- Predominance** (*prē-dom'i-nans*), *n.* ascendancy; superiority.
- Predominant** (*prē-dom'i-nant*), *a.* prevalent.
- Predominate** (*prē-dom'i-nāt*), *v. t.* to be superior; to rule over.
- Pre-eminence** (*prē-em'i-nens*), *n.* superiority; priority of place or rank.
- Pre-eminent** (*prē-em'i-nent*), *a.* surpassing others.
- Pre-emption** (*prē-em'shun*), *n.* act or right of buying before others.
- Pre-engagement** (*prē-en-gāj'mēt*), *n.* a prior obligation.
- Pre-exist** (*prē-egz-ist'*), *v. i.* to exist beforehand.
- Pre-existence** (*prē-egz-ist'ens*), *n.* previous existence.
- Pre-existent** (*prē-egz-ist'ent*), *a.* existing in time previous.
- Preface** (*prē'fās*), *n.* an introductory speech or writing; — *v. t.* to introduce by remarks.
- Prefatory** (*prē'fā-to-ri*), *a.* introductory.
- Prefect** (*prē'fekt*), *n.* a governor or chief officer.
- Prefer** (*prē'fēr*), *v. t.* to esteem above others; to offer.
- Preferable** (*prē'fēr-a-bl*), *a.* worthy of preference.
- Preferably** (*prē'fēr-a-bli*), *ad.* in preference.
- Preference** (*prē'fēr-ens*), *n.* estimation or choice above another.
- Preferment** (*prē'fēr'mēt*), *n.* advancement to office.
- Prefiguration** (*prē-fīg-ū-rā'shun*), *n.* previous representation.
- Prefigurative** (*prē-fīg-ū-rā-tiv*), *a.* showing by previous types.
- Prefigure** (*prē-fīg'ūr*), *v. t.* to show by a figure beforehand.
- Prefix** (*prē-fiks'*), *v. t.* to place before.
- Prefix** (*prē'fiks*), *n.* a letter or word prefixed.
- Pregnancy** (*preg'nān-sē*), *n.* a state of being with young; fertility.
- Pregnant** (*preg'nant*), *a.* being with young; fertile.
- Prehensile** (*prē-hen'sil*), *a.* grasping; adapted to clasp.
- Prejudge** (*prē-juj'*), *v. t.* to decide beforehand.
- Prejudgment** (*prē-juj'mēt*), *n.* previous judgment.
- Prejudicate** (*prē-ju'di-kāt*), *v. t.* to prejudice.
- Prejudice** (*prē-ju'dis*), *n.* previous judgment; bent on bias; injury; — *v. t.* to bias unduly.
- Prejudicial** (*prē-ju'dish'al*), *a.* likely to injure; hurtful.
- Prelacy** (*prē'lā-si*), *n.* office of a prelate.
- Prelate** (*prē'lāt*), *n.* an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch.
- Prelatical** (*prē-lāt'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
- Prelibration** (*prē-lī-bū'shun*), *n.* a foretaste.
- Preliminary** (*prē-lim'i-nā-ri*), *a.* that precedes; — *n.* a first step.
- Prelude** (*prē'lūd* or *prē'lūd*), *n.* a musical strain introducing the chief subject; an overture; something introductory.
- Prelude** (*prē'lūd*), *v. t.* or *i.* to preface.
- Prelusive** (*prē-lū'siv*), *a.* serving to introduce.
- Premature** (*prē'mā-tūr*), *a.* ripe too soon; too hasty.
- Prematurely** (*prē-mā-tūr'ly*), *ad.* before the proper time.
- Premeditate** (*prē-med'i-tāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to meditate beforehand.
- Premeditated** (*prē-med'i-tāt-ed*), *a.* conceived beforehand.
- Premeditation** (*prē-med-i-tā'shun*), *n.* previous deliberation.
- Premier** (*prē'mi-ēr* or *prēm'yēr*), *n.* first minister of state; — *a.* first; chief.
- Premise** (*prē-mīs*), *v. t.* or *i.* to lay down premises.
- Premises** (*prēm'is-es*), *n. pl.* propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.
- Premium** (*prēm'i-un*), *n.* reward; advance.
- Premonish** (*prē-mon'ish*), *v. t.* to warn beforehand; to forewarn.

**Premonition** (*prē-mo-nish'-un*), *n.* previous admonition.

**Premonitory** (*prē-mon'i-tō-rī*), *a.* giving previous notice.

**Premonition** (*prē-mū-nish'-un*), *n.* an anticipation of objections.

**Preoccupancy** (*prē-ok'ū-pān-sī*), *n.* previous possession.

**Preoccupy** (*prē-ok'ū-pī*), *v. t.* to take possession before another.

**Preordain** (*prē-or-dān'*), *v. t.* to appoint beforehand.

**Preordination** (*prē-or-dī-nā-shun*), *n.* act of foreordaining.

**Prepaid** (*prē-pād'*), *a.* paid beforehand.

**Preparation** (*prep - a - rā'-shun*), *n.* act of making ready.

**Preparative** (*prē-par'a-tiv*), *a.* adapted to prepare; — *n.* that which prepares.

**Prepare** (*prē-pār'*), *v. t.* to make fit or ready; to qualify.

**Prepay** (*prē-pā'*), *v. t.* to pay in advance, as postage.

**Propense** (*prē-pens'*), *a.* conceived.

**Preponderance** (*prē-pon'-dēr-ans*), *n.* superiority of weight or power.

**Preponderant** (*prē-pon'-dēr-ant*), *a.* superior in weight or influence.

**Preponderate** (*prē-pon'-dēr-āt*), *v. t. or i.* to outweigh.

**Preponderation** (*prē-pon'-dēr-ā-shun*), *n.* act of outweighing.

**Preposition** (*prep-ō-zish'-un*), *n.* a word put before another to express relation, etc.

**Prepositive** (*prē-poz'i-tiv*), *a.* put before.

**Prepossess** (*prē-pos-sēs'*), *v. t.* to preoccupy; to bias.

**Prepossessing** (*prē-pos-sēs'ing*), *a.* adapted to invite favor.

**Preposterous** (*prē-pos'tēr'-un*), *a.* absurd.

**Prerequisite** (*prē-rek'ui-zī*), *a.* previously necessary; — *n.* something previously necessary.

**Prerogative** (*prē-rog'a-tiv*), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege.

**Presage** (*prē-sāj*), or *pres'āj*), *n.* a prognostic.

**Presage** (*prē-sāj'*), *v. t.* to foreshow.

**Presbyter** (*pres'bi-tēr*), *n.* an elder in the church; a priest.

**Presbyterian** (*pres'bi-tēr-i-an*), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of presbyters; — *n.* one that belongs to the Presbyterian church.

**Presbyterianism** (*pres'bi-tēr-i-an-izm*), *n.* principles and government of Presbyterians.

**Presbytery** (*pres'bi-tēr-i*), *n.* a body of pastors and ruling elders.

**Prescience** (*prē'shi-ens*), *n.* foreknowledge.

**Prescient** (*prē'shi-ent*), *a.* foreknowing.

**Prescribe** (*prē-skrīb'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to direct; to lay down as a rule.

**Prescript** (*prē'skript*), *n.* an official or authoritative direction.

**Prescription** (*prē-skrīp'-shun*), *n.* medical direction of remedies; claim from use or possession.

**Prescriptive** (*prē-skrīp'tiv*), *a.* arising from prescription or immemorial use.

**Presence** (*pres'ens*), *n.* a being present.

**Present** (*pres'ent*), *a.* in company; being now; here; — *n.* something presented; the present time.

**Present** (*prē-zent'*), *v. t.* to give; to prefer; to indict.

**Presentable** (*prē-zent'a-bl*), *a.* that may be presented.

**Presentation** (*pres-en-tā'-shun*), *n.* act of presenting; exhibition.

**Presentiment** (*prē-sent'i-ment*), *n.* previous apprehension. [shortly; soon.]

**Presently** (*prē-zent-lī*), *ad.*

**Presentment** (*prē-zent'-ment*), *n.* accusation by a grand jury.

**Preservation** (*pres-ēr-vā'-shun*), *n.* act of preserving; safety.

**Preservative** (*prē-zēr-vā-tiv*), *a.*

**Preservatory** (*prē-zēr-vā-tō-rī*), *a.* having power to preserve; — *n.* that which preserves.

**Preserve** (*prē-zēr-v'*), *v. t.* to keep safe; to save; to defend; — *n.* fruit preserved.

**Preside** (*prē-sā'id*), *v. t.* to exercise superintendence or control.

**Presidency** (*pres'i-den-sī*), *n.* office or jurisdiction of president.

**President** (*pres'i-dēt*), *n.* one at the head of a state or a society.

**Presidential** (*pres'i-den'-shāl*), *a.* pertaining to a president.

**Press** (*pres*), *v. t.* to squeeze;

to crowd — *n.* a machine for compressing bodies; a printing machine.

**Press-gang** (*pres'gāng*), *a.* a crew that impresses men as seamen.

**Pressing** (*pres'ing*), *a.* urgent.

**Pressman** (*pres'man*), *n.* one who works at the press.

**Pressure** (*presh'ūr*), *n.* act of pressing; weight; urgency.

**Prestige** (*pres'tij*), *n.* influence arising from past conduct.

**Presumable** (*prē-zūm'a-bl*), *a.* that may be presumed.

**Presume** (*prē-zūm'*), *v. i.* to suppose; to venture without leave.

**Presumption** (*prē-zūmp'-shun*), *n.* blind confidence.

**Presumptive** (*prē-zūmp'-tiv*), *a.* partaking of presumption.

**Presumptuous** (*prē-zūmp'tū-us*), *a.* rashly bold; unduly confident.

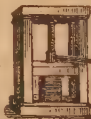
**Presuppose** (*prē-sūp-pōz'*), *v. t.* to suppose as previous; to assume.

**Pretend** (*prē-tend'*), *v. t.* to hold out an appearance; to claim; — *v. i.* to use pretense.

**Pretender** (*prē-tend'ēr*), *n.* one who pretends or lays claim.

**Pretense** (*prē-tens'*), *n.* a simulated claim or assumption; pretext.

**Pretension** (*prē-ten'-shun*), *n.* claim, true or false; pretense.



- Pretentious** (*prē-tēn'shūs*), *a.* making great pretensions.
- Preterit** (*prē-tēr-ī-t*), *a.* past, or perfectly past.
- Pretermission** (*prē-tēr-mish'ūn*), *n.* act of omitting.
- Pretermitt** (*prē-tēr-mit'*), *v. t.* to pass by; to omit.
- Preternatural** (*prē-tēr-nat'ū-rāl*), *a.* beyond what is natural.
- Pretext** (*prē-tekst'*, or *prē-tekst*), *n.* a pretense; excuse; *ly.* pleasantly.
- Prettily** (*prē-ti-lī*), *ad.* neatly.
- Prettiness** (*prē-ti-nes*), *n.* state of being pretty.
- Pretty** (*prē-ti*), *a.* neat; handsome; — *ad.* in some degree.
- Prevail** (*prē-vāl'*), *v. i.* to be prevalent. [*prevalent*]
- Prevailing** (*prē-vāl'ing*), *a.*
- Prevalence** (*prē-vā-lens*), *n.* state of being prevalent; the most general practice; predominance.
- Prevalent** (*prē-vā-lent*), *a.* predominant; most general.
- Prevaricate** (*prē-var-i-kāt*), *v. i.* to avoid giving a direct answer; to evade.
- Prevarication** (*prē-var-i-kā'shun*), *n.* act of quibbling.
- Prevaricator** (*prē-var-i-kā-tēr*), *n.* one who quibbles; a shuffler.
- Prevenient** (*prē-vēn'i-ent*), *a.* going before.
- Prevent** (*prē-vent*), *v. t.* to hinder; to stop.
- Prevention** (*prē-ven'shun*), *n.* hindrance.
- Preventive** (*prē-vent'iv*), *a.* tending to hinder; — *n.* that which prevents.
- Previous** (*prē-vi-us*), *a.* going before in time; prior.
- Previously** (*prē-vi-us-lī*), *ad.* antecedently.
- Provision** (*prē-vizh'ūn*), *n.* foresight.
- Prey** (*prē*), *n.* spoil; booty; — *v. t.* to feed by violence; to plunder.
- Price** (*prīs*), *n.* equivalent paid for any thing; reward.
- Priceless** (*prīs'les*), *a.* invaluable; having no value.
- Prick** (*prik*), *v. t.* to pierce; to spur. [*point*]
- Frickle** (*prik'l*), *n.* a sharp
- Frickliness** (*prik'li-nes*), *n.* fullness of prickles.
- Prickly** (*prik'li*), *a.* full of prickles.
- Pride** (*prīd*), *n.* inordinate self-esteem; generous elevation of heart; dignity; — *v. t.* to be proud of.
- Priest** (*prēst*), *n.* a man in orders; a clergyman.
- Priestcraft** (*prēst'krāft*), *n.* the trickery and frauds practiced by priests to gain wealth or power.
- Priestess** (*prēst'es*), *n.* a female priest.
- Priesthood** (*prēst'hōd*), *n.* the office of a priest.
- Priestliness** (*prēst'li-nes*), *n.* manners of a priest.
- Priestly** (*prēst'li*), *a.* becoming a priest; sacerdotal.
- Prig** (*prig*), *n.* a conceited fellow.
- Priggish** (*prig'ish*), *a.* conceited; saucy. [*clise*]
- Prim** (*prim*), *a.* formal; pre-
- Primacy** (*prī'mā-si*), *n.* office or dignity of an archbishop.
- Prima-donna** (*prē'mā-don'nā*), *n.* the first female singer in an opera.
- Primage** (*prī'māj*), *n.* a charge in addition to the freight.
- Primarily** (*prī'mā-rī-lī*), *ad.* originally.
- Primary** (*prī'mā-rī*), *a.* original; first in time, meaning, or rank. [*archbishop*]
- Primate** (*prī'māt*), *n.* an
- Prime** (*prīm*), *a.* first; original; chief; early; — *n.* the dawn; spring; the best part; the height; — *v. t.* to put powder in the pan; to lay the first color in painting.
- Primer** (*prīm'er*), *n.* a small first book for children.
- Primeval** (*prī-mē'vāl*), *a.* belonging to the earliest age.
- Priming** (*prīm'ing*), *n.* powder in the pan; first coating of color.
- Primitive** (*prīm'i-tiv*), *a.* first; original; — *n.* a primitive word.
- Primness** (*prīm'nes*), *n.* affected niceness or formality.
- Primogenial** (*prī-mō-jē'nī-āl*), *a.* first born.
- Primogeniture** (*prī-mō-jen'i-tūr*), *n.* seniority by birth.
- Primordial** (*prī-mor'di-āl*), *a.* first in order; original.
- Prince** (*prins*), *n.* a king's son; a ruler.
- Princedom** (*prins'dum*), *n.* the jurisdiction of a prince.
- Princely** (*prins'li*), *a.* royal; grand.
- Princess** (*prins'es*), *n.* the consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
- Principal** (*prin's-pāl*), *a.* chief; capital; — *n.* a chief man; a capital at interest.
- Principality** (*prin-si-pāl'i-ti*), *n.* a prince's domain; sovereignty.
- Principally** (*prin'si-pāl-lī*), *ad.* chiefly; above all.
- Principle** (*prin'si-pl*), *n.* fundamental truth; opinion; tenet; rule.
- Print** (*print*), *v. t.* to mark by impression; — *n.* a mark made by pressure.
- Printer** (*print'ēr*), *n.* one who prints.
- Printing** (*print'ing*), *n.* the art or practice of a printer.
- Prior** (*prī'or*), *a.* former; antecedent; — *n.* the superior of a priory.
- Prioress** (*prī'or-es*), *n.* the lady superior of a convent.
- Priority** (*prī'or-i-ti*), *n.* state of being first in time, rank, etc.
- Priory** (*prī'or-i*), *n.* a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.
- Prism** (*prizm*), *n.* a solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
- Prismatic** (*priz-mat'ik*), *a.* formed by prisms.
- Prismoid** (*priz'moid*), *n.* a body somewhat like a prism.
- Prison** (*priz'n*), *v. t.* to shut up; to confine; — *n.* a jail.
- Prisoner** (*priz'n-ēr*), *n.* one under arrest.
- Pristine** (*prīs'tin*), *a.* ancient; original. [*theo*]
- Priethee** (*prīth'e*), *ad.* I pray
- Privacy** (*prī-vā-si*), *n.* retirement; secrecy.
- Private** (*prī-vāt*), *a.* peculiar to one's self; alone.
- Privateer** (*prī-vā-tēr*), *n.* a private ship of war commissioned to take prizes; — *v. i.* to cruise in a privateer.
- Privately** (*prī-vāt-lī*), *ad.* clandestinely.

**Privation** (*prī-vā'shun*), *n.* act of depriving; absence; loss.

**Privative** (*priv'ā-tiv*), *a.* causing privation.

**Privilege** (*priv'i-lēj*), *v. t.* to invest with peculiar rights; — *n.* peculiar advantage.

**Privily** (*priv'i-ti*), *ad.* secretly.

**Privity** (*priv'i-ti*), *n.* privacy; joint knowledge.

**Privy** (*priv'i*), *a.* privately knowing and consenting; — *n.* a necessary house.

**Prize** (*prīz*), *n.* a reward; something taken from an enemy; — *v. t.* to value.

**Probability** (*prob-a-bil'i-ti*), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

**Probable** (*prob'a-bl*), *a.* likely to be, or to be true.

**Probably** (*prob'a-bly*), *ad.* in likelihood.

**Probate** (*prob'ā-t*), *n.* proof of a will.

**Probation** (*prob'ā-shun*), *n.* a proof; trial.

**Probationary** (*prob'ā-shun-ā-ri*), *a.* serving for trial.

**Probationer** (*prob'ā-shun-ēr*), *n.* one upon trial; a novice.

**Probative** (*prob'ā-tiv*), *a.* serving for proof.

**Probe** (*prōb*), *n.* a surgeon's instrument; — *v. t.* to try with a probe; to search thoroughly.

**Probity** (*prob'i-ti*), *n.* uniform uprightness; integrity.

**Problem** (*prob'lem*), *n.* a question to be solved.

**Problematic** (*prob'lem-at'ik*), *a.* questionable.

**Proboscis** (*prō-bos'is*), *n.* the snout or trunk of an elephant, etc.

**Procedure** (*prō-sēd'ūr*), *n.* act or manner of proceeding; progress. (See forward.)

**Proceed** (*prō-sēd*), *v. t.* to go forward.

**Proceeding** (*prō-sēd'ing*), *n.* a transaction.

**Proceeds** (*prō-sēdz*), *n. pl.* issue; rents.

**Process** (*pros'es*), *n.* a proceeding; method.

**Procession** (*prō-sesh'un*), *n.* a train of persons.

**Processional** (*prō-sesh'un-al*), *a.* consisting in procession.

**Proclaim** (*prō-klām'*), *v. t.* to pronounce publicly and solemnly.

**Proclamation** (*prok-la-mā'shun*), *n.* a publication by authority.

**Proclivity** (*prō-kliv'i-ti*), *n.* habitual or natural inclination.

**Procrastinate** (*prō-kras'ti-nā*), *v. t.* or *i.* to put off from day to day.

**Procrastination** (*prō-kras-ti-nā'shun*), *n.* delay.

**Procreate** (*prō-kre'āt*), *v. t.* to beget; to generate.

**Procreation** (*prō-kre'ā'shun*), *n.* production of young.

**Procreative** (*prō-kre'ā-tiv*), *a.* having the power to beget.

**Procumbent** (*prō-kum'bent*), *a.* lying down or on the face; trailing.

**Procuration** (*prok-ū-rā'shun*), *n.* act of procuring.

**Procure** (*prō-kū'*), *v. t.* to obtain; to gain; to acquire.

**Procurement** (*prō-kūr'ment*), *n.* act of obtaining.

**Prodigal** (*prod'i-gal*), *a.* lavish; wasteful; — *n.* a spendthrift.

**Prodigality** (*prod'i-gal'i-ti*), *n.* wasteful expenditure.

**Prodigally** (*prod'i-gal-ly*), *ad.* lavishly.

**Prodigious** (*prō-dij'us*), *a.* very great; astonishing.

**Prodigiously** (*prō-dij'us-ly*), *ad.* astonishingly; enormously.

**Prodigy** (*prod'i-jī*), *n.* any surprising thing; a wonder.

**Produce** (*prō-dūs'*), *v. t.* to bring forth.

**Produce** (*prod'ūs*), *n.* that which is produced or yielded; grain.

**Producible** (*prō-dū'si-bl*), *a.* that may be produced.

**Product** (*prod'ukt*), *n.* a thing produced; effect; result; sum.

**Production** (*prō-duk'shun*), *n.* act of producing; fruit; product.

**Productive** (*prō-duk'tiv*), *a.* fruitful; causing to exist; fertile; efficient.

**Productiveness** (*prō-duk-tiv-nes*), *n.* the quality of producing.

**Proem** (*prō'em*), *n.* a preface.

**Profanation** (*prof-a-nā'shun*), *n.* a violation.

**Profane** (*prō-fān'*), *a.* irreverent to God and to sacred things; — *v. t.* to violate; to put to a wrong use.

**Profanely** (*prō-fān-ly*), *ad.* irreverently.

**Profanity** (*prō-fan'i-ti*), *n.* impiety; irreverence of sacred things.

**Profess** (*prof'es*), *v. t.* to declare; to avow.

**Professedly** (*prof-es'ed-ly*), *ad.* by avowal.

**Profession** (*prō-fesh'un*), *n.* open declaration; vocation.

**Professional** (*prō-fesh'un-al*), *a.* belonging to one's profession.

**Professor** (*prō-fes'ēr*), *n.* one who declares his faith; a teacher in literature or science.

**Professorship** (*prō-fes'ēr-ship*), *n.* office of a teacher.

**Proffer** (*prof'ēr*), *v. t.* to propose for acceptance; — *n.* an offer; attempt.

**Proficiency** (*prō-fish'en-si*), *n.* progress made.

**Proficient** (*prō-fish'ent*), *n.* one who has made advances.

**Profile** (*prof'īl*), *n.* outline; side face; — *v. t.* to draw a side view.

**Profit** (*prof'it*), *n.* gain; advantage; — *v. t.* or *i.* to benefit.

**Profitable** (*prof'it-a-bl*), *a.* yielding advantage; lucrative.

**Profitably** (*prof'it-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* with advantage.

**Profitless** (*prof'it-less*), *a.* void of gain.

**Profligacy** (*prof'li-ga-si*), *n.* a vicious life.

**Profligate** (*prof'li-gāt*), *a.* lost to virtue; — *n.* an abandoned wretch.

**Profound** (*prō-fund'*), *a.* deep; learned; — *n.* the sea or ocean; an abyss.

**Profoundly** (*prō-fund-ly*), *ad.* deeply.

**Profundity** (*prō-fund'i-ti*), *n.* depth of place, or of knowledge.

**Profuse** (*prō-fūs'*), *a.* liberal to excess; exuberant.

**Profusely** (*prō-fūs-ly*), *ad.* prodigally.



**Profusion** (*prō-fū'shun*), *n.* great abundance; extravagance.  
**Progenitor** (*prō-jen'i-tor*), *n.* an ancestor.  
**Progeny** (*prō'je-ni*), *n.* offspring; race.  
**Prognosis** (*prog-nō'sis*), *n.* the art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.  
**Prognostic** (*prog-nos'tik*), *a.* foreboding; — *n.* a sign; token.  
**Prognosticate** (*prog-nos'tik-āt*), *v. t.* to foreshow.  
**Prognostication** (*prog-nos'ti-kā'shun*), *n.* the act of foretelling.  
**Prognosticator** (*prog-nos'ti-kā-tor*), *n.* one who foretells.  
**Program** } (*prō'gram*),  
**Programme** } *n.* an outline of some public performance.  
**Progress** (*prog'res*), *n.* a course onward; advance.  
**Progress** (*prō-gres'*), *v. i.* to advance.  
**Progression** (*prō-gresh'un*), *n.* advance.  
**Progressional** (*prō-gresh'un-āl*), *a.* advancing.  
**Progressive** (*prō-gres'iv*), *a.* going onward; advancing.  
**Prohibit** (*prō-hib'it*), *v. t.* to forbid; to interdict.  
**Prohibition** (*prō-hi-bish'un*), *n.* act of forbidding.  
**Prohibitive** (*prō-hib'it-iv*), *a.* implying prohibition.  
**Prohibitory** (*prō-hib'it-o-rī*), *a.* that prohibits or forbids.  
**Project** (*prō-jekt'*), *v. t.* to jut out; to form a plan.  
**Project** (*proj'ekt*), *n.* a plan; scheme.  
**Projectile** (*prō-jekt'il*), *a.* impelling forward; — *n.* a body projected.  
**Projection** (*prō-jek'tshun*), *n.* act of projecting, plan; delineation.  
**Projector** (*prō-jekt'or*), *n.* one who plans.  
**Prolific** (*prō-il'ik*), *a.* fruitful.  
**Prolix** (*prō-lik's*, or *prō'lik's*), *a.* long; tedious.  
**Prolixity** (*prō-lik's-i-ti*), *n.* great length; tediousness.  
**Prologue** (*prō'log*), *n.* introduction to a play.  
**Prolong** (*prō-long'*), *v. t.* to lengthen.

**Prolongation** (*prō-long-gā'shun*), *n.* a lengthening in space; delay.  
**Promenade** (*prom-e-nād'*, or *prom-e-nād'*), *n.* a walk.  
**Prominence** (*prom'i-nens*), *n.* state of being prominent.  
**Prominent** (*prom'i-nent*), *a.* conspicuous.  
**Prominently** (*prom'i-nent-ly*), *ad.* eminently.  
**Promiscuous** (*prō-mis'kū-us*), *a.* mixed; indiscriminate.  
**Promiscuously** (*prō-mis'kū-us-ly*), *ad.* without distinction.  
**Promise** (*prom'is*), *n.* a declaration which binds the one who makes it; expectation; — *v. t.* to engage by declaration; to give hopes.  
**Promisee** (*prom-is-ē'*), *n.* one to whom a promise is made.  
**Promising** (*prom'is-ing*), *a.* affording ground for hope.  
**Promissory** (*prom'is-o-rī*), *a.* containing a promise.  
**Promontory** (*prom'on-to-rī*), *n.* a headland.  
**Promote** (*prō-mōt'*), *v. t.* to forward; to raise; to elevate.  
**Promoter** (*prō-mōt'ēr*), *n.* an advancement.  
**Promotive** (*prō-mō'tiv*), *a.* tending to advance or aid.  
**Prompt** (*promt*), *a.* ready; quick; — *v. t.* to incite to action; to dictate.  
**Prompter** (*promt'ēr*), *n.* one who reminds a speaker.  
**Promptitude** (*promt'i-tūd*), *n.* readiness; alacrity.  
**Promptly** (*promt'ly*), *ad.* with readiness.  
**Promulgate** (*prō-mul'gāt*), *v. t.* to make known by open declaration.  
**Promulgation** (*prō-mul-gā'shun*), *n.* a notice; open publication.  
**Promulgator** (*prō-mul-gā-tēr*), *n.* one who publishes or makes known.  
**Pron** (*prōn*), *a.* bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined.  
**Proneness** (*prōn'nes*), *n.* inclination. [a fork.]  
**Pron** (*prong*), *n.* the tine of  
**Pronominal** (*prō-noi'a'i-nāl*), *a.* belonging to a pronoun.

**Pronoun** (*prō'noun*), *n.* a word used for a noun.  
**Pronounce** (*prō-nouns'*), *v. t.* to speak; to utter rhetorically.  
**Pronounceable** (*prō-nouns'-a-bil*), *a.* that can be pronounced.  
**Pronunciation** (*prō-nun-shi-ā'shun*), *n.* act or mode of utterance.  
**Proof** (*prōf*), *n.* trial; full evidence; — *a.* impenetrable.  
**Propagandist** (*prop-a-gan-dist*), *n.* a person who propagates opinions.  
**Propagate** (*prop'a-gāt*), *v. t.* to generate; to increase; to promote.  
**Propagation** (*prop-a-gā'shun*), *n.* extension.  
**Propagator** (*prop-a-gā-tēr*), *n.* one who propagates.  
**Propel** (*prō-pel'*), *v. t.* to drive forward.  
**Propeller** (*prō-pel'ēr*), *n.* a screw-wheel for a steamboat.  
**Propense** (*prō-pens'*), *a.* inclined.  
**Propensity** (*prō-pen'si-ti*), *n.* inclination; bent of mind; tendency.  
**Proper** (*prop'ēr*), *a.* one's own; fit; just; correct.  
**Properly** (*prop'ēr-ly*), *ad.* fitly; suitably.  
**Property** (*prop'ēr-ti*), *n.* inherent quality; ownership; an estate. [diction.]  
**Prophecy** (*prop'e-si*), *n.* prephesy (*prof-e-si*), *v. i.* or *i.* to foretell events.  
**Prophet** (*praf'et*), *n.* one who foretells.  
**Prophetess** (*praf'et-es*), *n.* a female that predicts.  
**Prophetic** (*prō-fet'ik*), *a.* unfolding future events.  
**Propinquity** (*prō-ping'kwi-ti*), *n.* nearness in place, time, or relation.  
**Propitiate** (*prō-pish'i-āt*), *v. t.* to conciliate.  
**Propitiation** (*prō-pish-i-ā'shun*), *n.* act of appeasing.  
**Propitiator** (*prō-pish'i-ā-tēr*), *n.* one who propitiates.  
**Propitiatory** (*prō-pish'i-ā-to-rī*), *a.* adapted to atone; — *n.* the mercy-seat.



**Propitious** (*prō-pi'ah-us*), *a.* highly favorable to success.

**Propolis** (*prō-pō-lis*), *n.* a substance used by bees to close the holes of their hives.

**Proponent** (*prō-pō-nent*), *n.* one who makes a proposal.

**Proportion** (*prō-pōr'shun*), *n.* comparative relation; equal share; — *v. t.* to adjust parts to each other.

**Proportionable** (*prō-pōr'shun-ah*), *a.* that may be proportioned.

**Proportionate** (*prō-pōr'shun-āt*), *a.* having proportion.

**Proportionally** (*prō-pōr'shun-al-lī*), *ad.* in due proportion.

**Proposal** (*prō-pōz'al*), *n.* offer for consideration.

**Propose** (*prō-pōz'*), *v. t.* to offer for consideration.

**Proposition** (*prop-ō-zish'un*), *n.* a thing proposed; offer of terms.

**Propound** (*prō-pōund'*), *v. t.* to propose; to offer.

**Proprietary** (*prō-prī'e-tar-ī*), *n.* an owner; — *a.* belonging to an owner.

**Proprietor** (*prō-prī'e-tēr*), *n.* a possessor in his own right; owner.

**Propriety** (*prō-prī'e-tī*), *n.* fitness; justness; decorum.

**Propulsion** (*prō-pul'shun*), *n.* act of driving forward.

**Propulsive** (*prō-pul'siv*), *a.* tending or having power to propel.

**Prorogation** (*prō-rō-gā'shun*), *n.* the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, by royal authority.

**Prorogue** (*prō-rōg'*), *v. t.* to continue from session to session.

**Prosaic** (*prō-zā'ik*), *a.* consisting in or like prose; commonplace.

**Proscenium** (*prō-sē'nī-um*), *n.* the front part of the stage.

**Proscribe** (*prō-skrib'*), *v. t.* to denounce; to interdict.

**Proscription** (*prō-skrip'shun*), *n.* a dooming to death or exile; utter rejection.

**Proscriptive** (*prō-skrip'tiv*), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of proscription. [in verse.]

**Prose** (*prōz*), *n.* language not

**Prosecute** (*pros'e-kūt*), *v. t.* to pursue, as a claim.

**Prosecution** (*pros'e-kū'shun*), *n.* act of prosecuting.

**Prosecutor** (*pros'e-kū-tēr*), *n.* one who prosecutes.

**Proselyte** (*pros'e-līt*), *n.* a new convert.

**Proselytism** (*pros'e-līt-izm*), *n.* zeal to make converts.

**Prosodist** (*pros'ō-dist*), *n.* one skilled in prosody.

**Prosody** (*pros'ō-di*), *n.* the part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.

**Prospect** (*pros'pekt*), *n.* a view; object of view; reason to hope.

**Prospective** (*prō-spekt'iv*), *a.* looking forward; regarding the future.

**Prospectus** (*prō-spekt'us*), *n.* plan of a proposed literary work.

**Prosper** (*pros'pēr*), *v. i.* to be successful.

**Prosperity** (*pros-per'i-tī*), *n.* good fortune; success.

**Prosperous** (*pros'pēr-us*), *a.* successful.

**Prosperously** (*pros'pēr-us-lī*), *ad.* successfully; fortunately.

**Prostitute** (*pros'ti-tūt*), *v. t.* to debase; to devote to lewdness; — *a.* vicious for hire; — *n.* a female devoted to lewdness.

**Prostitution** (*pros-ti-tū'shun*), *n.* act of prostituting.

**Prostrate** (*pros'trāt*), *a.* lying at length; — *v. t.* to throw down; to fall flat.

**Prostration** (*pros-trāt'shun*), *n.* act of prostrating; dejection.

**Prostyle** (*prō'stīl*), *n.* a range of columns in front.

**Prosy** (*prōz'i*), *a.* dull.

**Protean** (*prō'tē-an*), *a.* changing shape.

**Protect** (*prō-tek't'*), *v. t.* to cover from danger, to save harmless.

**Protection** (*prō-tek't'shun*), *n.* defense from injury or danger.

**Protective** (*prō-tek't'iv*), *a.* defensive.

**Protector** (*prō-tek't'ēr*), *n.* a defender from injury.

**Protectress** (*prō-tek't'res*), *n.* a female who protects.

**Protege** (*prō-lā-zhā'*), *n.* one under the protection of another.

**Protest** (*prō-test'*), *v. i.* to affirm solemnly; — *v. t.* to declare against.

**Protest** (*prō-test*), *n.* a formal declaration.

**Protestant** (*prō-test-ant*), *n.* one who belongs to a Christian denomination which differs from the Church of Rome and which sprang from the Reformation.

**Protestantism** (*prō-test-ant-izm*), *n.* the principles or religion of Protestants.

**Protestation** (*prō-test-ā-tā'shun*), *n.* solemn declaration.

**Prothonotary** (*prō-thon'ō-tar-ē*), *n.* clerk of a court.

**Protocol** (*prō-tō-kol*), *n.* a registry or record.

**Prototype** (*prō-tō-tīp*), *n.* an original model.

**Protract** (*prō-trakt'*), *v. t.* to lengthen in time.

**Protraction** (*prō-trakt'shun*), *n.* act of lengthening out.

**Protrude** (*prō-trōd'*), *v. t.* to thrust out.

**Protrusion** (*prō-trōd'shun*), *n.* act of thrusting out.

**Protrusive** (*prō-trōd'siv*), *a.* impelling outward.

**Protuberance** (*prō-tū'bēr-ans*), *n.* a prominence; a swelling.

**Protuberant** (*prō-tū'bēr-ant*), *a.* prominent.

**Protuberate** (*prō-tū'bēr-āt*), *v. i.* to become prominent.

**Proud** (*proud*), *a.* having inordinate self-esteem.

**Proudly** (*proud'ly*), *ad.* haughtily; arrogantly.

**Prove** (*prōv*), *v. t.* or *i.* to try; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to experience.

**Proven** (*proven-dēr*), *n.* dry food for cattle and horses.

**Proverb** (*prov'ērḅ*), *n.* a wise or pithy saying; a maxim.

**Proverbial** (*pro-vērḅ'i-al*), *a.* pertaining to a proverb.

**Proverbially** (*pro-vērḅ'i-al-lī*), *ad.* by a proverb.

**Provide** (*prō-vīd'*), *v. t.* to procure beforehand; to prepare.

**Providence** (*prov'i-dens*), *n.* foresight; the care of God over his creatures.

**Provident** (*prov'i-dent*), *a.* preparing beforehand.

**Providential** (*prov-i-den'-shal*), *a.* effected by divine providence.

**Provisionally** (*prov-i-den'-shal-ly*), *ad.* by means of providence.

**Province** (*prov'-ins*), *n.* a district of a country as distinguished from the capital; the proper office or business of any one.

**Provincial** (*prō-vin'-shal*), *n.* an inhabitant of a province; — *a.* belonging to a province; unpolished.

**Provincialism** (*prō-vin'-shal-izm*), *n.* peculiarity of speech in a province.

**Provision** (*prō-vizh'-un*), *n.* something provided; food; — *v. t.* to supply with stores.

**Provisional** (*prō-vizh'-un-al*), *a.* prepared for the occasion.

**Proviso** (*prō-vī-zō*), *n.* conditional stipulation; — *pl.* Provisos.

**Provisory** (*prō-vī-zō-ri*), *a.* conditional; temporary.

**Provocation** (*prov -ō -kā'-shun*), *n.* a cause of anger.

**Provocative** (*prō-vōk'-ā-tiv*), *a.* that excites.

**Provoke** (*prō-vōk'*), *v. t.* to excite; to offend.

**Provost** (*prov'-ust*), *n.* a chief officer or magistrate.

**Prow** (*prōw*), *n.* forepart of a ship. [*ery*; valor.]

**Prowess** (*prōw'-es*), *n.* bravery.

**Prowl** (*prōwl*), *v. t.* to rove for prey.

**Proximate** (*proks'-i-māt*), *a.* having intimate relation.

**Proximally** (*proks'-i-māt-ly*), *ad.* by immediate relation; immediately.

**Proximity** (*proks-im'-i-ti*), *n.* nearness.

**Proximo** (*proks'-i-mō*), *n.* the next or the coming month.

**Proxy** (*proks'-i*), *n.* a substitute.

**Prude** (*prōd*), *n.* a woman of affected modesty.

**Prudence** (*prōd'-ens*), *n.* practical wisdom; caution.

**Prudent** (*prōd'-ent*), *a.* cautious to avoid harm.

**Prudential** (*prōd'-en'-shal*), *a.* proceeding from prudence.

**Prudently** (*prōd'-ent-ly*), *ad.* discreetly.

**Prudery** (*prōd'-er-i*), *n.* affected modesty.

**Prudish** (*prōd'-ish*), *a.* affectedly coy.

**Prune** (*prōn*), *n.* a dried plum; — *v. t.* to cut off branches.

**Prunella** (*prōd-nel'-lā*), *n.*

**Prunello** (*prōd-nel'-lō*), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff used for shoes.

**Prurience** (*prōd'-ri-ens*), *n.* itching desire.

**Prurient** (*prōd'-ri-ent*), *a.* uneasy with desire.

**Pry** (*prī*), *v. t.* to inspect closely; — *v. t.* to lift with a lever.

**Psalm** (*stīm*), *n.* a sacred song.

**Psalmist** (*sām'-ist*), *n.* a writer of psalms.

**Psalmist** (*sām'-ist*), *n.* one who sings sacred songs.

**Psalmody** (*sām'-mō-dī*), *n.* the art or practice of singing sacred songs. [*of psalms.*]

**Psalter** (*saw'-l-ter*), *n.* the book of psalms.

**Psaltary** (*saw'-l-ter-i*), *n.* an instrument of music.

**Pseudonym** (*sū'-dō-nim*), *n.* a fictitious name assumed, as by an author.

**Pshaw** (*shaw*), *ex.* expressing contempt.

**Psychical** (*sī'-kik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the soul.

**Psychologia** (*sī'-ko-loj'-ik*), *a.* pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.

**Psychologist** (*sī'-ko'-lō-jist*), *n.* one who studies psychology.

**Psychology** (*sī'-ko'-lō-jī*), *n.* the doctrine of the soul.

**Puberty** (*pū'-bēr-tī*), *n.* ripe age in the sexes.

**Pubescence** (*pū'-bes'-ens*), *n.* a state of puberty.

**Pubescent** (*pū'-bes'-ent*), *a.* arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hair.

**Public** (*pūb'-lik*), *a.* pertaining to a community; common; open; — *n.* the body of a people.

**Publican** (*pūb'-li-kan*), *n.* an innkeeper; a collector of toll.

**Publication** (*pūb-lik'-ā-shun*), *n.* the act of publishing; thing published.

**Publicity** (*pūb'-lis'-i-ti*), *n.* state of being public.

**Publicly** (*pūb'-lik-ly*), *ad.* openly. [*make known.*]

**Publish** (*pūb'-lish*), *v. t.* to

**Publisher** (*pūb'-lish-er*), *n.* one who publishes.

**Pucker** (*pūb'-er*), *v. t.* to plait; — *n.* a fold.

**Pudding** (*pud'-ing*), *n.* a kind of food variously compounded.

**Puddle** (*pud'-l*), *n.* a small pool of muddy water; — *v. t.* to line with a tenacious mixture; to decarbonize cast iron so as to make wrought iron.

**Puddler** (*pud'-ler*), *n.* one who turns cast iron into wrought iron by puddling.

**Puddling** (*pud'-ling*), *n.* the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron.

**Puerile** (*pū-er-il*), *a.* childish; boyish.

**Puerility** (*pū-er-il'-i-ti*), *n.* childishness.

**Puerperal** (*pū-er'-pēr-al*), *a.* pertaining to childbirth.

**Puff** (*puf*), *n.* a slight blast of wind. [*contempt.*]

**Pugh** (*pōd*), *ex.* expressing pugilism.

**Pugilism** (*pū'-jil-izm*), *n.* a fighting with the fist.

**Pugilist** (*pū'-jil-ist*), *n.* a boxer.

**Pugilistic** (*pū'-jil-ist'-ik*), *a.* pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

**Pugnacious** (*pug-nā'-shus*), *a.* inclined to fight.

**Pugnacity** (*pug-nas'-i-ti*), *n.* disposition to fight.

**Puise** (*pū'-nā*), *a.* younger; inferior.

**Puissance** (*pū'-is-ans*), *n.* power; strength.

**Puissant** (*pū'-is-ant*), *a.* powerful.

**Puke** (*pūk*), *v. i.* to vomit; — *n.* a fit of vomiting; an emetic. [*a child.*]

**Pule** (*pūl*), *v. i.* to whine like a child.

**Pull** (*pūl*), *v. t.* to pluck; to draw; — *n.* act of pulling.

**Pullet** (*pūl'-et*), *n.* a young hen.

**Pulley** (*pūl'-ē*), *n.* a small wheel in a block,

with a groove for a running cord; — *pl.* Pulleys.

**Pulmonary** (*pūl'-mō-nā-ri*), *a.* affecting the lungs.

**Pulmonic** (*pūl'-mōn'-ik*), *a.* pertaining to or affecting the lungs.



**Pulp** (*pulp*), *n.* the soft part of fruit.

**Pulpit** (*pulp'it*), *n.* an elevated station or desk for a preacher.

**Pulpy** (*pulp'i*), *a.* like pulp; soft.

**Pulsate** (*puls'at*), *v. t.* to throb, as an artery.

**Pulsation** (*puls'at-shun*), *n.* a beating.

**Pulsative** (*puls'at-iv*), *a.* beating like a pulse.

**Pulse** (*puls*), *n.* the beating or throbbing of the heart, arteries, etc.; peas, beans, etc.

**Pulverable** (*pul'ver-a-bil*), *a.* that may be reduced to fine powder.

**Pulverization** (*pul'ver-i-zā-shun*), *n.* a reducing to powder.

**Pulverize** (*pul'ver-iz*), *v. t.* to reduce to powder.

**Pulverulent** (*pul'ver-ū-lens*), *a.* consisting of or like fine powder.

**Puma** (*pū'mā*), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the cat species; a variety of the American tiger.

**Pumice** (*pum'is*), *n.* a porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

**Pump** (*pump*), *n.* an engine for raising water; — *v. i.* or *t.* to work a pump.

**Pumpkin** (*pump'-kin*), *n.* a plant and its fruit.

**Pun** (*pun*), *n.* a word or expression with two meanings; — *v. i.* to play upon words.

**Punch** (*punch*), *n.* a tool for making holes; a liquor; a buffoon; a blow; — *v. t.* to thrust; to perforate.

**Puncheon** (*punch'un*), *n.* a tool; a cask containing sometimes 84, sometimes 120 gallons. [nice point.]

**Punctilio** (*pungkt-il'yū*), *n.* a punctilious (*pungkt-il'yus*), *a.* exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.

**Punctual** (*pungkt'ū-al*), *a.* exact; strict; nice.

**Punctuality** (*pungkt'ū-al-ti*), *n.* scrupulous exactness in time.

**Punctually** (*pungkt'ū-al-ti*), *ad.* exactly.

**Punctuate** (*pungkt'ū-ūt*), *v. t.* to mark with written points.

**Punctuation** (*pungkt'ū-ūt-shun*), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points.

**Puncture** (*pungkt'ūr*), *n.* a small point or hole; — *v. t.* to prick with a pointed instrument.

**Pungency** (*pun'jen-si*), *n.* sharpness.

**Pungent** (*pun'jent*), *a.* sharp; acid.

**Punio** (*pū'nik*), *a.* pertaining to Carthage; faithless.

**Punish** (*pun'ish*), *v. t.* to inflict pain for an offense.

**Punishable** (*pun'ish-a-bil*), *a.* worthy to be punished.

**Punisher** (*pun'ish-ēr*), *n.* one that punishes.

**Punishment** (*pun'ish-ment*), *n.* any penalty suffered as the reward of a crime.

**Punitive** (*pū'ni-tiv*), *a.* inflicting punishment.

**Punster** (*pun'stēr*), *n.* one who puns.

**Punt** (*punt*), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat.

**Puny** (*pū'ni*), *a.* little and weak.

**Pupa** (*pū'pā*), *n.* a chrysalis.

**Pupil** (*pū'pil*), *n.* a scholar.

**Pupilage** (*pū'pil-āj*), *n.* the state of a scholar.

**Puppet** (*pup'et*), *n.* a small doll. [dog.]

**Puppy** (*pup'i*), *n.* a young puppyism (*pup'i-tizm*), *n.* cringing meanness; conceit in men.

**Pur** (*pur*), *v. i.* to murmur as a cat; — *n.* a sound made by cats.

**Purblind** (*pur'bīnd*), *a.* near-sighted.

**Purchase** (*pur'chās*), *v. t.* to buy; to procure; — *n.* a buying; thing bought; power of a lover.

**Purchaser** (*pur'chās-ēr*), *n.* one who buys.

**Pure** (*piū*), *a.* clear; unpolluted; undefiled; clean.

**Purely** (*piū'li*), *ad.* in a pure manner; merely.

**Purgation** (*pur-gā-shun*), *n.* the act of cleansing.

**Purgative** (*pur-gā-tiv*), *a.* cleansing; — *n.* a cathartic.

**Purgatory** (*pur'gā-to-rī*), *n.* a place after death, where, as some suppose, souls are purified by punishment.

**Purge** (*purj*), *n.* cathartic medicine; — *v. t.* to cleanse; to purify.

**Purification** (*piū-r-i-f-i-kā-shun*), *n.* act of purifying; a cleansing.

**Purifier** (*piū-r-i-f-i-ēr*), *n.* that which purifies; a refiner.

**Purify** (*piū-r-i-f-i*), *v. t.* or *i.* to cleanse; to refine; to grow pure.

**Purism** (*piū-r-izm*), *n.* quality of being pure or nice, especially in style or language.

**Purist** (*piū-r-ist*), *n.* one nice in the choice of words.

**Puritan** (*piū-r-i-tan*), *n.* a dissenter in the reign of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

**Puritanic** (*piū-r-i-tān'ik*), *a.* like a Puritan; rigid; exact.

**Puritanism** (*piū-r-i-tān-izm*), *n.* the notions or practice of Puritans.

**Purity** (*piū-r-i-ti*), *n.* cleanness; chastity.

**Furl** (*pur*), *v. t.* to flow with a gentle noise; — *n.* a gentle murmur of a stream.

**Furlieu** (*pur'liū*), *n.* a border.

**Furlow** (*pur-loin'*), *v. t.* to steal; to pilfer.

**Furlowin** (*pur-loin-ēr*), *n.* one who steals.

**Purple** (*pur'pl*), *a.* red tinged with blue; — *n.* a color composed of red and blue; a robe; — *v. t.* to color with purple.

**Purport** (*pur'pōrt*), *n.* that which is meant; tendency.

**Purpose** (*pur'pus*), *n.* object to be accomplished; determined choice; — *v. t.* to intend; to design; to resolve.

**Purposely** (*pur'pus-ly*), *ad.* on purpose.

**Purr** (*pur*). See **Pur**.

**Purse** (*pur*), *n.* a small money-bag; — *v. t.* to put in a purse.

**Purser** (*pur'sēr*), *n.* paymaster of a ship.

**Purslane** (*pur'slān*), *n.* a plant sometimes used as a pot-herb.

**Pursuance** (*pur-sū-ans*), *n.* a following; consequence.

**Pursuant** (*pur-sū-ant*), *a.* done in consequence.





**Pursue** (*pur-sū'*), *v. t.* to follow; to chase.

**Pursuer** (*pur-sū'er*), *n.* one that follows.

**Pursuit** (*pur-sūt'*), *n.* act of following; chase; course of business.

**Purdy** (*pur'si*), *a.* fat and short-breathed.

**Purulent** (*pū'roo-lent*), *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, pus.

**Purvoy** (*pur-vā'*), *v. t.* to provide.

**Purveyance** (*pur-vā'ans*), *n.* procurement of provisions. [who provides.]

**Purveyor** (*pur-vā'ēr*), *n.* one purview (*pur-vū'*), *n.* the body of a statute; scope.

**Pus** (*pus*), *n.* the matter of an ulcer.

**Push** (*push*), *v. t.* to urge or impel; — *n.* a thrust.

**Pusillanimity** (*pū-sil-a-nim'i-ti*), *n.* a weakness of mind; cowardice.

**Pusillanimous** (*pū-sil-an'i-mus*), *a.* destitute of courage.

**Puss** (*pus*), *n.* a cat; a hare.

**Pussy** (*pus'si*), *n.* the diminutive of *puss*.

**Pustular** (*pust'ū-lar*), *a.* covered with pustules.

**Pustulate** (*pust'ū-lāt*), *v. i.* to form into pustules.

**Pustule** (*pust'ūl*), *n.* a small pimple containing pus.

**Pustulous** (*pust'ū-lus*), *a.* having pustules.

**Put** (*put*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* put] to lay in a place; to apply; to propose.

**Putative** (*pū'tā-tiv*), *a.* supposed.

**Putrefaction** (*pū-tri-fak'-shun*), *n.* process of rotting.

**Putrefactive** (*pū-tri-fak'-tiv*), *a.* making rotten.

**Putrefy** (*pū'tri-fī*), *v. t.* or *i.* to dissolve or rot, as organized matter.

**Putrescence** (*pū-tres'ens*), *n.* state of rotting or decomposition.

**Putrescent** (*pū-tres'ent*), *a.* dissolving, as organized bodies. [rotten.]

**Putrid** (*pū'trid*), *a.* corrupt; Putridity (*pū'trit'i-ti*), *n.* state of being putrid.

**Putty** (*put'i*), *n.* a paste of whitening and linseed oil, used as a cement by glaziers.

**Puzzle** (*puz'l*), *n.* perplexity; an ingenious toy; — *v. t.* to perplex, as the mind.

**Pygmean** (*pig-mē'an*), *a.* dwarfish.

**Pygmy** (*pig'mi*), *n.* one of a fabulous dwarfish race; a dwarf.

**Pylorus** (*pi-lō'rus*), *n.* the orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestines.

**Pyramid** (*pir'a-nid*), *n.* a solid,

having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having a common vertex.

**Pyramidal** (*pi-ram'i-dal*), *a.* having the form of a pyramid.

**Pyre** (*pīr*), *n.* a funeral pile.

**Pyrites** (*pi-rī'tēz*), *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, etc.

**Pyrogenous** (*pi-raj'e-nus*), *a.* produced by fire.

**Pyroigneous** (*pi-rō-lig'ne-us*), *a.* produced by the distillation of wood.

**Pyrology** (*pi-rō-lō-jī*), *n.* science of heat.

**Pyromancy** (*pi-rō-man-si*), *n.* divination by fire.

**Pyrometer** (*pi-rom'e-tēr*), *n.* an instrument to measure degrees of heat.

**Pyrotechnics** (*pi-rō-tek'-niks*), *n. sing.* the art of making fire-works, as rockets.

**Pyrotechnist** (*pi-rō-tek'-nist*), *n.* one skilled in pyrotechny.

**Pythones** (*pi-thō'nes*), *n.* the priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece.

**Pythonic** (*pi-thon'ic*), *a.* pretending to foretell events.

**Pyx** (*piks*), *n.* among Roman Catholics, the box in which the host or consecrated wafer is kept; also written Pix.

## Q.

**QUACK** (*kwak*), *v. i.* to cry like a duck; to boast; — *n.* an ignorant and boastful pretender.

**Quackery** (*kwak'er-i*), *n.* ignorant pretensions to skill.

**Quadrangle** (*kwod-rang-gl*), *n.* a figure of four angles.

**Quadrangular** (*kwod-rang-gū-lar*), *a.* having four angles.

**Quadrant** (*kwod'-rant*), *n.* a fourth part of a circle; an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes.



**Quadrantal** (*kwod-rant'al*), *a.* pertaining to a quadrant.

**Quadrat** (*kwod'rat*), *n.* piece of metal to fill a space in printing.

**Quadrante** (*kwod'rat*), *a.* having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; — *n.* a square figure.

**Quadratic** (*kwod-rat'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a square.

**Quadrature** (*kwod'-ra-tūr*), *n.* a square; the act of squaring.

**Quadrennial** (*kwod-ren'i-al*), *a.* happening once in four years.

**Quadrilateral** (*kwod-ri-lat'-ēr-al*), *a.* having four sides; — *n.* a plane figure having four sides.

**Quadrille** (*kwad-ril*), *n.* a set dance; game at cards.

**Quadrillion** (*kwod-ril'yun*), *n.* the number denoted by a unit followed by fifteen ciphers; according to the English method, a million raised to the 4th power.

**Quadrinomial** (*kwod-rin-ō-mi-al*), *n.* an expression of four terms.

**Quadroon** (*kwod-rōn*), *n.* a person quarter-blooded; the

offspring of a mulatto and a white person.  
**Quadrumanous** (*kwod'-roo'-ma-nus*), *a.* having four hands.  
**Quadruped** (*kwod'-roo'-ped*), *n.* an animal having four feet.  
**Quadruple** (*kwod'-roo'-pl*), *a.*  
**Quadruplicate** (*kwod'-roo'-pl-kāt*), *a.* fourfold; — *v. t.* to make fourfold.  
**Quaff** (*kwaf*), *v. t.* to drink largely.  
**Quaggy** (*kwag'-i*), *a.* soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.  
**Quagmire** (*kwag'-mīr*), *n.* a bog that shakes under the feet.  
**Quail** (*kwāḷ*), *n.* a bird of the grouse kind; — *v. t. or i. t.* to cower; to fail in spirit.  
**Quaint** (*kwānt*), *a.* scrupulously nice; affectively odd.  
**Quaintly** (*kwānt'-lī*), *ad.* nicely; prettily; oddly.  
**Quake** (*kwāk*), *v. t.* to shake.  
**Quaker** (*kwāk'-ēr*), *n.* one of the society of Friends.  
**Quakerism** (*kwāk'-ēr-izm*), *n.* system of the Quakers.  
**Qualification** (*kwol-i-f-i-kā'-shun*), *n.* legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification.  
**Qualify** (*kwol'-i-fī*), *v. t.* to fit; to modify.  
**Qualitative** (*kwol'-i-ta-tiv*), *a.* determining the nature of components.  
**Qualify** (*kwol'-i-tī*), *n.* an attribute; rank.  
**Qualm** (*kwām*), *n.* nausea;  
**Qualmish** (*kwām'-ish*), *a.* affected with sickness at the stomach.  
**Quandary** (*kwon'-da-rī*, or *kwon'-dā-rī*), *n.* perplexity.  
**Quantitative** (*kwon'-ti-ta-tiv*), *a.* measurable in quantity; determining the relative proportions of components.  
**Quantity** (*kwon'-ti-tī*), *n.* amount; a large portion.  
**Quantum** (*kwon'-tūn*), *n.* a quantity; amount.  
**Quarantine** (*kwor'-an-tēn*), *n.* prohibition of intercourse with the shore.  
**Quarrel** (*kwor'-rel*), *n.* a breach of friendship; a noisy dispute; — *v. t.* to dispute.  
**Quarrelsome** (*kwor'-rel-sum*),

*a.* inclined to brawls; contentious.  
**Quarry** (*kwor'-rī*), *n.* a place from which stones are dug; — *v. t.* to dig stones.  
**Quart** (*kwor't*), *n.* one fourth of a gallon.  
**Quartan** (*kwor'-tan*), *a.* designating a fourth.  
**Quarter** (*kwor'-tēr*), *n.* a fourth part of any thing; eight bushels; — *v. t.* to divide into four parts; to station soldiers; to lodge.  
**Quarterage** (*kwor'-tēr-āj*), *n.* a quarterly allowance.  
**Quarter-day** (*kwor'-tēr-dā*), *n.* the day that completes three months.  
**Quarter-deck** (*kwor'-tēr-dek*), *n.* upper deck between the mainmast and mizzenmast.  
**Quarterly** (*kwor'-tēr-lī*), *a.* happening every three months.  
**Quartermaster** (*kwor'-tēr-mās-tēr*), *n.* an officer who provides quarters, provisions, etc., for an army.  
**Quarters** (*kwor'-tēr-z*), *n. pl.* lodgings.  
**Quartet** } (*kwor'-tet*), *n.*  
**Quartette** } music in four parts.  
**Quarto** (*kwor'-tō*), *n.* a book in which a sheet is folded into four leaves; — *pl.* Quartos.  
**Quartz** (*kwortz*), *n.* a mineral composed of pure silica; rock-crystal. [to subdue.  
**Quash** (*kwosh*), *v. t.* to crush;  
**Quasi** (*kwā'-sī*), *ad.* as it were.  
**Quassia** (*kwā'-sī-ā*), *n.* a bitter medicinal wood and bark.  
**Quaternary** (*kwā-tēr-na-rī*), *a.* consisting of four.  
**Quaternion** (*kwā-tēr-ni-on*), *n.* a set of four parts, objects, or individuals.  
**Quaver** (*kwā'-vēr*), *v. t.* to shake the voice; — *n.* a music note. [wharf.  
**Quay** (*kō*), *n.* a mole or  
**Queachy** (*kwēch'-i*), *a.* shaking. [woman.  
**Quean** (*kwēn*), *n.* a worthless  
**Queasy** (*kwē'-zī*), *a.* squeamish; sick.  
**Queen** (*kwēn*), *n.* the consort of a king; a female sovereign.

**Queer** (*kwēr*), *a.* odd; strange.  
**Queerly** (*kwēr'-lī*), *ad.* oddly.  
**Quell** (*kwel*), *v. t.* to crush; to allay; to appease.  
**Quench** (*kwench*), *v. t.* to extinguish; to allay.  
**Querimonious** (*kwēr-i-mō'-ni-us*), *a.* complaining; discontented.  
**Querist** (*kwēr'-rist*), *n.* one who inquires.  
**Querulous** (*kwēr'-ū-lus*), *a.* habitually complaining.  
**Query** (*kwēr'-rī*), *n.* a question; — *v. t.* to ask questions.  
**Quest** (*kwest*), *n.* act of seeking; search; request.  
**Question** (*kwes't-yun*), *n.* act of asking; inquiry; doubt; — *v. t.* to ask; to interrogate; to doubt.  
**Questionable** (*kwes't-yun-a-bl*), *a.* doubtful.  
**Questioner** (*kwes't-yun-ēr*), *n.* one who interrogates.  
**Quibble** (*kwib'-l*), *n.* an evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; — *v. t.* to evade; to trifle. [who quibbles.  
**Quibbler** (*kwib'-lēr*), *n.* one  
**Quick** (*kwik*), *a.* moving or acting with celerity; living; — *ad.* soon; hastily.  
**Quicken** (*kwik'-n*), *v. t.* to make alive; to hasten.  
**Quicklime** (*kwik'-līm*), *n.* lime unslacked.  
**Quickly** (*kwik'-lī*), *ad.* in a short time.  
**Quickness** (*kwik'-nes*), *n.* speed; haste.  
**Quicksand** (*kwik'-sand*), *n.* sand sinking under the feet.  
**Quicksilver** (*kwik'-sil-vēr*), *n.* mercury; a fluid metal.  
**Quiddity** (*kwid'-i-tī*), *n.* a trifling nicety.  
**Quiddle** (*kwid'-l*), *v. i.* to waste time in trifling.  
**Quidnunc** (*kwid'-nūng*), *n.* one curious to know every thing. [rest; silence.  
**Quiescence** (*kwī-es'-ens*), *n.*  
**Quiescent** (*kwī-es'-ent*), *a.* at rest; silent.  
**Quiet** (*kwī-et*), *a.* free from motion or disturbance; — *n.* rest; tranquillity; — *v. t.* to make quiet.  
**Quietism** (*kwī'-et-izm*), *n.* peace; apathy.  
**Quietly** (*kwī'-et-lī*), *ad.* calmly.

Quietude (*kwí'e-túd*), *n.* tranquillity.

Quietus (*kwí-s'tus*), *n.* final discharge; repose; death.

Quill (*kwil*), *n.* a large, strong feather; a piece of reed; — *v. t.* to weave in ridges.

Quilt (*kwilt*), *n.* the cover of a bed; — *v. t.* to stitch one cloth upon another.

Quince (*kwins*), *n.* a tree and its fruit.

Quinine (*kwín'in*, or *kwín-in'*), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from cinchona or Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima (*kwín-kwa-jes-i-má*), *n.* Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular (*kwín-kwang'gú-lar*), *a.* having five angles.

Quinquennial (*kwín-kwen-i-ál*), *a.* occurring once in five years.

Quinsy (*kwín'si*), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

Quintal (*kwint'al*), *n.* a weight consisting of 100 or 112 lbs.

Quintessence (*kwín-tes'ens*), *n.* the fifth or highest es-

sence; the pure essential part of anything.

Quintuple (*kwín'tú-pl*), *a.* fivefold; — *v. t.* to make fivefold. [paper.

Quire (*kwír*), *n.* 24 sheets of

Quirk (*kwérk*), *n.* an artful turn for evasion; a retort.

Quit (*kwit*), *v. t.* to leave; to forsake; — *a.* clear; free; absolved.

Quitclaim (*kwit'klám*), *n.* release by deed; — *v. t.* to release a claim without covenants of warranty.

Quite (*kwít*), *ad.* entirely; wholly.

Quittance (*kwit'ans*), *n.* discharge from a debt; repayment.

Quiver (*kwív'ér*), *n.* a case for arrows; — *v. i.* to shake; to tremble; to shiver.

Quixotic (*kwiks-ot'ik*), *a.* romantic.

Quixotism (*kwiks-ot-izm*), *n.* romantic and absurd notions.

Quiz (*kwiz*), *n.* a



riddle; puzzle; — *v. t.* to play tricks upon. [comical.

Quizzical (*kwiz'ik-al*), *a.*

Quoin (*kwoin*, or *koin*), *n.* a corner; a wedge.

Quoit (*kwit*), *n.* a horse-shoe or flat stone for pitching; — *v. i.* to play at quoits.

Quondam (*kwon'dam*), *a.* former.

Quorum (*kwó'rám*), *n.* a bench of justices; a number for doing business.

Quota (*kwó'tá*), *n.* a share; proportion.

Quotable (*kwó'tá-bl*), *a.* that may be quoted.

Quotation (*kwó'tá-shun*), *n.* a passage cited.

Quote (*kwót*), *v. t.* to cite, as the words of another.

Quoth (*kwóth*, or *kwuth*), *v. i.* to say; to speak; used only in the phrases *quoth I*, *quoth he*.

Quotidian (*kwó-tid'i-an*), *a.* occurring daily; — *n.* a fever recurring daily.

Quotient (*kwó'shent*), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

## R.

RABBIT (*rab'et*), *v. t.* to pare down the edge of a board for lapping; — *n.* a groove in the side of a board.

Rabbi (*rab'i*, or *rab'i*), *n.* a Jewish doctor or learned man.

Rabbinical (*rab-in'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to rabbis.

Rabbit (*rab'it*), *n.* a small quadruped of the hare tribe.

Rabble (*rab'l*), *n.* a tumultuous crowd; a mob.

Rabid (*rab'id*), *a.* furious; mad.

Raccoon (*rak-koon*), *n.* a small carnivorous animal allied to the bear.

Race (*rás*), *n.* a running; a breed.

Raceme (*ra-sém*), *n.* a cluster of flowers or fruit arranged along a stem.

Raciness (*rá'si-nez*), *n.* the quality of being racy.

Rack (*rak*), *n.* an engine of torture; extreme pain; — *v. t.* to torture; to strain.

Racket (*rak'et*), *n.* a clattering noise.

Racy (*rá'si*), *a.* flavorful; strong.

Radial (*rá'di-al*), *a.* pertaining to the fore-arm.

Radiance (*rá'di-ans*), *n.* sparkling brightness.

Radiant (*rá'di-ant*), *a.* emitting rays.

Radiate (*rá'di-át*), *v. i.* or *t.* to emit rays of light.

Radiation (*rá'di-á-shun*), *n.* emission of rays.

Radiator (*rá'di-á-tér*), *n.* a body from which rays of light or heat emanate.

Radical (*rad'i-kal*), *a.* original; implanted by nature; democratic; — *n.* root of a word; a democrat.

Radicalism (*rad'i-kal-izm*),

*n.* the principles or spirit of a radical.

Radically (*rad'i-kal-ik*), *ad.* originally.

Radication (*rad-i-ká-shun*), *n.* the process of taking root.

Radicle (*rad'i-kl*), *n.* the part of a seed which becomes the root.

Radish (*rad'ish*), *n.* an edible root.

Radius (*rá'di-us*), *n.* the semi-diameter of a circle.

Radix (*rá'-diks*), *n.* a root; — *pl.* Radices.

Raffle (*raf'l*), *v. i.* to cast dice for a prize; — *n.* a kind of lottery.

Raft (*ráf't*), *n.* a float of timber.

Rafter (*ráf'tér*), *n.* a roof timber of a building.



Ragamuffin (*rag'a-muf-in*),  
n. a low, mean fellow.  
Rage (*rāj*), n. violent anger;  
fury; — v. i. to be in a fury.  
Ragged (*rag'ged*), a. in tatters.  
Raging (*rāj'ing*), a. furious.  
Ragout (*ra-pōō'*), n. a highly seasoned dish.  
Raid (*rād*), n. a hostile or predatory invasion.  
Rail (*rāl*), n. a bar of wood or iron; — v. i. to utter reproach.  
Railing (*rāl'ing*), n. insulting language; a series of rails.  
Rallery (*ral'ér-é*), n. bantering language.  
Railroad (*rāl'rōd*), n. a road laid with iron rails.  
Raiment (*rā'ment*), n. clothing in general; garments.  
Rain (*rān*), n. moisture falling in drops; — v. i. to fall in drops.  
Rainbow (*rān'bō*), n. a many-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.  
Rainy (*rān'y*), a. attended or abounding with rain.  
Raise (*rāz*), v. t. to lift; to excite; to levy.  
Raisin (*rā'zēn*), n. a dried grape.  
Rajah (*rājā*, or *rājā*), n. in India, a prince.  
Rake (*rāk*), n. a tool; a libertine; — v. t. to collect with a rake; to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.  
Rakohell (*rāk'hel*), n. a rascal or villain; a debaucher.  
Rakish (*rāk'ish*), a. loose; debauched.  
Rally (*ral'y*), n. act of collecting disordered troops; — v. t. to treat with slight satire; to reunite; — v. i. to come back to order.  
Ram (*ram*), n. a male sheep; a mechanical contrivance; — n. t. to drive with violence.  
Ramble (*ram'bl*), n. a wandering or irregular excursion; — v. i. to rove lither and thither.  
Rameous (*ram'e-us*), a. belonging to or growing on a branch.  
Ramification (*ram-i-fi-kā-shun*), n. a spreading out into branches; a subdivision.

Ramify (*ram'i-fī*), v. t. or i. to shoot or separate into branches.  
Rammer (*ram'er*), n. an instrument for driving down.  
Ramosé (*rā-mos'*), n. a full of Ramous (*rā'mus*), n. branches.  
Ramp (*ramp*), v. i. to scramble, climb, or creep; to leap or bound.  
Rampancy (*ramp'an-si*), n. exuberance of growth.  
Rampant (*ramp'ant*), a. rearing; rank.  
Rampart (*ram'pärt*), n. a wall round a place for defense.  
Ramrod (*ram'rod*), n. a rod used in loading a gun.  
Rancid (*ran'sid*), a. having a rank smell; musty; sour.  
Rancidity (*ran-sid'i-ti*), n.  
Rancidness (*ran'sid-nes*), n. a strong sour smell; mustiness.  
Rancor (*rang'kur*), n. malignity; inveterate enmity.  
Rancorous (*rang'kur-us*), a. very spiteful.  
Random (*ran'dam*), n. want of direction; — a. done at random.  
Rang (*rang*), pret. of Ring.  
Range (*rāng*), n. excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus; — v. t. to place in order; — v. i. to rove at large.  
Rank (*rangk*), a. strong-scented; high-tasted; luxurious; — n. a line of men; row; degree; dignity; — v. t. to place in a line; — v. i. to have a degree of dignity.  
Rankle (*rangk'l*), v. i. to become inflamed or violent.  
Rankness (*rangk'nes*), n. a strong scent.  
Ransack (*ram'sak*), v. t. to search narrowly; to pillage.  
Ransom (*ram'sun*), n. the price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy; — v. t. to redeem from captivity by a price.  
Rant (*rant*), n. extravagant language; — v. i. to rave.  
Ranter (*rant'er*), n. a boisterous declaimer.  
Ranunculus (*ra-nungk'lū-lus*), n. a genus of plants including the crowfoot, buttercup, etc.  
Rap (*rap*), n. a quick, smart blow; — v. t. or i. to strike.

Rapacious (*ra-pā'shus*), a. inclined to plunder; greedy.  
Rapaacity (*ra-pas'i-ti*), n. disposition to plunder.  
Rape (*rāp*), n. a seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant.  
Rapid (*rap'it*), a. swift; quick.  
Rapidity (*ra-pid'i-ti*), n. swiftness; velocity; haste.  
Rapidly (*rap'id-lī*), ad. swiftly; with quick motion.  
Rapids (*rap'idz*), n. pl. the part of a river where the bed descends rapidly.  
Rapiér (*rá'pi-ér*), n. a small sword.  
Rapine (*rap'in*), n. act of plundering by violence.  
Rappee (*rap-pé'*), n. a kind of snuff made from the veins and fibers of dried tobacco.  
Rapt (*rap't*), a. transported in ecstasy.  
Raptorial (*rap-tō'ri-al*), a. seizing by violence, as a bird of prey.  
Rapture (*rap'tūr*), n. extreme joy; ecstasy.  
Rapturous (*rap'tūr-us*), a. causing rapture.  
Rara avis (*rā'rā ā'ris*), a rare bird; an uncommon person.  
Rare (*rār*), a. scarce; underdone.  
Rarefaction (*rar-e-fak'shun*), n. expansion of bodies.  
Rarely (*rar'i-fī*), v. t. or i. to make or to become thin.  
Rarely (*rār-lī*), ad. seldom, not often.  
Rarity (*rar'i-ti*), n. uncommonness; thinness.  
Rascal (*ras'kal*), n. a dishonest man; a mean fellow.  
Rascality (*ras-kal'i-ti*), n. villainy; mean trickery.  
Rascally (*ras'kal-lī*), a. worthless; vile.  
Rash (*rash*), a. excessively hasty or incautious; — v. i. to slice; to divide.  
Rasher (*rash'er*), n. a thin slice.  
Rashly (*rash-lī*), ad. without forethought.  
Rashness (*rash'nes*), n. inconsiderate haste.  
Rasorial (*ra-zō'ri-al*), a. belonging to an order of birds which scratch the ground for their food, as the hen.



**Rasp** (*răsp*), *n.* a rough file; a grater; — *v. t.* to rub or grate with a rasp.

**Raspberry** (*răz'ber-ē*), *n.* a kind of berry.

**Rasuro** (*răsh'ūr*), *n.* erasure.

**Ratable** (*răt'ăbl*), *a.* liable to be taxed or rated.

**Ratchet** (*răch'et*), *n.* a bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click.

**Ratchet-wheel** (*răch'et-hwēl*), *n.* a wheel having teeth for a ratchet.

**Rate** (*răt*), *n.* a price; degree; value; — *v. t.* to value; to tax.

**Rather** (*răt'hēr*), *ad.* more willingly.

**Ratification** (*răt-i-f-i-kă'shun*), *n.* the act of sanctioning.

**Ratifier** (*răt-i-f-i-ēr*), *n.* one who sanctions.

**Ratify** (*răt-i-f-i*), *v. t.* to sanction.

**Ratio** (*răt'shi-ō*), *n.* proportion; rate.

**Ratification** (*răsh-i-ōs-tă-nă'shun*), *n.* act of reasoning.

**Ration** (*răt'shun*), *n.* provisions for a day.

**Rational** (*răsh'ă-năl*), *a.* endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.

**Rationale** (*răsh-ă-năl'e*), *n.* detail of reasons.

**Rationalist** (*răsh'ă-năl-ist*), *n.* one who is guided solely by reason.

**Rationality** (*răsh-ă-năl-i-ti*), *n.* the power of reasoning.

**Rationally** (*răsh'ă-năl-i*), *ad.* reasonably.

**Ratlin** (*răt'līn*), *n.* one of

**Ratlines** the small ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships.

**Ratoon** (*ră-tōon'*), *n.* a sprout from the root of sugar-cane.

**Ratsbane** (*răt'sbăn*), *n.* poison for rats.

**Rattan** (*răt'an*), *n.* a reed-like stem.

**Rating** (*răt'ing*), *n.* act of deserting a party; working for less than the established prices.

**Battle** (*răt'l*), *v. i.* or *t.* to clatter; — *n.* a succession of sharp sounds; a toy.

**Battles** (*răt'iz*), *n. pl.* the group.

**Rattlesnake** (*răt'l-snāk*), *n.* a poisonous snake having bony rings at the end of the tail, which rattle.

**Rattling** (*răt'ling*), *n.* succession of sharp sounds.

**Raucity** (*răw'st-i*), *n.* hoarseness.

**Ravage** (*răv'ăj*), *v. t.* to lay waste in various ways; — *n.* waste; plunder.

**Rave** (*răv*), *v. i.* to be delirious; to talk wildly; — *n.* upper timber of a cart.

**Ravel** (*răv'l*), *v. t.* or *i.* to untwist.

**Ravelin** (*răv'līn*), *n.* a detached work in fortification.

**Raven** (*răv'ən*), *v. t.* to devour greedily; — *n.* a bird of prey; rapine.

**Ravenous** (*răv'n-ŭs*), *a.* voracious.

**Ravenously** (*răv'n-ŭs-lī*), *ad.* with raging hunger.

**Ravine** (*ră-vēn'*), *n.* a long hollow between hills.

**Raving** (*răv'ing*), *a.* furious.

**Ravish** (*răv'ish*), *v. t.* to carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force.

**Ravishment** (*răv'ish-ment*), *n.* act of ravishing; ecstasy.

**Raw** (*răw*), *a.* not cooked; crude; unmanufactured;

cold and damp; bare of skin.

**Rawness** (*răw'nes*), *n.* state of being raw.

**Ray** (*ră*), *n.* a line of light.

**Raze** (*răz*), *v. t.* to lay level from the foundation.

**Razor** (*ră-zăr*), *n.* an instrument for shaving.

**Reach** (*rēch*), *v. t.* to extend; to arrive at; — *n.* extent.

**React** (*rē-ăkt'*), *v. i.* to return an impulse.

**Reaction** (*rē-ăkt'shun*), *n.* counter action.

**Reactive** (*rē-ăkt'iv*), *a.* tending to react.

**Read** (*rēd*), *v. t.* or *i.* to peruse.

**Reader** (*rēd'ēr*), *n.* one who reads; a reading-book.

**Readily** (*rēd'i-lī*), *ad.* quickly; with facility; promptly.

**Readiness** (*rēd'i-nes*), *n.* willingness.

**Reading** (*rēd'ing*), *n.* personal interpretation of a passage.

**Reading-book** (*rēd'ing-bōk*), *n.* a book of exercises for reading.

**Re-adjust** (*rē-ad-just'*), *v. t.* to adjust again.

**Re-admission** (*rē-ad-mish'ŭn*), *n.* second admission.

**Re-admit** (*rē-ad-mit'*), *v. t.* to admit again.

**Ready** (*rēd'i*), *a.* prepared; willing; near; easy.

**Ready-made** (*rēd'i-măd*), *a.* made and ready for use.

**Real** (*rē'al*), *a.* having positive existence; not imaginary.

**Realism** (*rē'al-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that in external perception the objects immediately known are real existences.

**Reality** (*rē'al-i-ti*), *n.* certain.

**Realization** (*rē'al-i-ză'shun*), *n.* act of realizing.

**Realize** (*rē'al-iz*), *v. t.* to bring into being; to understand by experience.

**Really** (*rē'al-lī*), *ad.* in fact; truly.

**Realm** (*rēlm*), *n.* a royal jurisdiction.

**Ready** (*rē'al-ti*), *n.* that which relates to real property.

**Ream** (*rēm*), *n.* a bundle of 20 quires, or 480 sheets, of paper.

**Re-animate** (*rē-an-i-măt*), *v. t.* to restore to life.

**Re-annex** (*rē-an-nēks'*), *v. t.* to annex again.

**Reap** (*rēp*), *v. t.* or *i.* to cut grain with a sickle.

**Reaper** (*rēp'ēr*), *n.* one who reaps.

**Re-appear** (*rē-ap-pēr'*), *v. i.*

**Re-appoint** (*rē-ap-point'*), *v. t.* to appoint again.

**Re-appointment** (*rē-ap-point'ment*), *n.* a second or new appointment.

**Rear** (*rēr*), *n.* the part behind; — *v. t.* to raise; to bring up; to elevate the fore-legs.

**Rear-guard** (*rēr'gărd*), *n.* the body that marches in the rear.

**Rearward** (*rēr'wărd*), *n.* the rear.

**Re-ascend** (*rē-as-sēnd'*), *v. t.* to ascend again.

**Reason** (*rēzn*), *n.* the faculty of judging; motive; — *v. t.* or *t.* to argue; to debate.

**Reasonable** (*rēzn-ă-bl*), *a.* governed by reason; just.

**Reasonableness** (*rēzn-ă-bl-nes*), *n.* agreeableness to reason.

**Reasonably** (*rē'zn-a-bil*), *ad.* agreeably to reason; moderately.

**Reasoner** (*rē'zn-ēr*), *n.* one who argues.

**Reasoning** (*rē'zn-ing*), *n.* act of using the faculty of reason; (to affirm again).

**Re-assert** (*rē-as-sēr't*), *v. t.*

**Re-assign** (*rē-as-sin'*), *v. t.* to transfer back.

**Re-assume** (*rē-as-sūm'*), *v. t.* to assume again; to resume.

**Re-assure** (*rē-ash-shōōr'*), *v. t.* to assure again; to restore courage to.

**Rebatement** (*rē-bāt'ment*), *n.* abatement; deduction.

**Rebel** (*rē-bel*), *n.* one who opposes lawful authority; — *ad.* acting in revolt.

**Rebel** (*rē-bel*), *v. t.* to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

**Rebellion** (*rē-bel'yun*), *n.* open opposition to government.

**Rebellious** (*rē-bel'yus*), *a.* engaged in rebellion.

**Rebound** (*rē-bound'*), *v. i.* to spring back; — *n.* act of springing back.

**Rebuff** (*rē-buf'*), *n.* a sudden check; — *v. t.* to repel.

**Rebuild** (*rē-bild'*), *v. t.* to build anew.

**Rebuke** (*rē-būk'*), *v. t.* to chide; — *n.* reproof.

**Rebus** (*rē'bus*), *n.* a kind of riddle. [*pel*]

**Rebut** (*rē-but'*), *v. t.* to rebut.

**Rebuttal** (*rē-but'el*), *n.* answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

**Recall** (*rē-kāl'*), *v. t.* to call back; — *n.* revocation.

**Recant** (*rē-kant'*), *v. t.* to retract an opinion or declaration.

**Recantation** (*rē-kant-ā'shun*), *n.* act of recanting.

**Recapitulate** (*rē-ka-pit'ū-lā*), *v. t.* to repeat in a summary way.

**Recapitulation** (*rē-ka-pit'ū-lā'shun*), *n.* a summary; a recapitulating.

**Recapitulatory** (*rē-ka-pit'ū-lā-to-ri*), *ad.* repeating; containing recapitulation.

**Recapture** (*rē-kap'tūr*), *n.* act of retaking; — *v. t.* to retake.

**Recast** (*rē-kāst'*), *v. t.* [*pret.*

and *pp.* recast] to cast or mold a second time.

**Recede** (*rē-sēd'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to draw back; to desist.

**Receipt** (*rē-sēt'*), *n.* reception; a writing that something has been received; — *v. t.* to give a writing for something received.

**Receivable** (*rē-sēv'a-bil*), *a.* that may be received.

**Receive** (*rē-sēv'*), *v. t.* to take what is offered.

**Receiver** (*rē-sēv'ēr*), *n.* one who receives.

**Recent** (*rē-sent*), *a.* new; late; fresh.

**Recently** (*rē-sent-lī*), *ad.* newly; lately.

**Receptacle** (*rē-sēp'ta-kil*), *n.* a place to receive things in.

**Reception** (*rē-sēp'shun*), *n.* act of receiving; admission.

**Receptive** (*rē-sēp'tiv*), *a.* having the quality of receiving.

**Recess** (*rē-sēs*), *n.* a withdrawing; privacy; retreat.

**Recession** (*rē-sēs'hun*), *n.* act of ceding back.

**Recherche** (*ruh-shār-shā'*), *a.* sought out with care; nice.

**Recipe** (*rē-si-pe*), *n.* medical prescription.

**Reciprocity** (*rē-sip'i-en-si*), *n.* act of receiving.

**Recipient** (*rē-sip'i-ent*), *n.* one who receives.

**Reciprocal** (*rē-sip'rō-kal*), *a.* mutual; acting in return.

**Reciprocally** (*rē-sip'rō-kal-lī*), *ad.* so that each affects and is affected by the other.

**Reciprocate** (*rē-sip'rō-kāt*), *v. t.* or *t.* to act by turns; to interchange.

**Reciprocation** (*rē-sip-rō-kā'shun*), *n.* a giving and receiving in return.

**Reciprocity** (*rē-sip'rō-si-ti*), *n.* reciprocal obligation.

**Recession** (*rē-siz'hun*), *n.* the act of cutting off.

**Recital** (*rē-sit'al*), *n.* repetition of words of another, or of writing; narration.

**Recitation** (*rē-sit'ā'shun*), *n.* rehearsal; repetition.

**Recitative** (*rē-sit'ā-tiv*), *n.* a kind of chant; — *a.* reciting.

**Recite** (*rē-sit'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to tell over.

**Reckless** (*rē-les*), *a.* careless of consequences; heedless.

**Recklessness** (*rē-les-nēs*), *n.* heedlessness; carelessness.

**Reckon** (*rē-ken*), *v. t.* or *t.* to number; to compute; to esteem.

**Reckoner** (*rē-ken-ēr*), *n.* one who computes.

**Reckoning** (*rē-ken-ing*), *n.* act of reckoning; bill of expenses.

**Reclaim** (*rē-klām'*), *v. t.* to recall; to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.

**Reclaimable** (*rē-klām'a-bil*), *a.* that may be reclaimed.

**Reclaimant** (*rē-klām'ant*), *n.* one who reclaims.

**Reclamation** (*rē-klām'ā'shun*), *n.* demand.

**Reclination** (*rē-klī-nā'shun*), *n.* act of leaning or reclining.

**Recline** (*rē-klīn'*), *v. t.* or *t.* to lean back. [*again*]

**Recluse** (*rē-klōz*), *v. t.* to shut

**Recluse** (*rē-klōz*), *a.* living in retirement; solitary; — *n.* one who lives in retirement from society.

**Reclusion** (*rē-klū'shun*), *n.* state of retirement.

**Reclusive** (*rē-klū'siv*), *a.* affording retirement.

**Recognition** (*rē-og-nish'un*), *n.* an acknowledgment; avowal.

**Recognizable** (*rē-og-nīz'a-bil*), *a.* that may be acknowledged.

**Recognizance** (*rē-og-nīz'ans*), *n.* bond of record; an obligation.

**Recognize** (*rē-og-nīz*), *v. t.* to know again; to acknowledge.

**Recoil** (*rē-kōil'*), *v. i.* to move or fall back; — *n.* a movement backward.

**Recoin** (*rē-kōin'*), *v. t.* to coin again.

**Recoinage** (*rē-kōin'āf*), *n.* a coining again.

**Recollect** (*rē-ol-lekt'*), *v. t.* to recall or bring to memory.

**Recollect** (*rē-kol-lekt'*), *v. t.* to collect again.

**Recollection** (*rē-ol-lek'shun*), *n.* a recalling; remembrance.

**Recommend** (*rē-om-mend'*), *v. t.* to commend; to praise.

**Recommendation** (*rē-om-mend'ā'shun*), *n.* act of praising; that which commends to favor.

**Recommendatory** (*rek-on-mend'ā-to-ri*), *a.* that recommends.

**Recommits** (*rē-kom-mit'*), *v. t.* to commit anew.

**Recommitment** (*rē-kom-mit'ment*), *n.* a second commitment.

**Recompense** (*rek'om-pens*), *n.* reward; — *v. t.* to repay.

**Reconcilable** (*rek-on-sil'ā-bl*), *a.* that may be adjusted or made to agree.

**Reconcile** (*rek'on-sil*), *v. t.* to conciliate anew; to make consistent.

**Reconciliation** (*rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun*), *n.* renewal of friendship.

**Recondite** (*rek'on-dit*), *a.* secret; abstruse; profound.

**Reconnaissance** (*rē-kon'is-āns*), *n.* the examination of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes.

**Reconnoiter** (*rek-on-noi'ter*), *v. t.* to survey or examine.

**Reconsider** (*rē-kon-sid'ēr*), *v. t.* to review.

**Reconsideration** (*rē-kon-sid'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* renewed consideration.

**Reconvey** (*rē-kon-vā*), *v. t.* to convey back.

**Reconveyance** (*rē-kon-vā-āns*), *n.* a transferring back.

**Record** (*rē-kord'*), *v. t.* to register; to enroll.

**Record** (*rek'ord*), *n.* register; authentic memorial.

**Recorder** (*rē-kord'ēr*), *n.* one who records or keeps records.

**Recount** (*rē-kount'*), *v. t.* to relate in detail.

**Recourse** (*rē-kōrs'*), *n.* application, as for help; resort.

**Recover** (*rē-kuv'ēr*), *v. t.* to regain what was lost; — *v. i.* to regain health.

**Recoverable** (*rē-kuv'ēr-ā-bl*), *a.* that may be recovered.

**Recovery** (*rē-kuv'ēr-i*), *n.* act of recovering; restoration from sickness, etc.

**Recreancy** (*rek're-an-si*), *n.* a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

**Recreant** (*rek'rē-ant*), *a.* craven; apostate; — *n.* an apostate; a coward.

**Recreate** (*rek'rē-āt*), *v. t.* to refresh after labor; to revive; to amuse.

**Recreation** (*rek-rē-ā'shun*), *n.* amusement; relief from toil.

**Recreative** (*rek'rē-ā-tiv*), *a.* tending to refresh after labor.

**Recrement** (*rek'rē-ment*), *n.* refuse.

**Recriminative** (*rē-krim'i-nāt*), *v. t.* to return an accusation.

**Recrimination** (*rē-krim-i-nā'shun*), *n.* accusation retorted.

**Recriminative** (*rē-krim'i-nā-tiv*), *a.* retorting accusation.

**Recruit** (*rē-kroōt'*), *v. i.* to gain new supplies of any thing; — *v. t.* to supply deficiency, as of troops; to reinvigorate; — *n.* a new soldier.

**Rectangle** (*rek'tang-gl*), *n.* a right-angled parallelogram.

**Rectangular** (*rek'tang-gū-lar*), *a.* having right angles.

**Rectification** (*rek-ti-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* act of correcting.

**Rectify** (*rek'ti-fī*), *v. t.* to correct, to refine by distillation.

**Rectilinear** (*rek-ti-lin'e-al*), *a.* bounded by straight lines; straight. [rightness.]

**Rectitude** (*rek'ti-tūd*), *n.* uprightness.

**Rector** (*rek'tēr*), *n.* a minister of a parish; head-master of a public school.

**Rectorial** (*rek-tō'ri-al*), *a.* belonging to a rector.

**Rectorship** (*rek'tor-ship*), *n.* rank or office of a rector.

**Rectory** (*rek'tō-ri*), *n.* the mansion of a rector; a parish church.

**Rectum** (*rek'tum*), *n.* the last part of the large intestine.

**Recumbency** (*rē-kum'bēn-si*), *n.* a lying down; repose.

**Recumbent** (*rē-kum'bent*), *a.* reclining; prostrate.

**Recuperative** (*rē-kū'pēr-ā-tiv*), *a.* affording to or tending to recovery.

**Recur** (*rē-kur'*), *v. i.* to resort; to return to the mind.

**Recurrence** (*rē-kur'ēns*), *n.* return; resort.

**Recurrent** (*rē-kur'ent*), *a.* running back.

**Recusant** (*rē-kū'zant*), *a.* refusing to conform; — *n.* one who refuses to conform to the established church.

**Red** (*red*), *a.* of a bright color, like blood. [rampart.]

**Redan** (*rē-dan'*), *n.* a kind of Redbreast (*red'brest*), *n.* the robin.

**Redden** (*red'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or grow red.

**Reddish** (*red'ish*), *a.* somewhat red.

**Reddition** (*red-dish'm*), *n.* restitution; surrender.

**Redeem** (*rē-dēm'*), *v. t.* to ransom.

**Redeemer** (*rē-dēm'ēr*), *n.* one who ransoms; the Saviour.

**Redemption** (*rē-dēmp'shun*), *n.* act of redeeming; repurchase; ransom.

**Redemptory** (*rē-dēmp'tō-ri*), *a.* serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

**Red-gum** (*red'gum*), *n.* an eruption of red pimples in infants.

**Redintegrate** (*rē-din'tē-grāt*), *v. t.* to renew.

**Redintegration** (*rē-din-tē-grā'shun*), *n.* restoration to a whole or sound state.

**Redipose** (*rē-dis-pōz'*), *v. t.* to dispose or adjust again.

**Redness** (*red'nes*), *n.* the quality of being red.

**Redolence** (*red'ō-lens*), *n.* sweet scent; fragrance.

**Redolent** (*red'ō-lent*), *a.* diffusing a sweet scent.

**Redouble** (*rē-dūb'l*), *v. t.* to increase by doubling.

**Redoubt** (*rē-dout'*), *n.* an outlook in fortifications.

**Redoubtable** (*rē-dout'ā-bl*), *a.* formidable; valiant.

**Redound** (*rē-dound'*), *v. i.* to conduce; to result.

**Redraw** (*rē-draw'*), *v. t.* to draw again.

**Redress** (*rē-dres'*), *v. t.* to set right; to relieve from wrongs, etc.; — *n.* remedy for wrong.

**Redressive** (*rē-dres'iv*), *a.* affording redress.

**Red-short** (*red'short*), *a.* brittle when red-hot.

**Red-tapism** (*red-tāp'izm*), *n.* system of routine in government and other public offices; extreme official formality.

**Reduce** (*rē-dūs'*), *v. t.* to lower; to subdue.

**Reducible** (*rē-dūs'i-bl*), *a.* that may be reduced.

**Reduction** (*rē-duk'shun*), *n.* act of reducing; the bringing of different denominations to one.

**Reductive** (*rē-duk'tiv*), *a.* having power to reduce.

**Redundance** (*rē-dum'dans*), *n.* superfluous quantity; excess.

**Redundant** (*rē-dum'dant*), *a.* superabundant; exuberant.

**Redundantly** (*rē-dum'dant-i*), *ad.* superfluously.

**Reduplicate** (*rē-dū'pli-kāt*), *v. t.* to double.

**Reduplication** (*rē-dū'pli-kā'shun*), *n.* the act of doubling.

**Re-echo** (*rē-ek'ō*), *v. t. or i.* to echo back again.

**Reed** (*rēd*), *n.* a plant with a hollow jointed stalk; a musical pipe.

**Reef** (*rēf*), *v. t.* to draw in and fold up the sails; — *n.* folds of a sail; a chain of rocks near the surface of water.

**Reek** (*rēk*), *n.* steam; vapor; — *v. i.* to send forth steam.

**Reeky** (*rēk'i*), *a.* smoky; foul.

**Reel** (*rēl*), *n.* a frame to wind yarn or thread on; — *v. i.* or *t.* to wind; to stagger.

**Re-elect** (*rē-e-lekt'*), *v. t.* to elect again.

**Re-election** (*rē-e-lek'tshun*), *n.* a second or repeated election.

**Re-eligible** (*rē-el'i-j'i-bl*), *a.* that may be re-elected.

**Re-embark** (*rē-em-bürk*), *v. t. or i.* to embark again.

**Re-enact** (*rē-en-akt'*), *v. t.* to act anew.

**Re-enactment** (*rē-en-akt'ment*), *n.* renewal of a law.

**Re-enforce** (*rē-en-fōrs'*), *v. t.* to strengthen with new forces.

**Re-enforcement** (*rē-en-fōrs'ment*), *n.* additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.

**Reeve** (*rēv*), *v. t.* to pass the end of a rope through a block, thimble, etc.

**Re-examine** (*rē-egz-am'in*), *v. t.* to examine again.

**Refection** (*rē-fek'shun*), *n.* refreshment; repast.

**Refective** (*rē-fek'tiv*), *a.* refreshing.

**Refectory** (*rē-fek'tō-ri*), *n.* a place for refreshment.

**Refer** (*rēf'ēr*), *v. t. or i.* to send; to allude; to have recourse.

**Referable** (*rēf'ēr-ā-bl*), *a.* that may be referred.

**Referee** (*rēf'ēr-ē'*), *n.* one to whom something is referred.

**Reference** (*rēf'ēr-ens*), *n.* act of referring; allusion to.

**Referential** (*rēf'ēr-en'shal*), *a.* that contains a reference.

**Referrable** (*rē-f'ēr'i-bl*), *a.* that may be referred.

**Refine** (*rē-fin'*), *v. t. or i.* to clear from impurities; to polish; to grow pure.

**Refined** (*rē-fin'd*), *a.* freed from extraneous matter.

**Refinement** (*rē-fin'ment*), *n.* act of refining; polish of manners.

**Refiner** (*rē-fin'ēr*), *n.* he who or that which refines.

**Refinery** (*rē-fin'ēr-i*), *n.* a place for refining.

**Refit** (*rē-fit'*), *v. t. or i.* to repair; to prepare again.

**Reflect** (*rē-flekt'*), *v. t. or i.* to throw back; to give back an image of; to consider thoughtfully; to cast reproach.

**Reflecting** (*rē-flekt'ing*), *a.* throwing back, as light.

**Reflection** (*rē-flek'shun*), *n.* act of reflecting or state of being reflected; thoughtful consideration; reproach.

**Reflexive** (*rē-flekt'iv*), *a.* throwing back images; pondering; musing.

**Reflector** (*rē-flekt'ēr*), *n.* that which reflects; a polished surface, [backward].

**Reflex** (*rē-fleks*), *a.* directed

**Reflexibility** (*rē-fleks-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* capability of being reflected.

**Reflexible** (*rē-fleks'i-bl*), *a.* that may be reflected or thrown back.

**Reflexive** (*rē-fleks'iv*), *a.* that respects something past.

**Reflux** (*rē-flū-ent*), *a.* flowing back of water; ebb.

**Reflux** (*rē-flūks*), *n.* a flowing back of water; ebb.

**Reform** (*rē-form'*), *v. t.* to correct; to form anew; — *n.* amendment.

**Reformation** (*rēf'-or-mā'shun*), *n.* act of reforming; amendment.

**Reformation** (*rēf'-or-mā'shun*), *n.* formation anew.

**Reformative** (*rē-form'a-tiv*), *a.* tending to produce reform.

**Reformatory** (*rē-form'a-tō-ri*), *a.* tending to produce reform.

**Reformer** (*rē-form'ēr*), *n.* one who promotes reform.

**Refract** (*rē-frakt'*), *v. t.* to break the direct course of.

**Refraction** (*rē-frak'shun*), *n.* deviation from a direct course.

**Refractive** (*rē-frakt'iv*), *a.* that has power to refract.

**Refractoriness** (*rē-frakt'ō-ri-ens*), *n.* obstinacy.

**Refractory** (*rē-frakt'ō-ri*), *a.* perverse; unruly.

**Refrain** (*rē-frāin'*), *v. t. or i.* to abstain; to forbear.

**Refrangibility** (*rē-fran-jib'il'i-ti*), *n.* capability of being refracted.

**Refrangible** (*rē-fran'ji-bl*), *a.* that may be refracted.

**Refresh** (*rē-fresh'*), *v. t.* to revive; to cool.

**Refreshing** (*rē-fresh'ing*), *a.* reviving; cooling.

**Refreshment** (*rē-fresh'ment*), *n.* act of refreshing; food.

**Refrigerant** (*rē-frīj'ēr-ant*), *a.* cooling.

**Refrigerate** (*rē-frīj'ēr-āt*), *v. t.* to cool.

**Refrigeration** (*rē-frīj'ēr-ā'shun*), *n.* a cooling.

**Refrigerator** (*rē-frīj'ēr-ātō-ri*), *n.* an air-tight box for keeping things cool by means of ice.

**Refrigeratory** (*rē-frīj'ēr-ā-tō-ri*), *n.* a vessel for cooling; — *a.* cooling.

**Refuge** (*rēf'ūj*), *n.* a shelter from danger; an expedient.

**Refugee** (*rēf'ū-jē'*), *n.* one who flees for safety to a foreign power.

**Refulgence** (*rēf'ul'jens*), *n.* a flood of light.

**Refulgent** (*rēf'ul'jent*), *a.* casting a bright light; splendid.



**Refund** (*rê-fund'*), *v. t.* to pay back.

**Refusal** (*rê-fûs'al*), *n.* denial; right of choice; option.

**Refuse** (*rê-fûs'*), *v. t.* to deny; to reject; — *v. i.* not to comply with.

**Refuse** (*rê-fûs*), *n.* worthless remains; — *a.* worthless.

**Refutable** (*rê-fû't'a-b'l*), *a.* that may be refuted.

**Refutation** (*rê-fû'tû'shun*), *n.* act of refuting.

**Refute** (*rê-fû't'*), *v. t.* to prove false. [tain again.]

**Regain** (*rê-gân'*), *v. t.* to obtain again.

**Regal** (*rê-gal'*), *a.* royal; kingly.

**Regale** (*rê-gâl'*), *v. t.* to refresh; to entertain delightfully.

**Regalement** (*rê-gâl'ment*), *n.* entertainment; refreshment.

**Regalia** (*rê-gâl'i-â*), *n. pl.* ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc. [altly.]

**Regality** (*rê-gâl'i-ti*), *n.* royalty.

**Regally** (*rê-gâl'i-ly*), *adv.* as befits a sovereign.

**Regard** (*rê-gûrd'*), *v. t.* to heed; to esteem; — *n.* attention; esteem; eminence.

**Regardful** (*rê-gûrd'fûl*), *a.* taking notice.

**Regardless** (*rê-gûrd'les*), *a.* heedless; careless; indifferent.

**Regatta** (*rê-gat'tà*), *n.* a rowing or sailing match of boats.

**Regency** (*rê-jen-si*), *n.* government by a regent.

**Regenerate** (*rê-jen'er-ât*), *v. t.* to cause to be spiritually born anew; — *a.* born by grace; renewed.

**Regeneration** (*rê-jen'er-â'shun*), *n.* the new birth; entrance upon a new spiritual life.

**Regenerative** (*rê-jen'er-â-tiv*), *a.* tending to regenerate.

**Regent** (*rê-jent'*), *n.* one who governs in the place of a king; a ruler; — *a.* ruling.

**Regicide** (*rê-j'i-sid*), *n.* the killer or killing of a king.

**Regime** (*râ-zhêm'*), *n.* mode of living; government.

**Regimen** (*rê-j'i-men*), *n.* a rule of diet.

**Regiment** (*rê-j'i-ment*), *n.* a body of troops under a colonel.

**Regimental** (*rê-j'i-ment'al*), *a.* belonging to a regiment.

**Regimentals** (*rê-j'i-ment'alz*), *n. pl.* the uniform of a regiment.

**Region** (*rê-jun*), *n.* a tract of land; country.

**Register** (*rê-jis-têr*), *n.* keeper of a record; a catalogue; a record; an arrangement in a furnace, floor, etc., for admitting or excluding heat; — *v. t.* to record.

**Registrar** (*rê-jis-trâr*), *n.* an officer who keeps public records.

**Registration** (*rê-jis-trâ'shun*), *n.* act of registering.

**Registry** (*rê-jis-tri*), *n.* a registering. [inc.]

**Regnant** (*rê-g'nant*), *a.* reigning.

**Regress** (*rê-gres'*), *n.* return; power of returning.

**Regression** (*rê-gresh'un*), *n.* act of passing back.

**Regressive** (*rê-gres'iv*), *a.* passing back.

**Regret** (*rê-gret'*), *n.* pain of mind at something untoward; sorrow for the past; — *v. t.* to feel sorrow for.

**Regular** (*rê-gû-lar*), *a.* agreeable to rule; stated; orderly.

**Regularity** (*rê-gû-lar'i-ti*), *n.* certain order; method.

**Regularly** (*rê-gû-lar-ly*), *adv.* statedly.

**Regulate** (*rê-gû-lâr*), *v. t.* to adjust by rule or method.

**Regulation** (*rê-gû-lâr'shun*), *n.* act of adjusting; rule.

**Regulator** (*rê-gû-lâr-têr*), *n.* he who or that which regulates.

**Regurgitate** (*rê-gur'ji-tât*), *v. t.* to throw or pour back.

**Rehearing** (*rê-hêr'ing*), *n.* a second hearing or trial.

**Rehearsal** (*rê-hêr's'al*), *n.* recital; preparatory repetition.

**Rehearse** (*rê-hêr's*), *v. t.* to narrate; to recite before exhibition.

**Reign** (*rân*), *n.* royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence; — *v. i.* to rule.

**Reigning** (*rân'ing*), *a.* ruling as a king; predominant.

**Re-imburse** (*rê-im-burs'*), *v. t.* to repay.

**Re-imburement** (*rê-im-burs'ment*), *n.* repayment.

**Rein** (*rûs*), *n.* strap of a bridle; restraint; — *v. t.* to guide by a bridle; to restrain.

**Reindeer** (*rân'dêr*), *n.* an animal of the deer kind.

**Reins** (*rânz*), *n. pl.* the reins.

**Re-install** (*rê-in-stawl'*), *v. t.* to install again.

**Re-instate** (*rê-in-stât'*), *v. t.* to replace in possession.

**Re-instatement** (*rê-in-stât'ment*), *n.* a placing in a former state. [invest anew.]

**Re-invest** (*rê-in-vest'*), *v. t.* to invest anew.

**Re-investment** (*rê-in-vest'ment*), *n.* a new investment.

**Re-invigorate** (*rê-in-rig'o-rât*), *v. t.* to invigorate again.

**Re-issue** (*rê-ish'û*), *v. t.* to issue again; — *n.* a second issue. [repeat;] to do again.

**Reiterate** (*rê-î'têr-â*), *v. t.* to reiterate.

**Reiteration** (*rê-î'têr-â'shun*), *n.* repetition.

**Rejoet** (*rê-jêkt'*), *v. t.* to cast off; to discard; to refuse.

**Rejection** (*rê-jêkt'shun*), *n.* act of rejecting. [be glad.]

**Rejoice** (*rê-jôis'*), *v. i.* to rejoice.

**Rejoicing** (*rê-jôis'ing*), *n.* expression of joy.

**Rejoin** (*rê-jôin'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to join again; to answer a reply.

**Rejoinder** (*rê-jôin'dêr*), *n.* a reply to an answer.

**Rejuvenate** (*rê-jû've-nât*), *v. t.* to render young again.

**Rejuvenescence** (*rê-jû've-nes'ens*), *n.* a being young again. [kindle again.]

**Re-Kindle** (*rê-kin'dl*), *v. t.* to relapse.

**Relapse** (*rê-laps'*), *v. i.* to fall back; to return to a former state; — *n.* a falling back.

**Relate** (*rê-lât'*), *v. t.* to tell; to recite.

**Relation** (*rê-lâ'shun*), *n.* act of relating; any connection established; kindred.

**Relational** (*rê-lâ'shun-al*), *a.* having relation.

**Relationship** (*rê-lâ'shun-ship*), *n.* state of being related.

**Relative** (*rê-lâ-tiv*), *a.* having relation; — *n.* one allied by blood; that which relates to something else.



**Relatively** (*rel'ā-tiv-lī*), *ad.* with relation to something else.

**Relax** (*rē-laks'*), *v. t. or i.* to slacken; to remit in severity.

**Relaxation** (*rē-laks'ā-shun*), *n.* a slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.

**Relaxative** (*rē-laks'ā-tiv*), *a.* tending to relax.

**Relay** (*rē-lā'*), *n.* horses at certain stations to relieve others; — *v. t.* to lay again.

**Release** (*rē-lēs'*), *v. t.* to free from restraint or obligation; to quitclaim; — *n.* liberation; a quitclaim.

**Relegate** (*rel'e-gāt*), *v. t.* to send away; to consign.

**Relegation** (*rel'e-gā'shun*), *n.* a sending away; exile.

**Relent** (*rē-lent'*), *v. i.* to soften in temper.

**Relentless** (*rē-lent'les*), *a.* unmoved by pity.

**Relevancy** (*rel'e-van-si*), *n.* state of being relevant.

**Relevant** (*rel'e-vant*), *a.* relieving; pertinent.

**Reliable** (*rē-lī'ā-bl*), *a.* that may be relied on or trusted.

**Reliance** (*rē-lī'ans*), *n.* trust; dependence.

**Relic** (*rel'ik*), *n.* remains; a dead body.

**Relict** (*rel'ikt*), *n.* a woman left; a widow.

**Relief** (*rē-lēf'*), *n.* aid; alleviation; prominence in sculpture.

**Relieve** (*rē-lēv'*), *v. t.* to ease; to help.

**Relievo** (*rē-lēv'ō*), *n.* prominence of figures in sculpture or painting.

**Religion** (*rē-līj'ūn*), *n.* a system of faith and worship; pious practice.

**Religious** (*rē-līj'ūs*), *a.* pious; pertaining to religion.

**Religiously** (*rē-līj'ūs-lī*), *ad.* piously; sacredly; exactly.

**Relinquish** (*rē-līng'kwish*), *v. t.* to withdraw from; to give up.

**Relinquishment** (*rē-līng'kwish-ment*), *n.* act of forsaking.

**Reliquary** (*rel'i-kwā-rī*), *n.* a small chest, etc., for relics.

**Relish** (*rel'ish*), *n.* a pleasing taste; flavor; — *v. t.* to give flavor to; — *v. i.* to have a pleasant flavor.

**Reluctance** (*rē-luk'tans*), *n.* unwillingness.

**Reluctant** (*rē-luk'tant*), *a.* averse to; granted unwillingly.

**Reluctantly** (*rē-luk'tant-lī*), *ad.* with unwillingness.

**Rely** (*rē-lī'*), *v. i.* to rest or confide in.

**Remain** (*rē-mān'*), *v. i.* to continue; to be left.

**Remainder** (*rē-mān'dēr*), *n.* anything left.

**Remains** (*rē-mānz'*), *n. pl.* what is left; relics.

**Remand** (*rē-mānd'*), *v. t.* to send or call back.

**Remark** (*rē-mārk'*), *n.* an observation; notice; — *v. t.* to observe; to express in words.

**Remarkable** (*rē-mārk'ā-bl*), *a.* worthy of note; wonderful.

**Remarkably** (*rē-mārk'ā-blī*), *ad.* in an unusual manner.

**Re-marry** (*rē-mar'ri*), *v. t.* to marry again.

**Remediable** (*rē-mē-di-ā-bl*), *a.* capable of remedy.

**Remedial** (*rē-mē-di-āl*), *a.* affording remedy.

**Remediless** (*rē-med'i-less*, or *rem'e-di-less*), *a.* admitting no cure; without remedy.

**Remedy** (*rem'e-dī*), *n.* that which is adapted to cure or which counteracts an evil; — *v. t.* to cure; to remove; to repair.

**Remember** (*rē-mem'bēr*), *v. t.* to have or keep in mind.

**Remembrance** (*rē-mem'-brans*), *n.* retention in mind.

**Remembrancer** (*rē-mem'-brān-sēr*), *n.* he who or that which reminds.

**Remind** (*rē-mīnd'*), *v. t.* to put in mind or remembrance.

**Reminiscence** (*rem-i-nis'-ens*), *n.* recollection.

**Remise** (*rē-mīs'*), *v. t.* to grant back.

**Remiss** (*rē-mis'*), *a.* slack; negligent.

**Remissible** (*rē-mis'i-bl*), *a.* that may be remitted.

**Remission** (*rē-mish'un*), *n.* pardon; diminution of intensity.

**Remissly** (*rē-mis'li*), *ad.* negligently.

**Remissness** (*rē-mis'nes*), *n.* negligence.

**Remit** (*rē-mīt'*), *v. t. or i. to*

send money; to forgive; to relax.

**Remittal** (*rē-mīt'al*), *n.* a giving back.

**Remittance** (*rē-mīt'ans*), *n.* act of remitting money in payment; sum transmitted.

**Remittent** (*rē-mīt'ent*), *a.* temporarily ceasing.

**Remnant** (*rem'nant*), *n.* what is left; — *a.* remaining.

**Remodel** (*rē-mod'el*), *v. t.* to model anew.

**Remonstrance** (*rē-mon'-strans*), *n.* expostulation; reproof.

**Remonstrant** (*rē-mon'-strant*), *n.* one who remonstrates.

**Remonstrate** (*rē-mon'-strāt*), *v. i.* to urge reasons against.

**Remorse** (*rē-mors'*), *n.* pain of conscience proceeding from guilt.

**Remorseful** (*rē-mors'fūl*), *a.* full of a sense of guilt.

**Remorseless** (*rē-mors'les*), *a.* un pitying.

**Remote** (*rē-mōt'*), *a.* distant in place or time; foreign.

**Remotely** (*rē-mōt'li*), *ad.* at a distance.

**Remoteness** (*rē-mōt'nes*), *n.* state of being remote; distance.

**Remount** (*rē-mount'*), *v. t. or i.* to re-ascend.

**Removable** (*rē-mōv'ā-bl*), *a.* that may be removed.

**Removal** (*rē-mōv'āl*), *n.* act of moving from a place.

**Remove** (*rē-mōv'*), *v. t. or i.* to change place; — *n.* change of place.

**Remunerate** (*rē-mū'nēr-āt*), *v. t.* to recompense for any act.

**Remuneration** (*rē-mū'nēr-ā'shun*), *n.* reward; recompense.

**Remunerative** (*rē-mū'nēr-ā-tiv*), *a.* affording reward.

**Renal** (*rē-nāl*), *a.* pertaining to the kidneys.

**Renascent** (*rē-nas'ent*), *a.* growing again.

**Renounter** (*ren-koun'tēr*), *n.* a sudden or casual combat; clash; — *v. t. or i.* to meet; to clash.

**Render** (*rend*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. rend] to split; to tear asunder.

**Render** (*ren'dēr*), *v. t. to*

turn; to give up.

**Rendering** (*ren'dēr-ing*), *n.* act of returning; a version.  
**Rendezvous** (*ren'dē-vōō*), *n.* a place of meeting; a meeting appointed; — *v. i.* or *t.* to assemble, as troops.  
**Rendition** (*ren-dish'un*), *n.* act of yielding; surrender.  
**Renegade** (*ren'ē-gād*), *n.* an apostate; a deserter.  
**Renew** (*rē-nū'*), *v. t.* to make new; to make a new loan.  
**Renewable** (*rē-nū'a-bl*), *a.* that may be renewed.  
**Renewal** (*rē-nū'al*), *n.* act of renewing.  
**Rennet** (*ren'et*), *n.* the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate.  
**Renounce** (*rē-nouns'*), *v. t.* to disown; to cast off formally.  
**Renouncement** (*rē-nouis'ment*), *n.* act of renouncing.  
**Renovate** (*ren'ō-vāt*), *v. t.* to renew.  
**Renovation** (*ren'ō-vā'shun*), *n.* renewal.  
**Renown** (*rē-noun'*), *n.* fame; celebrity.  
**Renowned** (*rē-nound'*), *a.* famous; celebrated.  
**Rent** (*rent*), *pret.* of *Rend*, torn asunder; — *n.* a fissure; money paid for lease of land, houses, etc.; — *v. t.* to lease lands, etc.  
**Rental** (*rent'al*), *n.* an account of rent. [of rents].  
**Rent-roll** (*rent'rōl*), *n.* a list.  
**Renunciation** (*rē-nun-shi-ā'shun*), *n.* act of renouncing.  
**Re-ordain** (*rē-or-dān'*), *v. t.* to ordain again.  
**Re-organization** (*rē-or-gan-i-zā'shun*), *n.* organization anew.  
**Re-organize** (*rē-or-gan-iz*), *v. t.* to organize anew.  
**Repaid** (*rē-pād'*), *pret.* of *Repay*.  
**Repair** (*rē-pār'*), *v. t.* to mend; to refit; — *v. i.* to go to; — *n.* repair; supply of loss.  
**Reparable** (*rep'a-ra-bl*), *a.* that may be repaired.  
**Reparation** (*rep-a-rā'shun*), *n.* restitution; amends.  
**Reparative** (*rē-par'a-tiv*), *a.* amending defects.  
**Partee** (*rep-ar-tē'*), *n.* a smart reply. [again].  
**Repass** (*rē-pās*), *v. t.* to pass

**Repast** (*rē-pāst'*), *n.* a meal; food. [back].  
**Repay** (*rē-pā'*), *v. t.* to pay.  
**Repayment** (*rē-pā'ment*), *n.* act of repaying; thing repaid.  
**Repeal** (*rē-pēl'*), *v. t.* to make void; — *n.* abrogation.  
**Repealer** (*rē-pēl'ēr*), *n.* one who desires repeal. [again].  
**Repeat** (*rē-pēt'*), *v. t.* to do.  
**Repeatedly** (*rē-pēl'ed-lī*), *ad.* frequently.  
**Repeater** (*rē-pēl'ēr*), *n.* one who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours.  
**Repel** (*rē-pel'*), *v. t.* to drive back; to resist.  
**Repellent** (*rē-pell'ent*), *a.* tending to repel.  
**Repent** (*rē-pent'*), *v. i.* to feel sorrow for something done.  
**Repentance** (*rē-pent'ans*), *n.* sorrow for sins; penitence.  
**Repentant** (*rē-pent'ant*), *a.* sorrowful for sin; contrite.  
**Repeople** (*rē-pēpl*), *v. t.* to supply anew with inhabitants.  
**Repercussion** (*rē-pēr-kush'un*), *n.* act of driving back; rebound.  
**Repercussive** (*rē-pēr-kus'tiv*), *a.* beating back.  
**Repertory** (*rep'ēr-to-ri*), *n.* a place where things are to be brought forth again; a treasury; a magazine.  
**Repetition** (*rep-ē-tish'un*), *n.* act of repeating.  
**Repine** (*rē-pīn'*), *v. i.* to fret one's self.  
**Replace** (*rē-plāse'*), *v. t.* to put again in its place.  
**Replant** (*rē-plant'*), *v. t.* to plant again.  
**Replenish** (*rē-plen'ish*), *v. t.* to fill again; to supply.  
**Replete** (*rē-plēt'*), *a.* full; completely filled.  
**Repletion** (*rē-plē'shun*), *n.* fullness. [plenishing].  
**Repletive** (*rē-plē'tiv*), *a.* re-  
**Replevin** (*rē-plev'in*), *n.* a writ to recover goods distrained.  
**Replevy** (*rē-plev'i*), *v. t.* to reclaim or recover, as goods, on security.  
**Replication** (*rep-li-kā'shun*), *n.* a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.  
**Reply** (*rē-plī'*), *v. i.* to answer; — *n.* return in words.

**Report** (*rē-pōrt'*), *v. t.* to give an account or statement of; — *v. i.* to circulate publicly; — *n.* account returned; statement; rumor; sound, as of a gun. [who reports].  
**Reporter** (*rē-pōrt'ēr*), *n.* one  
**Reposal** (*rē-pōz'al*), *n.* act of reposing.  
**Repose** (*rē-pōz'*), *v. i.* to rest; to lie quiet; — *v. t.* to place.  
**Reposit** (*rē-poz'it*), *v. t.* to lodge for safety.  
**Repository** (*rē-poz'i-to-ri*), *n.* a place where things are stored.  
**Repossess** (*rē-poz-ze'*), *v. t.* to possess again.  
**Repossession** (*rē-poz-ze'shun*), *n.* state of possessing again.  
**Reprehend** (*rep-rē-hend'*), *v. t.* to blame.  
**Reprehensible** (*rep-rē-hen-si-bl*), *a.* deserving censure.  
**Reprehension** (*rep-rē-hen'shun*), *n.* reproof; blame.  
**Reprehensive** (*rep-rē-hen-siv*), *a.* containing reproof.  
**Represent** (*rep-rē-sent'*), *v. t.* to show; to personate.  
**Representation** (*rep-rē-zen-tā'shun*), *n.* act of representing; thing represented; likeness; exhibition; appearance for another.  
**Representative** (*rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv*), *a.* bearing a likeness; presenting the character of a class; — *n.* one acting for another; a deputy; a member of the lower house in a legislature or in Congress.  
**Repress** (*rē-pres'*), *v. t.* to put down; to subdue.  
**Repression** (*rē-pres'h-un*), *n.* act of repressing.  
**Repressive** (*rē-pres'iv*), *a.* tending to repress.  
**Respite** (*rē-prēv'*), *v. t.* to respite for a time; — *n.* respite after sentence of death.  
**Reprimand** (*rep'ri-mand*), *n.* reproof for a fault; — *v. t.* to chide; to reprove.  
**Reprint** (*rē-print'*), *v. t.* to print a new edition.  
**Reprint** (*rē-print'*), *n.* a new impression.  
**Reprisal** (*rē-prī'al*), *n.* seizure by way of retaliation.  
**Reproach** (*rē-prōch'*), *v. t.* to upbraid; — *n.* censure in opprobrious terms.

**Reproachful** (rē-prōch'fūl), *a.* opprobrious.

**Reproachfully** (rē-prōch'fūl-lī), *ad.* with contempt; scurrilously.

**Reprobate** (rep-ro-bū), *a.* lost to virtue; — *n.* one abandoned to sin; — *v. t.* to disapprove; to reject.

**Reprobation** (rep-rō-bū-shun), *n.* rejection.

**Reproduce** (rē-prō-dūs'), *v. t.* to produce anew; to generate, as offspring.

**Reproduction** (rē-prō-dūk'shun), *n.* act of reproducing.

**Reproductive** (rē-prō-dūk'tiv), *a.* producing again.

**Reproof** (rē-prōōf'), *n.* censure expressed.

**Reprovable** (rē-prōōv'a-bū), *a.* worthy of reproof; culpable. [*proof*]

**Reproval** (rē-prōōv'al), *n.* reprove.

**Reprove** (rē-prōōv'), *v. t.* to censure to the face; to reprimand; to chide.

**Reprover** (rē-prōōv'ēr), *n.* one who reproves or blames.

**Reptile** (rep'tīl), *a.* creeping; groveling; — *n.* a creeping animal.

**Reptilian** (rep-tīl'yan), *a.* pertaining to reptiles.

**Republic** (rē-pūb'lik), *n.* a state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.

**Republican** (rē-pūb'lik-an), *a.* pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic; — *n.* one who prefers a republic.

**Republicanism** (rē-pūb'lik-an-iz-əm), *n.* system of republican government.

**Republicanism** (rē-pūb'lik-an-iz-əm), *n.* system of republican principles.

**Republication** (re-pūb-li-kā'shun), *n.* a new publication.

**Republish** (rē-pūb'lish), *v. t.* to publish anew.

**Repudiate** (rē-pū'di-āt), *v. t.* to divorce; to reject; to disclaim.

**Repudiation** (rē-pū'di-āt-shun), *n.* act of disclaiming; divorce.

**Repugnance** (rē-pug'nans), *n.* unwillingness; dislike.

**Repugnant** (rē-pug'nant), *a.* unwilling; distasteful; inconsistent.

**Repulse** (rē-pūls'), *n.* a check in advancing; refusal; — *v. t.* to repel.

**Repulsion** (rē-pūls'shun), *n.* the act of driving back.

**Repulsive** (rē-pūls'iv), *a.* forbidding; cold; reserved.

**Reputable** (rep'ū-ta-bū), *a.* of good repute.

**Reputably** (rep'ū-ta-bū), *ad.* with credit.

**Reputation** (rep'ū-tā'shun), *n.* general estimation; good name; honor derived from public esteem.

**Repute** (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* to hold in estimation; to think; — *n.* reputation.

**Reputed** (rē-pūt'ed), *a.* reckoned; accounted.

**Request** (rē-kwest'), *n.* expression of desire; a petition; — *v. t.* to solicit; to ask.

**Requiem** (rē-kwi-en), *n.* a hymn or prayer for the dead.

**Require** (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.* to make necessary; to ask as a right.

**Requirement** (re-kwīr'ment), *n.* demand; thing required.

**Requisite** (rē-kwi-zit'), *a.* required; necessary; — *n.* that which is necessary.

**Requisition** (rē-kwi-zish'ən), *n.* claim made.

**Requit** (rē-kwit'al), *n.* recompense.

**Requite** (rē-kwit'), *v. t.* to recompense; to repay.

**Rescind** (rē-sin'd'), *v. t.* to repeal; to revoke.

**Rescission** (rē-sish'ən), *n.* act of abrogating.

**Rescript** (rē-skript), *n.* edict of an emperor.

**Rescue** (rē-skū), *v. t.* to deliver from danger or confinement; — *n.* deliverance from arrest or danger.

**Research** (rē-sērčh'), *n.* diligent inquiry.

**Resemblance** (rē-zem'blans), *n.* likeness.

**Resemble** (rē-zem'bl), *v. t.* to be like; to have similar qualities to.

**Resent** (rē-zent'), *v. t.* to be angry at.

**Resentful** (rē-zent'fūl), *a.* apt to resent; malignant.

**Resentment** (rē-zent'ment), *n.* sense of injury.

**Reservation** (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* act of reserving; a proviso.

**Reserve** (rē-zēr'v), *v. t.* to keep in store; to retain.

**Reserved** (rē-zēr'v-d), *pp.* withheld; — *a.* not frank; cautious.

**Reservedly** (rē-zēr'v-ed-lī), *ad.* with reserve; coldly.

**Reservoir** (rez-ēr-vwōr'), *n.* a large cistern.

**Reset** (rē-set'), *v. t.* to set again, as a jewel or a plant.

**Reshipment** (rē-ship'ment), *n.* act of reshipping; re-exportation.

**Reside** (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* to dwell.

**Residence** (rē-zīd'ens), *n.* a place of abode.

**Resident** (rē-zī-dent), *a.* dwelling; living; — *n.* one who dwells.

**Residual** (rē-zīd'ū-əl), *a.* left after a part is taken.

**Residuary** (rē-zīd'ū-ārī), *a.* entitled to the residue or remainder.

**Residue** (rez'ī-dū), *n.* remainder, or what is left.

**Residium** (rē-zīd'ū-əm), *n.* that which remains; residue.

**Resign** (rē-zīm'), *v. t.* to give up in a formal manner.

**Resignation** (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* act of resigning; quiet submission.

**Resilience** (rē-zīl'ēns), *n.* a recoil; a rebounding.

**Resilient** (rē-zīl'ēnt), *a.* leaping back.

**Resin** (rez'in), *n.* an inflammable substance from the pine.

**Resinous** (rez'in-us), *a.* containing resin.

**Resist** (rē-zīst'), *v. t.* to act in opposition to.

**Resistance** (rē-zīst'ans), *n.* act of resisting.

**Resistible** (rē-zīst'ī-bū), *a.* that may be resisted.

**Resistless** (rē-zīst'les), *a.* that cannot be withstood.

**Resoluble** (rē-zō-lū-bū), *a.* that may be dissolved.

**Resolute** (rē-zō-lūt'), *a.* firm to one's purpose.

**Resolutely** (rē-zō-lūt-lī), *ad.* with steadiness and courage.

**Resolution** (rez-ō-lū'shun), *n.* act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.



**Resolvable** (*rē-zolv'ə-bl*), *a.* that may be resolved.  
**Resolve** (*rē-zolv'*), *v. t.* to separate component parts; to analyze; — *n.* *i.* to determine; — *n.* fixed purpose.  
**Resolute** (*rē-zolv'ent*), *n.* that which causes solution.  
**Reverberation** (*rez'ō-nans*), *n.* a reverberation of sound or sounds.  
**Resonant** (*rez'ō-nant*), *a.* echoing back.  
**Resort** (*rē-zort'*), *v. i.* to have recourse; to repair to; go; — *n.* concourse of people; place of habitual meeting.  
**Resound** (*rē-sound'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to sound back; to echo.  
**Resource** (*rē-sōrs'*), *n.* means of supply.  
**Respect** (*rē-spekt'*), *v. t.* to regard with esteem; to relate to; — *n.* regard; expression of esteem.  
**Respectability** (*rē-spekt-ə-bil'i-ti*) *n.* the quality of deserving respect.  
**Respectable** (*rē-spekt'ə-bl*), *a.* worthy of respect.  
**Respectably** (*rē-spekt'ə-bli*), *ad.* so as to merit respect.  
**Respected** (*rē-spekt'ed*), *a.* held in estimation.  
**Respectful** (*rē-spekt'fūl*), *a.* full of respect.  
**Respectfully** (*rē-spekt'fūl-lī*), *ad.* with respect.  
**Respective** (*rē-spekt'iv*), *a.* having relation to.  
**Respectively** (*rē-spekt'iv-lī*), *ad.* as relating to each.  
**Respirable** (*rē-spīr'ə-bl*), *a.* that may be breathed.  
**Respiration** (*res-pī-rā'shun*), *n.* act of breathing.  
**Respiratory** (*rē-spīr'a-to-rī*), *a.* serving for respiration.  
**Respire** (*rē-spīr'*), *v. i.* or *t.* to breathe.  
**Respite** (*res'pit*), *n.* delay; suspension of punishment; — *v. t.* to suspend execution; to delay.  
**Resplendence** (*rē-splen'dens*), **Resplendency** (*rē-splen'den-si*), *n.* brilliant luster; vivid brightness.  
**Resplendent** (*rē-splen'dent*), *a.* bright; splendid; shining.  
**Respond** (*rē-spond'*), *v. t.* to answer; to reply; — *n.* a short anthem.

**Respondent** (*rē-spond'ent*), *n.* an answerer in an action; — *a.* answering.  
**Response** (*rē-spon's*), *n.* an answer; reply.  
**Responsibility** (*rē-spon-si-bil'i-ti*), *n.* liability to answer or pay.  
**Responsible** (*rē-spon'si-bl*), *a.* liable to account.  
**Responsive** (*rē-spon'siv*), *a.* answering.  
**Responsory** (*rē-spon'so-rī*), *a.* containing an answer; — *n.* an answer.  
**Rest** (*rest*), *n.* quiet; peace.  
**Restaurant** (*res'tō-rant*), *n.* an eating-house.  
**Restitution** (*res-ti-tū'shun*), *n.* act of restoring.  
**Restive** (*res'tiv*), *a.* unwilling to go; stubborn; uneasy.  
**Restiveness** (*res'tiv-nes*), *n.* obstinate reluctance.  
**Restless** (*res'tles*), *a.* void of rest; unsettled; unquiet.  
**Restlessly** (*res'tles-lī*), *ad.* unquietly.  
**Restlessness** (*res'tles-nes*), *n.* unquietness.  
**Restoration** (*res-tō-rā'shun*), *n.* renewal; recovery.  
**Restorative** (*rē-stō'rā-tiv*), *a.* that tends to renew; — *n.* that which restores.  
**Restore** (*rē-stōr'*), *v. t.* to bring back; to heal.  
**Restrain** (*rē-strān'*), *v. t.* to check; to repress; to hold back.  
**Restraint** (*rē-strānt'*), *n.* that which restrains; a hindering check.  
**Restrict** (*rē-strīkt'*), *v. t.* to limit; to restrain; to confine.  
**Restriction** (*rē-strīkt'shun*), *n.* limitation.  
**Restrictive** (*rē-strīkt'iv*), *a.* restraining.  
**Result** (*rē-zult'*), *v. i.* to fly back; to proceed as a consequence; — *n.* a rebounding; effect.  
**Resultant** (*rē-zult'ant*), *a.* resulting from combination; — *n.* a force compounded of two or more forces.  
**Resumable** (*rē-zūm'ə-bl*), *a.* that may be resumed.  
**Resume** (*rē-zūm'*), *v. t.* to take back; to begin again.  
**Resume** (*rē-zūm'ā*), *n.* summing up; summary.

**Resumption** (*rē-zūmp'shun*), *n.* act of resuming.  
**Resurrection** (*rez-ur-ek't-shun*), *n.* revival from the grave.  
**Resuscitate** (*rē-sus-i-tāt*), *v. t.* to revive.  
**Resuscitation** (*rē-sus-i-tā'shun*), *n.* act of resuscitating.  
**Resuscitative** (*rē-sus-i-tā-tiv*), *a.* reviving.  
**Retail** (*rē-tāl'*), *v. t.* to sell in small quantities; — *n.* small sales.  
**Retailer** (*rē-tāl'ār*, or *rē'tāl-ēr*), *n.* one who sells in small quantities.  
**Retain** (*rē-tān'*), *v. t.* to keep in possession or in pay.  
**Retainer** (*rē-tān'ēr*), *n.* one who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.  
**Retake** (*rē-tāk'*), *v. t.* to take again.  
**Retaliate** (*rē-tāl'i-āt*), *v. i.* to return like for like, in an ill sense.  
**Retaliation** (*rē-tāl'i-āt'shun*), *n.* return of like for like, in an ill sense.  
**Retaliative** (*rē-tāl'i-āt-iv*), **Retaliatory** (*rē-tāl'i-āt-ō-rī*), *a.* giving like for like.  
**Retard** (*rē-tārd'*), *v. t.* to diminish speed; to delay; to hinder.  
**Retardation** (*rē-tārd-dū'shun*), *n.* act of retarding; hindrance. [effort to vomit.  
**Retch** (*rech*), *v. i.* to make an  
**Retention** (*rē-ten'shun*), *n.* act of retaining.  
**Retentive** (*rē-ten'tiv*), *a.* having power to retain.  
**Retentiveness** (*rē-ten'tiv-nes*), *n.* power of retaining.  
**Reticence** (*ret'i-sens*), *n.* concealment by silence.  
**Reticent** (*ret'i-sent*), *a.* very silent.  
**Reticular** (*rē-tik'ū-lar*), *a.* having the form of a net.  
**Reticulate** (*rē-tik'ū-lāt*), *a.* made of or resembling network.  
**Reticulation** (*rē-tik-ū-lā'shun*), *n.* net-work.  
**Reticule** (*ret'ik-ūl*), *n.* a small bag to be carried in the hand.  
**Retina** (*ret'i-nā*), *n.* one of the coats of the eye resembling net-work; — *pl.* Retinae.

**Retinue** (*ret'i-nū*), *n.* a train of attendants.

**Retire** (*ret'ir*), *v. i.* or *t.* to retreat; to withdraw.

**Retired** (*ret'ired*), *a.* withdrawn.

**Retirement** (*ret'ir-ment*), *n.* act of living in seclusion.

**Retort** (*ret'ort*), *n.* censure returned; a chemical vessel; — *v. t.* to throw back.

**Retouch** (*ret'uch*), *v. t.* to improve by new touches.

**Retrace** (*ret'rās*), *v. t.* to trace back.

**Retract** (*ret'rakt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to take back; to recall.

**Retractable** (*ret'rakt-i-bl*), *a.* that may be drawn back.

**Retraction** (*ret'rakt'shun*), *n.* recantation.

**Retractive** (*ret'rakt'iv*), *a.* withdrawing.

**Retreat** (*ret'rēt*), *n.* a retiring; place of privacy; — *v. i.* to withdraw.

**Retrench** (*ret'rench*), *v. t.* to lessen; to curtail, as expenses.

**Retrenchment** (*ret'rench-ment*), *n.* a cutting off.

**Retribution** (*ret-ri-bū'shun*), *n.* repayment; requital.

**Retributive** (*ret-ri-bū'tiv*), *a.* rewarding or punishing.

**Retrievable** (*ret-trēv'a-bl*), *a.* that may be retrieved.

**Retrieve** (*ret-trēv*), *v. t.* to recover; to regain.

**Retriever** (*ret-trēv'ēr*), *n.* a kind of dog that picks up game.

**Retract** (*ret'rō-akt*, or *ret'rō-akt*), *v. i.* to act in return.

**Retraction** (*ret-rō-ak'shun*), *n.* action in return.

**Retrocade** (*ret'rō-sēd*, or *ret'rō-sēd*), *v. i.* to grant back.

**Retrocession** (*ret-rō-sesh'un*), *n.* act of going or of ceding back.

**Retrograde** (*ret'rō-grād*, or *ret'rō-grād*), *a.* going backward; — *v. i.* to go backward.

**Retrogession** (*ret-rō-gresh'un*), *n.* a going backward.

**Retrogressive** (*ret-rō-gresh'iv*), *a.* moving backward.

**Retrospect** (*ret'rō-spekt*, or *ret'rō-spekt*), *n.* a view of things past.

**Retrospection** (*ret'rō-spek'shun*), *n.* a looking back on things past.

**Retrospective** (*ret-rō-spekt'iv*), *a.* looking back.

**Retrospectively** (*ret-rō-spekt'iv-lī*), *ad.* by way of retrospect.

**Return** (*ret-turn*), *v. t.* to come or go back; — *v. i.* to send back; to repay; — *n.* a going back; profit of business; restitution.

**Reunion** (*ret-ūn'yun*), *n.* act of reuniting; a second union.

**Reunite** (*ret-ūn'it*), *v. t.* or *t.* to unite things disjointed.

**Reveal** (*ret-vēl*), *v. t.* to make known.

**Revel** (*rev'el*), *v. i.* to carouse.

**Revelation** (*rev-e-lā'shun*), *n.* act of disclosing; divine communication.

**Reveille** (*re-vā'l'yē*, or *rev-a-lē*), *n.* the beat of drum or sound of trumpet about day-break.

**Revelry** (*rev'el-ri*), *n.* a carousing.

**Revenge** (*rev-enj*), *n.* malicious return of injury; — *v. t.* to inflict pain or injury for injury received.

**Revengeful** (*rev-enj'ful*), *a.* disposed to revenge.

**Revenue** (*rev'e-nū*), *n.* income of a state or an individual.

**Reverberant** (*rev-vēr'bēr-ant*), *a.* resounding.

**Reverberate** (*rev-vēr'bēr-āt*), *v. t.* or *t.* to resound.

**Reverberation** (*rev-vēr'bēr-ā'shun*), *n.* act of reverberating.

**Reverberatory** (*rev-vēr'bēr-a-tō-ri*), *a.* returning or casting back.

**Revere** (*rev-ēr*), *v. t.* to regard with reverence.

**Reverence** (*rev'ēr-ens*), *n.* veneration; — *v. t.* to regard with reverence.

**Reverend** (*rev'ēr-end*), *a.* deserving reverence.

**Reverent** (*rev'ēr-ent*), *a.* submissive; humble.

**Reverential** (*rev-ēr-en'shal*), *a.* expressing reverence.

**Reverentially** (*rev-ēr-en'shal-lī*), *ad.* with awe.

**Reverie** (*rev'ēr-i*), *n.* loose, irregular train of thought.

**Reversal** (*rev-vēr's'al*), *n.* change to the opposite.

**Reverse** (*rev-vēr's*), *v. i.* to change from one position to

the opposite; to make void; — *n.* opposite side; adversity; vicissitude; — *a.* turned backward.

**Reversible** (*rev-vēr'i-bl*), *a.* that may be reversed.

**Reversion** (*rev-vēr'shun*), *n.* the return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.

**Reversionary** (*rev-vēr'shun-a-ri*), *a.* that is to be enjoyed in succession.

**Reversioner** (*rev-vēr'shun-ēr*), *n.* one entitled to a reversion.

**Revert** (*rev-ert*), *v. i.* to return; to fall back.

**Reversible** (*rev-vēr'i-bl*), *a.* that may revert.

**Review** (*rev'yū*), *v. t.* to consider again; to inspect; — *n.* careful examination; inspection of troops.

**Reviewer** (*rev-yū'ēr*), *n.* one who reviews; an inspector.

**Reville** (*rev-il*), *v. t.* to treat with abusive language.

**Reviler** (*rev-il'ēr*), *n.* one who reviles.

**Revisé** (*rev-iz*), *v. t.* to examine with care for correction; — *n.* a second proof-sheet.

**Reviser** (*rev-iz'ēr*), *n.* one who revises.

**Revision** (*rev-izh'un*), *n.* act of revising or reviewing.

**Revisional** (*rev-izh'un-āl*), *a.* containing revision.

**Revisit** (*rev-iz'it*), *v. t.* to visit again.

**Revival** (*rev-viv'al*), *n.* return to life; an awakening.

**Revivalist** (*rev-viv'al-ist*), *n.* one who promotes revivals.

**Revive** (*rev-viv*), *v. t.* to restore or bring to life; — *v. i.* to recover life and vigor.

**Revivification** (*rev-viv-i-fikā'shun*), *n.* act of returning to life.

**Revivify** (*rev-viv'i-fy*), *v. t.* to recall to life.

**Revocable** (*rev'ō-ka-bl*), *a.* that may be recalled.

**Revocation** (*rev'ō-kā'shun*), *n.* act of recalling; repeal.

**Revoke** (*rev-ōk*), *v. i.* to recall or repeal.

**Revolt** (*rev-vōlt*, or *rev-vōlt*), *v. i.* to renounce allegiance; to shock; — *n.* renunciation of allegiance.

**Revolution** (*rev-o-lū'shun*), *n.* motion round a center; a great change in the government of a country.

**Revolutionary** (*rev-o-lū'shun-a-ri*), *a.* producing great change.

**Revolutionist** (*rev-o-lū'shun-ist*), *n.* one who favors a revolution.

**Revolutionize** (*rev-o-lū'shun-iz*), *v. t.* to effect a change in government or principles.

**Revolve** (*rē-volv'*), *v. i.* to move round; — *v. t.* to turn in the mind.

**Revolveny** (*rē-volv'en-si*), *n.* the act or state of revolving.

**Revolving** (*rē-volv'ē*), *n.* a pistol, the barrel of which revolves.

**Revulsion** (*rē-vul'shun*), *n.* act of turning back.

**Reversive** (*rē-vul'siv*), *a.* having the power of revolution.

**Reward** (*rē-ward'*), *v. t.* to recompense; — *n.* compensation; pay.

**Reynard** (*rū'nard*, or *ren'ard*), *n.* a fox.

**Rhapsodical** (*rap-sod'ik-al*), *a.* consisting in rhapsody; unconnected.

**Rhapsodist** (*rap'sō-dist*), *n.* one who writes or sings rhapsodies.

**Rhapsody** (*rap'sō-di*), *n.* an unconnected writing or discourse; any wild, unconnected composition.

**Rhenish** (*ren'ish*), *a.* pertaining to the river Rhine.

**Rhetoric** (*ret'o-rik*), *n.* art of speaking with propriety.

**Rhetorical** (*ret-or'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.

**Rhetorician** (*ret-a-rik'i-an*), *n.* one who teaches rhetoric.

**Rheum** (*rōm*), *n.* a thin fluid secreted by the glands.

**Rheumatic** (*rō-mat'ik*), *a.* affected with rheumatism.

**Rheumatism** (*rō-ma-tizm*), *n.* a painful disease of the joints and muscles.

**Rheumy** (*rōm'i*), *a.* full of rheum.

**Rhomboid** (*rom'boid*), *n.* an elongated rhomb.

**Rhododendron** (*rō-dō-den-dron*), *n.* an evergreen shrub having brilliant rose-like flowers.

**Rhomb** (*romb*), *n.* a figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

**Rombus** (*rom'bus*), *n.* a figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

**Rhombic** (*rom'bik*), *a.* having the figure of a rhomb.

**Rhinoceros** (*rī-nos'ēr-os*), *n.* a very large animal nearly allied to the hippopotamus.

**Rhubarb** (*rōv'bārd*), *n.* a cathartic medicine.

**Rhyme** (*rīm*), *v. t.* to accord in sound; — *v. t.* to turn into rhyme; — *n.* correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses.

**Rhymer** (*rīm'ēr*), *n.* one who makes rhymes.

**Rhythm** (*rīthm*, or *rīthm*), *n.* verse; flow and proportion of sounds.

**Ribald** (*rīb'ald*), *a.* low; base; filthy; obscene.

**Ribaldry** (*rīb'ald-ri*), *n.* vulgar language; obscenity.

**Ribbed** (*rīb'd*), *a.* furnished with ribs.

**Ribbon** (*rīb'on*), *n.* a narrow web or strip of silk.

**Rice** (*ri*), *n.* an exultant.

**Rich** (*rich*), *a.* opulent; wealthy; valuable.

**Riches** (*rich'es*), *n. pl.* wealth.

**Richly** (*rich'li*), *ad.* abundantly.

**Richness** (*rich'nes*), *n.* wealth; fertility.

**Rick** (*rik*), *n.* a heap of hay or grain or straw piled up in the open air.

**Rickets** (*rik'ets*), *n. pl.* a disease of children.

**Rickety** (*rik'et-i*), *a.* affected with rickets.

**Ricochet** (*rik-o-shā'*), *n.* the firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.

**Rid** (*rid*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. rid] to free; to clear; to drive away.

**Riddance** (*rid'ans*), *n.* a clearing away.

**Riddle** (*rid'li*), *n.* a grain-

sifter; an enigma; — *v. t.* or *i.* to clear from chaff; to solve; to fill with holes.

**Ride** (*rid*), *v. i.* [pret. rode; pp. rid, ridden] to be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle; — *n.* an excursion on horseback.

**Rider** (*rid'ēr*), *n.* one who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

**Ridge** (*ridj*), *n.* top of the back; an extended protuberance; top of a roof; — *v. t.* to form into ridges.

**Ridicule** (*rid'i-kūl*), *n.* laughter with contempt; — *v. t.* to laugh at, or expose to laughter.

**Ridiculous** (*ri-dik'ū-lus*), *a.* deserving ridicule.

**Rife** (*ri*), *a.* prevalent.

**Riffraff** (*ri'fraf*), *n.* sweepings; refuse.

**Rifle** (*ri'fl*), *n.* a gun with grooved bore; — *v. t.* to rob; to plunder.

**Rifleman** (*ri'fl-man*), *n.* one armed with a rifle.

**Rifler** (*ri'fler*), *n.* a robber; a plunderer.

**Rift** (*rift*), *n.* a cleft. [ging. Rig (*rig*), *v. t.* to fit with rig.]

**Rigger** (*rig'ēr*), *n.* one who fits a ship with tackling.

**Rigging** (*rig'ing*), *n.* the ropes of a ship.

**Right** (*ri*), *a.* straight; correct; opposed to left; — *n.* justice; just claim; property; privilege; side opposed to left; — *ad.* in a straight line; according to rule; — *v. t.* to do justice to; to restore to its upright position.

**Right-angle** (*ri'ang-gl*), *n.* an angle of ninety degrees.

**Righteous** (*ri'chus*), *a.* just; religious; agreeing with right.

**Righteously** (*ri'chus-li*), *ad.* justly; honestly; religiously.

**Righteousness** (*ri'chus-nes*), *n.* justice; virtue; holiness.

**Rightful** (*ri'f'ul*), *a.* having a just claim; equitable.

**Rightfully** (*ri'f'ul-li*), *ad.* according to right.

**Rightly** (*ri'li*), *ad.* properly; justly.

**Rigid** (*ri'id*), *a.* difficult to bend; strict; exact; severe.

**Rigidity** (*ri-jid'i-ti*), *n.* strictness; stiffness.



**Rigidly** (*rij'id-li*), *ad.* exactly; severely.

**Rigor** (*ri'gor*), *n.* strictness; severity; a shivering.

**Rigorous** (*ri'gor-us*), *a.* strict; severe.

**Rigorously** (*ri'gor-us-li*), *ad.* strictly.

**Rill** (*ri'l*), *n.* a small brook.

**Rim** (*rim*), *n.* a border; edge; — *v. t.* to put on a rim.

**Rime** (*rim*), *n.* hoar-frost; congealed dew; a chink.

**Rimple** (*rim'pl*), *n.* a wrinkle; a fold.

**Rind** (*ri'nd*), *n.* skin, bark, or outer coat.

**Ring** (*ring*), *n.* a circular thing; a metallic sound; — *v. t.* [pret. rang, rung; pp. rung] to sound to sound; — *v. i.* to cause.

**Ring-bolt** (*ring'bôlt*), *n.* a ring through the head of a bolt.

**Ring-leader** (*ring'lêd-ër*), *n.* the leader of a lawless association.

**Ringlet** (*ring'let*), *n.* a curl of hair.

**Ringworm** (*ring'worm*), *n.* a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings as if caused by worms.

**Rinse** (*ri'ns*), *v. t.* to cleanse by agitating in water.

**Riot** (*ri'ot*), *n.* uproar; tumult; — *v. i.* to make an uproar; to revel.

**Rioter** (*ri'ot-ër*), *n.* one who joins in a riot.

**Riotous** (*ri'ot-us*), *a.* disposed to riot.

**Ripe** (*rip*), *a.* perfect in growth; mature; ready.

**Ripely** (*rip'li*), *ad.* maturely.

**Ripen** (*rip'n*), *v. t.* to mature; to prepare; — *v. i.* to grow ripe.

**Ripeness** (*rip'nes*), *n.* maturity; perfection.

**Ripple** (*rip'l*), *v. i.* or *t.* to fret on the surface; — *n.* agitation of the surface.

**Rippling** (*rip'l-ing*), *n.* noise of water agitated.

**Rise** (*riz*), *v. i.* [pret. rose; pp. risen] to get up; to attain greater height; to increase.

**Rise** (*ris*), *n.* act of rising; ascent; origin.

**Risen** (*riz'n*), *pp.* ascended.

**Risibility** (*riz-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* inclination to laughter.

**Risible** (*riz'ib-l*), *a.* exciting laughter.

**Rising** (*riz'ing*), *n.* act of getting up; insurrection.

**Risk** (*risk*), *n.* a hazard.

**Rite** (*rit*), *n.* a ceremonial observance.

**Ritual** (*rit'u-al*), *n.* a book of rites; — *a.* according to rites.

**Ritualism** (*rit'u-al-izm*), *n.* system of forms and rites.

**Rival** (*ri'val*), *n.* one in pursuit of the same object as another; — *a.* standing in competition; — *v. t.* to emulate.

**Rivalry** (*ri'val-ri*), *n.* strife for superiority; competition.

**Rive** (*riv*), *v. t.* [pret. rived; pp. riven] to split.

**Riven** (*riv'n*), *pp.* of *Rive*.

**River** (*riv'ër*), *n.* a large stream.

**Rivet** (*riv'et*), *v. t.* to fasten with rivets; to clinch; — *n.* a pin clinched.

**Rivulet** (*riv'û-let*), *n.* a small stream.

**Roach** (*rôch*), *n.* a fresh-water fish of a silvery color.

**Road** (*rôd*), *n.* a public way for traveling; — *place* for ships at anchor.

**Roadstead** (*rôd'sted*), *n.* a place where ships can anchor.

**Roadster** (*rôd'st-ër*), *n.* a vessel riding at anchor in a road; a horse fitted for traveling.

**Roam** (*rôm*), *v. i.* to rove; to ramble.

**Roan** (*rôm*), *a.* having a bay or dark color with spots of gray or white; of a color having a decided shade of red.

**Roar** (*rôr*), *v. t.* to make a loud noise; — *n.* loud noise; clamor.

**Roaring** (*rôr'ing*), *n.* a loud noise.

**Roast** (*rôst*), *v. t.* to cook before a fire; — *n.* that which is roasted.

**Rob** (*rob*), *v. t.* to take property without the owner's consent; to steal; to plunder.

**Robber** (*rob'ër*), *n.* one who robs.

**Robbery** (*rob'ër-i*), *n.* a forcible taking of property; theft.

**Robe** (*rôb*), *n.* a long gown; — *v. t.* to invest with a robe.

**Robust** (*rôb-us't*), *a.* strong; healthy.

**Robustness** (*rôb-us't-nes*), *n.* great and hearty strength.

**Rock** (*rok*), *n.* a large mass of stone; — *v. t.* or *i.* to move from side to side.

**Rocket** (*rôk-ët*), *n.* a projectile fire-work.

**Rockiness** (*rok'i-nes*), *n.* abundance of rocks.

**Rocky** (*rok'i*), *a.* full of rocks; hard.

**Rod** (*rod*), *n.* a twig; a pole or perch; five and a half yards.

**Rode** (*rôd*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Ride*.

**rodomontade** (*rôd-ô-mont-äd'*), *n.* empty bluster.

**Roe** (*rô*), *n.* a small species of deer; also female of the hart; eggs or spawn of fish.

**Roebuck** (*rô'buk*), *n.* a species of deer; roe.

**Rogation** (*rô-gâ'shun*), *n.* supplication; the litany.

**Rogue** (*rôg*), *n.* a dishonest person.

**Roguery** (*rôg'ër-i*), *n.* knavery; dishonest tricks; waggery.

**Roguish** (*rôg'ish*), *a.* knavish.

**Roll** (*rôl*), *v. t.* to make turbid by stirring; to excite.

**Roll** (*rôl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to turn; to revolve; — *n.* a thing rolled; a turn; list of names.

**Roller** (*rôl'ër*), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls.

**Rolling-pin** (*rôl'ing-pin*), *n.* a round piece of wood.

**Romaio** (*rô-mâ'ik*), *n.* modern Greek.

**Roman** (*rô-man*), *a.* pertaining to Rome; — *n.* a native of Rome.

**Romance** (*rô-mans'*), *n.* a tale of exciting adventures; a fiction; — *v. i.* to write or tell marvelous tales.

**Romanism** (*rô-man-izm*), *n.* tenets of the Church of Rome.

**Romanist** (*rô-man-ist*), *n.* a Roman Catholic.

**Romantic** (*rô-man'tik*), *a.* wild; fanciful.

**Romish** (*rô-mish*), *a.* belonging to Rome.

**Romp** (*romp*), *n.* a rude, noisy girl; — *v. t.* to play rudely.





**Rood** (*rōod*), *n.* the fourth of an acre; a crucifix.

**Roof** (*rōof*), *n.* cover of a building; vault of the mouth; — *v. t.* to cover with a roof.

**Roofless** (*rōof'less*), *a.* having no roof.

**Rook** (*rōok*), *n.* a bird like a crow; a cheat.

**Rookery** (*rōok'ēr-ē*), *n.* a collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

**Room** (*rōom*), *n.* space; extent; an apartment; — *v. t.* to lodge.

**Roominess** (*rōom'i-ness*), *n.* spaciousness.

**Roomy** (*rōom'i*), *a.* having ample room.

**Roost** (*rōost*), *n.* a place on which birds or fowls rest; — *v. t.* to rest as a bird.

**Root** (*rōot*), *n.* the part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; the cause; — *v. t.* to take root; — *v. i.* to dig up; to destroy.

**Rope** (*rōp*), *n.* a large cord; — *v. t.* to draw out in a slender string.

**Ropery** (*rōp'ēr-ē*), *n.* place where ropes are made.

**Rope-walk** (*rōp'wauk*), *n.* a place where ropes are made.

**Ropiness** (*rōp'i-ness*), *n.* stringiness.

**Ropy** (*rōp'i*), *a.* stringy; glutinous.

**Roral** (*rōr'al*), *a.* pertaining to dew.

**Rosary** (*rōz'zā-rē*), *n.* a bed of roses; a string of beads.

**Rose** (*rōz*), *n.* a plant and flower of many species.

**Roseate** (*rōz'e-āt*), *a.* full of roses; blooming.

**Rosette** (*rōz-et'*), *n.* an ornament made of ribbons.

**Rosemary** (*rōz'mā-rē*), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub.

**Rose-water** (*rōz'wau-ēr*), *n.* water perfumed with roses by distilla lion.

**Rose-wood** (*rōz'wōd*), *n.* the wood of a Brazilian tree having a faint fragrance like that of roses.

**Rosin** (*rōz'in*), *n.* turpentine thickened by evaporation.

**Roster** (*rōs'ēr*), *n.* a list of officers.

**Rostral** (*rōs'tral*), *a.* resembling or pertaining to a beak.

**Rostrum** (*rōs'trum*), *n.* a beak; a platform for speakers.

**Rosey** (*rōzi*), *a.* like a rose; red as a rose.

**Rot** (*rot*), *v. t.* or *i.* to putrefy or decay; — *n.* putrefaction; a distemper in sheep.

**Rotary** (*rō'la-rē*), *a.* turning like a wheel on an axis.

**Rotate** (*rō'tāt*), *a.* wheel-shaped; — *v. t.* to revolve round an axis, as a wheel.

**Rotation** (*rō-tā'shun*), *n.* a turning as a wheel; regular succession.

**Rote** (*rōt*), *n.* repetition of words by memory.

**Rotten** (*rōt'n*), *a.* putrid; unsound.

**Rottenness** (*rōt'n-ness*), *n.* a putrid or decayed state.

**Rotund** (*rō-tund'*), *a.* round; spherical.

**Rotundness** (*rō-tund'ness*), *n.* sphericity; roundness.

**Rotunda** (*rō-tun'dā*), *n.* a building circular within and without; also written Rotundo.

**Roue** (*rōwā*), *n.* a raked man; a confined rake.

**Rouge** (*rōzh*), *n.* a red paint; — *v. t.* to tinge with rouge.

**Rough** (*ruf*), *a.* having an uneven surface; coarse.

**Rough-cast** (*ruf'kást*), *v. t.* to cover with plaster and gravel; — *n.* a rude model; plaster mixed with gravel.

**Rough-draw** (*ruf'draw*), *v. t.* to draw coarsely.

**Roughly** (*ruf'ly*), *ad.* ruggedly; harshly.

**Roughness** (*ruf'ness*), *n.* ruggedness; unevenness; harshness.

**Rough-shod** (*ruf'shod*), *a.* having shoes armed with points; calked.

**Roulette** (*rō-let'*), *n.* a game of chance.

**Rounce** (*rōuns*), *n.* the handle of a printing-press.

**Round** (*round*), *a.* spherical; circular; — *n.* a circle; a regular course; — *v. t.* to make round; — *v. i.* to become round; — *ad.* or *prep.* about; near.

**Roundelay** (*rūm'de-lā*), *n.* a kind of song.

**Roundish** (*round'ish*), *a.* somewhat round.

**Roundly** (*round'ly*), *ad.* openly; boldly.

**Roundness** (*round'ness*), *n.* quality of being round; sphericity.

**Rouse** (*rouz*), *v. t.* to stir; to excite; to wake from rest.

**Rout** (*rout*), *n.* a defeat; a multitude; fashionable assembly; — *v. t.* to put to flight.

**Route** (*rōot*), *n.* a course or routine (*rōo-lēn'*), *n.* round or course.

**Rove** (*rōv*), *v. t.* to ramble.

**Rover** (*rōv'ēr*), *n.* a wanderer; a pirate.

**Row** (*row*), *n.* a riot.

**Row** (*rō*), *n.* a series of persons or things in a line; — *v. t.* to impel with oars.

**Rowel** (*row'el*), *n.* the little star-like wheel of a spur; a seton; — *v. t.* to insert a rowel.

**Rowen** (*row'en*), *n.* second growth of grass.

**Rower** (*rōv'ēr*), *n.* one who rows.

**Royal** (*roy'al*), *a.* regal; *kingly*.

**Royalist** (*roy'al-ist*), *n.* an adherent to kingly government.

**Royalty** (*roy'al-tē*), *n.* office, state, or character of a king.

**Rubber** (*rub'ēr*), *n.* one who rubs; a decisive game.

**Rubbish** (*rub'ish*), *n.* waste matter; ruins of buildings.

**Rubescence** (*rōd-bes'ent*), *a.* becoming red.

**Rubieund** (*rōd'ū-kund*), *a.* ruddy.

**Rubied** (*rōd'hut*), *a.* red as a rubric.

**Rubric** (*rōd'brik*), *a.* red; placed in rubrics; — *n.* directions in a prayer-book.

**Buby** (*rōd'bi*), *n.* a gem of a red color; — *a.* a gem of a red color.

**Rucation** (*rūk-tā'shun*), *n.* a belching of wind from the stomach.

**Rudder** (*rud'ēr*), *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered.

**Ruddiness** (*rud'iness*), *n.* redness.

**Ruddy** (*rud'i*), *a.* of a red color.



**Rude** (*rōd*); *a.* uncivilized; rough.  
**Rudely** (*rōd'lē*), *ad.* roughly; harshly.  
**Rudeness** (*rōd'nes*), *n.* incivility; coarseness.  
**Rudiment** (*rōd'i-ment*), *n.* first principle; first part of education.  
**Rudimental** (*rōd-i-ment'al*), *a.* pertaining to elements; initial.  
**Rue** (*rōo*), *n.* a very bitter plant; — *v. t.* to lament; to regret. [*fr.*]  
**Rueful** (*rōo'fūl*), *a.* sorrowful.  
**Ruff** (*ruf*), *n.* a plaited cloth round the neck.  
**Ruffian** (*ruf'yan*), *n.* a boisterous, brutal fellow; a cut-throat; — *a.* brutal; savage.  
**Ruffianism** (*ruf'yan-izm*), *n.* the act or conduct of a ruffian.  
**Ruffle** (*ruf'l*), *v. t.* to wrinkle; to vex; to disturb; — *n.* a plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum.  
**Rug** (*rug*), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth.  
**Rugged** (*ruf'ed*), *a.* rough; harsh; shaggy.  
**Ruggedly** (*ruf'ed-lī*), *ad.* in a rugged manner.  
**Ruggedness** (*ruf'ed-nes*), *n.* roughness; unevenness of surface.  
**Rugose** (*rōo-gōs'*), *a.* full of wrinkles.  
**Ruin** (*rōo'in*), *n.* overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings; — *v. t.* to destroy utterly.  
**Ruinous** (*rōo'in-u*), *a.* destructive; fatal.  
**Rule** (*rōol*), *n.* that by which anything is regulated; sway;

command; — *v. t.* to govern; to mark with lines.  
**Ruler** (*rōol'er*), *n.* one who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.  
**Rum** (*rum*), *n.* a spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.  
**Rumble** (*rum'bl*), *v. i.* to make a low continued noise.  
**Rumbling** (*rum'bling*), *n.* a low, heavy sound.  
**Ruminant** (*rōo'mi-nant*) *a.* chewing the cud.  
**Ruminate** (*rōo'mi-nāt*), *v. i.* to chew the cud; to meditate.  
**Rumination** (*rōo-mi-nā-shun*), *n.* act of ruminating.  
**Rummage** (*rum'aj*), *n.* a close search; — *v. t.* to tumble about in searching.  
**Rumor** (*rōo'mur*), *n.* a flying or popular report; — *v. t.* to report.  
**Rump** (*rump*), *n.* end of the back-bone; buttocks.  
**Rumple** (*rum'pl*), *v. t.* to wrinkle; — *n.* a wrinkle; a fold.  
**Rumpus** (*rum'pus*), *n.* a great disturbance.  
**Run** (*run*), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* ran or run; — *pp.* run] to move with rapidity; to flow; to form in a mold.  
**Runaway** (*run'a-wā*), *n.* a fugitive; a deserter.  
**Round** (*run'dl*), *n.* a round of a ladder. [*ensk.*]  
**Runlet** (*run'let*), *n.* a small stream.  
**Runner** (*run'er*), *n.* one that runs; a messenger.  
**Rupēs** (*rōo-pē*), *n.* an East Indian silver coin, equal to about 2s. or 30 cents; if of gold, about 25 or \$7.00.

**Rupture** (*rupt'ūr*), *n.* a breach; a burst; hernia; — *v. t.* to break; to burst.  
**Rural** (*rōo'ral*), *a.* belonging to the country.  
**Rush** (*rush*), *n.* a violent motion or course; a plant; — *v. i.* to pass with vehemence.  
**Rush-light** (*rush'lē*), *n.* a candle of rush-wick.  
**Rusk** (*rusk*), *n.* a species of cake.  
**Russet** (*rus'et*), *a.* of a reddish brown color; — *n.* rustic dress; an apple of a russet color.  
**Rust** (*rust*), *n.* the reddish-brown coating which forms on iron, etc.; — *v. i.* to gather rust; — *v. t.* to make rusty.  
**Rustic** (*rus'tik*), *a.* rural; — *n.* an inhabitant of the country.  
**Rusticate** (*rus'ti-kāt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to reside in, or to banish to the country.  
**Rustication** (*rus-ti-kā'shun*), *n.* residence in, or banishment to the country.  
**Rusticity** (*rus-tis'i-ti*), *n.* rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.  
**Rustiness** (*rust'i-nes*), *n.* state or quality of being rusty.  
**Rustle** (*rus'l*), *v. i.* to make a rattling noise, like silk.  
**Rustling** (*rus'ling*), *n.* a quick succession of small sounds.  
**Rusty** (*rust'i*), *a.* covered with rust.  
**Rut** (*rut*), *n.* the track of a wheel. [*pitiless*];  
**Ruthless** (*rōoth'les*), *a.* cruel.  
**Ruthlessly** (*rōoth'les-ti*), *ad.* without pity.  
**Rye** (*rī*), *n.* a kind of grain.

## S.

**SABAOTH** (*sa-bā'ōth*), *n.* armies; hosts.  
**Sabbatarian** (*sab-a-tā'ri-an*), *a.* pertaining to the Sabbath.  
**Sabbath** (*sab'ath*), *n.* the day of rest; Sunday.  
**Sabbatical** (*sab-at'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the sabbath.

**Saber** (*sā'bēr*), *n.* a sword.  
**Sabre** (*sā'bēr*), *n.* with a broad, heavy, curved blade.  
**Sable** (*sā'bl*), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, and its fur; — *a.* dark; black.

**Saccharine** (*sak'a-rin*, or *sak'a-rin*), *a.* having the qualities of sugar.  
**Sacerdotal** (*sak-ēr-dō'tal*), *a.* priestly.  
**Sachem** (*sā'chem*), *n.* an Indian chief.  
**Sack** (*sak*), *n.* a bag; pillage

- of a town; a sweet wine; — v. t. to pillage; to plunder.
- Sackcloth** (*sak'kloth*), *n.* coarse cloth worn for mortification or as a mark of mourning.
- Sacking** (*sak'ing*), *n.* cloth
- Sacrament** (*sak'-ra-ment*), *n.* a religious ordinance; the Lord's supper.
- Sacramental** (*sak-ra-ment'-al*), *a.* pertaining to a sacrament.
- Sacred** (*sak'kred*), *a.* pertaining to God or religion.
- Sacredly** (*sak'kred-li*), *ad.* religiously.
- Sacredness** (*sak'kred-nes*), *n.* *n.* state or quality of being sacred.
- Sacrifice** (*sak'-ri-fiz*), *v. t.* to kill and offer to God in worship; to give up with loss; — *n.* an offering to God; any loss incurred.
- Sacrificial** (*sak-ri-fish'al*), *a.* performing sacrifice.
- Sacrilege** (*sak'-ri-lej*), *n.* violation of sacred things.
- Sacrilegious** (*sak-ri-lej-us*), *a.* violating sacred things.
- Sacristan** (*sak'-ris-tan*), *n.* a sexton.
- Sacristy** (*sak'-ris-ti*), *n.* the Sad (*sad*), *a.* sorrowful; cheerless.
- Sadden** (*sad'n*), *v. t. or i.* to make or to become sad.
- Saddle** (*sad'l*), *n.* a seat placed on the back of a horse; — *v. t.* to put a saddle on.
- Saddler** (*sad'l-er*), *n.* a maker of saddles.
- Sadducee** (*sad'u-se*), *n.* a sect of the Jews which denied the resurrection.
- Sad-iron** (*sad'i-urn*), *n.* a flat iron for smoothing clothes.
- Sadly** (*sad'li*), *ad.* sorrowfully.
- Sadness** (*sad'nes*), *n.* heaviness of heart.
- Safe** (*saf*), *a.* free from danger; — *n.* a place to secure provisions, money, etc.
- Safeguard** (*saf'gard*), *n.* a thing that protects; a passport.
- Safely** (*saf'li*), *ad.* securely.
- Safety** (*saf'ti*), *n.* freedom from danger or loss.
- Safety-valve** (*saf'ti-valv*), *n.* a valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.
- Saffron** (*saf'rum*), *n.* a yellow flower; — *a.* like saffron.
- Sag** (*sag*), *v. i.* to sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a pole; to swag.
- Sagacious** (*sa-ga'shus*), *a.* discerning; acute.
- Sagaciously** (*sa-ga'shus-li*), *ad.* with quick discernment.
- Sagacity** (*sa-gas'i-ti*), *n.* acuteness; quick discernment.
- Sage** (*saj*), *a.* wise; discreet; — *n.* a wise man; a plant.
- Sagely** (*saj'li*), *ad.* wisely; prudently.
- Sagittal** (*saj'it-al*), *a.* pertaining to an arrow.
- Sagittarius** (*saj-it-ri-us*), *n.* the Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac.
- Sago** (*sir'go*), *n.* granulated juice of a species of palm.
- Said** (*sed*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Say*.
- Sail** (*sail*), *n.* a sheet of a ship's canvas; *a.* ship; — *v. t. or i.* to move with sails on water; to fly through.
- Sail-loft** (*sail-loft*), *n.* a room where sails are made.
- Sailor** (*sail-er*), *n.* a seaman.
- Saint** (*saint*), *n.* one eminent for piety; — *v. t.* to canonize.
- Sainted** (*saint'ed*), *a.* holy; sacred.
- Saintly** (*saint'li*), *a.* resembling a saint.
- Sake** (*sak*), *n.* cause; purpose; end.
- Salable** (*sal'a-bl*), *a.* that may be sold.
- Salacious** (*sa-las'hus*), *a.* lustful; lewd.
- Salad** (*sal'al*), *n.* food, usually seasoned, of certain herbs eaten raw.
- Salam** (*sa-lam*), *n.* a salutation of ceremony or respect to the East.
- Salamander** (*sa-la-man'dar*), *n.* a small species of lizard.
- Salamandrine** (*sa-la-man'drin*), *a.* like a salamander.
- Salaried** (*sal'a-rid*), *a.* having a salary.
- Salary** (*sal'a-ri*), *n.* a stated allowance for services.
- Sale** (*sail*), *n.* act of selling.
- Saleratus** (*sal-sa-ratus*), *n.* bicarbonate of potash, used in cookery.
- Salesman** (*salz'man*), *n.* one employed to sell goods.
- Salient** (*sal'i-ent*), *a.* shooting forth; prominent.
- Salifiable** (*sal'i-fi-a-bl*), *a.* capable of becoming a salt.
- Salify** (*sal'i-fi*), *v. t.* to form into a neutral salt.
- Saline** (*sa-lin*), *a.* salt; consisting of salt; — *n.* a salt spring.
- Saliva** (*sa-li-vd*), *n.* the fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.
- Salivary** (*sal'i-va-ri*), *a.* secreting saliva, as the glands.
- Salivate** (*sal'i-va*), *v. t.* to excite an unusual discharge of saliva.
- Salivation** (*sal-i-va'shun*), *n.* the act of salivating.
- Sallow** (*sal'o*), *a.* yellow; pale.
- Sallowness** (*sal'o-nes*), *n.* yellowness.
- Sally** (*sal'i*), *n.* a sudden eruption; wild gaiety; — *v. i.* to rush from.
- Sally-port** (*sal'i-port*), *n.* a gate through which troops sally.
- Salmagundi** (*sal-ma-gan'di*), *n.* chopped meat and seasonings.
- Salmon** (*sam'un*), *n.* a sea-fish highly valued for food.
- Saloon** (*sa-loun*), *n.* a spacious hall; an apartment.
- Salt** (*sawlt*), *n.* a substance used for seasoning; a combination of an acid with an alkaline base; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with salt.
- Saltant** (*sal'tant*), *a.* leaping; dancing.
- Saltatory** (*sal'ta-to-ri*), *a.* leaping; dancing.
- Saltation** (*sal'ta'shun*), *n.* act of leaping.
- Salt-cellar** (*sawlt'sel-er*), *n.* a small, hollow vessel for holding salt.
- Salt-peter** (*sawlt-pet-er*), *n.* saltpetre; a mineral salt composed of nitric acid and potash.
- Salubrious** (*sa-lu'bri-us*), *a.* healthful.
- Salubrity** (*sa-lu'bri-ti*), *n.* healthfulness.
- Salutary** (*sal'u-ta-ri*), *a.* promoting health or safety.
- Salutation** (*sal-u-ta'shun*), *n.* act of greeting another.
- Salutatory** (*sa-lu'ta-to-ri*), *a.* containing congratulations.
- Salute** (*sa-lut*), *v. t.* to greet; to kiss; to honor; — *n.* act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

**Salvable** (*sál'və-bəl*), *a.* capable of being saved.  
**Salvage** (*sál'vĭj*), *n.* reward for saving goods.  
**Salvation** (*sál'və'shun*), preservation from eternal misery; deliverance.  
**Salve** (*sáv*), *n.* a substance for covering sores; a remedy.  
**Salver** (*sál'vēr*), *n.* a plate to present something on.  
**Salvo** (*sál'vō*), *n.* an exception; military or naval salute.  
**Same** (*sām*), *a.* identical; not different or other.  
**Sameness** (*sām'nes*), *n.* entire likeness.  
**Samiel** (*sā'mi-el*), *n.* a destructive wind in Arabia.  
**Samphire** (*sam'fir*, or *sam'fir*), *n.* an herb found on rocky cliffs near the sea used in pickles and salads.  
**Sample** (*sam'pl*), *n.* a specimen.  
     *tern of work.*  
**Sampler** (*sam'plēr*), *n.* a pat-Samable (*sam'ə-bəl*), *a.* curable.  
**Sanatory** (*sən'ə-tō-rĭ*), *a.* adapted to cure; healing.  
**Sanctification** (*sangk'ti-fi-kā'shun*), *n.* act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified.  
**Sanctifier** (*sangk'ti-fi-ēr*), *n.* one who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.  
**Sanctify** (*sangk'ti-fĭ*), *v. t.* to sanctimonious (*sangk'ti-mō'nĭ-us*), *a.* appearing holy; saintly.  
**Sanction** (*sangk'shun*), *n.* that which confirms; ratification; — *v. t.* to ratify; to give sanction to.  
     *ness; purity.*  
**Sanctity** (*sangk'ti-tĭ*), *n.* holiness.  
**Sanctuary** (*sangk'ti-ē-rĭ*), *n.* a sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge.  
**Sanctum** (*sangk'tum*), *n.* a place of retreat.  
**Sand** (*sand*), *n.* particles of stony matter; — *v. t.* to sprinkle with sand.  
**Sandal** (*sam'dal*), *n.* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps; a loose slipper.  
**Sandal-wood** (*sam'dl-wōd*), *n.* a wood remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the East Indies.



**Sandpiper** (*sam'pĭ-pēr*), *n.* a wading kind of snipe.  
**Sandstone** (*sam'stōn*), *n.* a stone composed of grains of quartz.  
**Sandwich** (*sand'wich*), *n.* pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of ham or other meat between them.  
**Sandy** (*sam'di*), *a.* full of sand.  
**Sane** (*sān*), *a.* sound in mind; whole.  
**Sang-froid** (*sāng-froĭ*), *n.* cool blood; indifference.  
**Sanguiferous** (*sang-gwĭf'ēr-us*), *a.* conveying blood.  
**Sanguinary** (*sang'gwĭ-na-rĭ*), *a.* bloody; cruel.  
**Sanguine** (*sang'gwĭn*), *a.* full of blood; confident.  
**Sanguinely** (*sang'gwĭn-lĭ*), *ad.* with confidence.  
**Sanguineous** (*sang-gwĭn'e-us*), *a.* abounding with blood.  
**Sanhedrim** (*sān'he-drĭm*), *n.* the supreme council of Jewish elders.  
**Sanies** (*sā'ni-ēs*), *n.* a thin acrid matter from a wound.  
**Sanious** (*sā'ni-us*), *a.* emitting sanies.  
**Sanitary** (*sam'ti-tā-rĭ*), *a.* pertaining to health.  
**Sanity** (*sam'ti-tĭ*), *n.* soundness of mind; health.  
**Sanskrit** (*sān'skrit*), *n.* the ancient language of Hindoostan.  
**Sap** (*sap*), *n.* vital juice of plants; — *v. t.* to undermine; to subvert by digging.  
**Sapid** (*sap'id*), *a.* well-tasted; savory.  
**Sapidity** (*sa-pid'i-tĭ*), *n.* taste.  
**Sapience** (*sā'pĭ-ens*), *n.* wisdom.  
**Sapient** (*sā'pĭ-ent*), *a.* wise.  
**Sapling** (*sap'ling*), *n.* a young tree.  
**Saponaceous** (*sap-o-nā'shus*), *a.* having the qualities of soap.  
     *[convert into soap.]*  
**Saponify** (*sa-pōn'i-fĭ*), *v. t.* to Sapper (*sā'pōr*), *n.* taste; savor; relish.  
**Saporific** (*sap-o-rĭf'ik*), *a.* giving flavor.  
**Sapphic** (*sā'fik*), *a.* pertaining to Sappho, the poetess.  
**Sapphires** (*sā'fir*, or *sā'fūr*), *n.* a precious stone.  
**Sappy** (*sā'pĭ*), *a.* full of sap; juicy.  
     *[reproach.]*  
**Sarcasm** (*sār'k-azm*), *n.* keen

**Sarcastic** (*sār-kas'tik*), *a.* scornfully satirical or severe.  
**Sarcastically** (*sār-kas'tik-al-lĭ*), *ad.* in a sarcastic manner.  
     *[silk.]*  
**Sarcenet** (*sārs'net*), *n.* a thin Sarcophagus (*sār-kaf'ə-gus*), *a.* flesh-eating.  
**Sarcophagus** (*sār-kof'ə-gus*), *n.* a stone coffin.  
**Sardine** (*sār'dēn*), *n.* a small fish of the herring family.  
**Sardonic** (*sār-dōn'ik*), *a.* denoting a kind of convulsive and heartless laughter; mocking; fiendish.  
**Sardonix** (*sār'do-mks*), *n.* a precious stone of a reddish-yellow color.  
**Sarsaparilla** (*sār-sa-pa-rĭ-lā*), *n.* a plant and its medicinal root.  
**Sash** (*sash*), *n.* an ornamental silk band; a window-frame.  
**Sassafras** (*sās'a-fras*), *n.* a shrub and the aromatic bark of its root.  
**Sat** (*sāt*), *pret. of Sit.*  
**Satan** (*sā'tān*), *n.* the great adversary; the Devil.  
**Satanic** (*sā'tān'ik*), *a.* having the qualities of Satan; very wicked.  
**Satanism** (*sā'tān-izm*), *n.* a diabolical spirit.  
**Satchel** (*sack'el*), *n.* a small bag used for books by schoolboys; also written Sachel.  
**Sate** (*sāt*), *v. t.* to satisfy; to glut; to fill.  
**Satellite** (*sā'tĭl-ĭtĭ*), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.  
**Satiate** (*sā'tĭi-āt*), *v. t.* to fill or gratify to the utmost; — *a.* filled to satiety.  
**Satiety** (*sa'tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* fullness beyond desire or pleasure.  
**Satin** (*sā'tĭn*), *n.* a glossy silk.  
**Satinet** (*sā'tĭ-nel*'), *n.* a thin sort of satin; a woolen and cotton fabric.  
**Satire** (*sā'tĭr*), *n.* a discourse or poem containing severe censure.  
**Satirical** (*sa-tĭr'ĭk-al-lĭ*), *a.* censorious; severe in language.  
**Satirically** (*sa-tĭr'ĭk-al-lĭ*), *ad.* with satire.  
**Satirist** (*sā'tĭr-ĭst*), *n.* one who writes satire.  
**Satirize** (*sā'tĭr-ĭz*), *v. t.* to expose by satire.



**Satisfaction** (*sat-is-fak'shun*), *n.* that which satisfies; state of being satisfied.

**Satisfactorily** (*sat-is-fak'to-ri-ly*), *ad.* so as to give content.

**Satisfactory** (*sat-is-fak'to-ry*), *a.* giving content; making amends.

**Satisfier** (*sat-is-fi-er*), *n.* that which makes satisfaction.

**Satisfy** (*sat-is-fi*), *v. t.* to content; to supply fully; to recompense.

**Satrap** (*sā'trap*, or *sāt'rap*), *n.* a Persian viceroy or ruler.

**Saturate** (*sat'ur-āt*), *v. t.* to fill to the full.

**Saturation** (*sat'ur-ā-shun*), *n.* state of being filled.

**Saturday** (*sat'ur-dā*), *n.* the last day of the week.

**Saturn** (*sat'urn*), *n.* a remote planet; a heathen deity.

**Saturnalia** (*sat-ur-nā'li-ā*), *n. pl.* festival of Saturn; unrestrained merriment.

**Saturnalian** (*sat-ur-nā'li-an*), *a.* sportive; dissolute.

**Saturnine** (*sat'ur-nin*), *a.* grave; heavy; gloomy.

**Satyr** (*sā'tēr*), *n.* a fabulous sylvan deity—half man, half goat.

**Sauce** (*saw's*), *n.* something eaten with food to improve its relish;—*v. t.* to apply sauce to; to treat impertinently.

**Saucer** (*saw'sēr*), *n.* the shallow platter for a teacup.

**Saucily** (*saw'si-ly*), *ad.* pertly.

**Saucy** (*saw'si*), *a.* pert; impudent.

**Sauerkraut** (*sour'krout*), *n.* cabbage cut fine, pickled with salt, and allowed to ferment. [*der idly*]

**Saunter** (*sān'tēr*), *v. t.* to wander.

**Saunterer** (*sān'tēr-ēr*), *n.* one who wanders.

**Saurian** (*saw'ri-an*), *n.* a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard.

**Sausage** (*saw'sāj*), *n.* minced meat stuffed into a skin.

**Savage** (*saw'āj*), *a.* uncivilized; cruel;—*n.* a wild person; one who delights in cruelty. [*barously*]

**Savagely** (*saw'āj-ly*), *ad.* barbarously.

**Savageness** (*saw'āj-nes*), *n.* rudeness; cruelty; wildness.

**Savanna** (*sa-van'ā*), *n.* a vast

grassy plain or natural meadow.

**Save** (*sāv*), *v. t.* to preserve; to rescue; to except;—*v. t.* to avoid expense.

**Saving** (*sāv'ing*), *a.* frugal.

**Savings-bank** (*sāv'ing-bank*), *n.* a bank in which savings are deposited at interest.

**Savior** (*sāv'yēr*), *n.* one who preserves;—THE SAVIOUR: Christ; the Redeemer.

**Savor** (*sāv'ur*), *n.* taste; odor; smell;—*v. t.* to have a taste or smell.

**Savoriness** (*sāv'ur-i-nes*), *n.* pleasing taste or smell.

**Savorless** (*sāv'ur-less*), *a.* wanting taste.

**Savory** (*sāv'ur-i*), *a.* pleasing to the taste or smell.

**Savoy** (*sā'voi*), *n.* a kind of cabbage brought originally from Savoy, France.

**Saw** (*saw*), *n.* a toothed instrument for cutting; a saying;—*v. t.* or *i. pret.* sawed;



*pp.* sawed to divide with a saw.

**Sawyer** (*saw'yēr*), *n.* one whose occupation is to saw wood, etc.

**Saxon** (*saks'un*), *a.* pertaining to the Saxons;—*n.* the language of the Saxons.

**Say** (*sā*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* said] to speak; to utter.

**Saying** (*sā'ing*), *n.* a maxim; sentence uttered.

**Scab** (*skab*), *n.* incrustation over a sore; a disease of sheep.

**Scabbard** (*skab'ard*), *n.* sheath of a sword.

**Scabbied** (*scab'ed*), *a.* covered with scabs; paltry.

**Scabby** (*skab'i*), *a.* covered or affected with scabs; vile; mean. [*sisting of scabs*]

**Scabious** (*skā'bi-us*), *a.* con-

**Scabrous** (*skā'brus*), *a.* rough; rugged.

**Scaffold** (*skaf'old*), *n.* a stage for the execution of a criminal; a staging for workmen.

**Scaffolding** (*skaf'old-ing*), *n.* temporary frames or sup-

ports.

**Scalable** (*skāl'a-bl*), *a.* that may be scaled.

**Scald** (*skawld*), *v. t.* to burn by a hot liquid;—*n.* a burning with hot liquor; scurf on the head.

**Scale** (*skāl*), *n.* dish of a balance; crusty covering of a fish; gradation; gamut;—*v. t.* to scrape off scales; to mount on ladders.

**Scalene** (*skā-len*), *a.* having three sides and angles unequal.

**Scallop** (*skol'up*), *n.* a genus of shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge;—*v. t.* to cut into segments or scallops.

**Scalp** (*skalp*), *n.* skin of the top of the head.

**Scalpel** (*skal'pel*), *n.* a surgeon's knife.

**Scaly** (*skāl'i*), *a.* full of scales.

**Scamp** (*skamp*), *n.* a knave.

**Scamper** (*skamp'ēr*), *v. t.* to run with speed or hurry.

**Scan** (*skan*), *v. t.* to examine closely; to measure by counting the poetic feet.

**Scandal** (*skan'dal*), *n.* a false or malicious report; defamatory speech.

**Scandalize** (*skan'dal-ize*), *v. t.* to disgrace; to defame.

**Scandalous** (*skan'dal-us*), *a.* disgraceful; shameful.

**Scandent** (*skan'dent*), *a.* climbing.

**Scanning** (*skan'ing*), *n.* act of resolving a verse into its component feet.

**Scansion** (*skan'shun*), *n.* act of scanning or counting the measures in a verse.

**Scansorial** (*skan-sō'ri-al*), *a.* adapted to climbing.

**Scant** (*skant*), *v. t.* to limit; to straiten; to restrain;—*a.* scarcely sufficient.

**Scantly** (*skant'i-ly*), *ad.* sparingly; narrowly.

**Scantiness** (*skant'i-nes*), *n.* want of fullness.

**Scantling** (*skan'ting*), *n.* narrow pieces of timber.

**Scanty** (*skant'i*), *a.* narrow; small; not plentiful.

**Scape** (*skap*), *n.* a stem bearing the fructification without leaves.

**Scape-goat** (*skap'gōt*), *n.* one who suffers for the misdeeds of others.

**Scape-grace** (*skāp'grās*), *n.* a graceless, hair-brained fellow. [shoulder-blade.]  
**Scapula** (*skap'ū-lā*), *n.* the Scapular (*skap'ū-lar*), *a.* belonging to the shoulder.  
**Scar** (*skār*), *n.* mark of a wound; — *v. t.* to mark with a scar. [rare.]  
**Scarce** (*skārs*), *a.* uncommon.  
**Scarcely** (*skār'si-kē*), *ad.* hardly; with difficulty.  
**Scarcity** (*skār'si-tē*), *n.* deficiency; want. [suddenly.]  
**Scare** (*skār*), *v. t.* to terrify.  
**Scarecrow** (*skār'krō*), *n.* a thing to frighten birds.  
**Scarf** (*skār*), *n.* a loose covering of cloth; *pl.* Scarfs; — *v. t.* to throw on loosely; to join; to piece.  
**Scarfing** (*skār'fing*), *n.* the joining of two beams into one.  
**Scarfskin** (*skār'f'skin*), *n.* outer thin skin; cuticle.  
**Scarification** (*skār-i-f-i-kā-shun*), *n.* a slight incision of the skin.  
**Scarify** (*skār'i-fē*), *v. t.* to scratch and cut the skin.  
**Scarlatina** (*skār-la-tē'nā*), *n.* scarlet fever; a contagious fever characterized by a scarlet flush or rash.  
**Scarlet** (*skār'let*), *n.* a deep red color; — *a.* deeply red.  
**Scarp** (*skārp*), *n.* the interior slope of a ditch.  
**Scathless** (*skāth'les*), *a.* without harm.  
**Scatter** (*skāt'ēr*), *v. t.* to spread thin; to disperse.  
**Scavenger** (*skāv'en-jēr*), *n.* one employed to clean streets.  
**Scene** (*sēn*), *n.* a stage; exhibition; place of exhibition.  
**Scenery** (*sēn'ēr-i*), *n.* painted representation; appearance of places.  
**Scenic** (*sēn'ik*, or *sē'nik*), *a.* dramatic; theatrical.  
**Scenographic** (*sēn-a-grāf'ik*), *a.* drawn in perspective.  
**Scenography** (*sē-nog'ra-fē*), *n.* representation in perspective.  
**Scent** (*sēnt*), *n.* odor; smell; — *v. t.* to smell; to perfume.  
**Scoptic** (*skōp'ik*), *n.* one who doubts of all things, especially divine truth; an indi-

del. See **Skeptio**, the preferable spelling.  
**Scepter** (*sep'tēr*), *n.* the staff.  
**Sceptre** (*sep'tēr*), *n.* the staff; or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority.  
**Schedule** (*sked'yool*), *n.* an inventory of property, debts, etc.  
**Scheme** (*skēm*), *n.* a plan; project; contrivance; — *v. t.* to plan; to contrive.  
**Schemer** (*skēm'ēr*), *n.* a projector; a contriver.  
**Scheming** (*skēm'ing*), *a.* given to forming schemes; intriguing; artful.  
**Schism** (*shizn*), *n.* division or separation in a church.  
**Schismatic** (*shiz-mat'ik*), *n.* one guilty of schism.  
**Schismatical** (*shiz-mat'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to or partaking of schism. [a slaty structure.]  
**Schist** (*shist*), *n.* rock having Scholar (*skōlar*), *n.* a learner; man of letters.  
**Scholarship** (*skōl'ar-ship*), *n.* learning; erudition.  
**Scholastic** (*skō-las'tik*), *a.* pertaining to a school or to the schoolmen.  
**Scholasticism** (*skō-las'ti-sizm*), *n.* the method or subtleties of the schools.  
**Scholiast** (*skō'l-i-ast*), *n.* a commentator.  
**Scholium** (*skō'li-um*), *n.* an explanatory observation; — *pl.* Scholia or Scholia.  
**School** (*skōol*), *n.* a place of discipline and instruction; a sect; a compact body; — *v. t.* to instruct; to tutor.  
**School-house** (*skōol'house*), *n.* a house for a school.  
**Schooling** (*skōol'ing*), *n.* instruction.  
**Schoolman** (*skōol'man*), *n.* one versed in scholastic divinity.  
**Schoolmaster** (*skōol'māstēr*), *n.* the master or teacher of a school; — *fem.* Schoolmistress.  
**Schooner** (*skōon'ēr*), *n.* a sharp-built, t w o-masted vessel, with fore-and-aft sails.



**Sciatic** (*si-at'ik*), *a.* affecting the hip.  
**Sciatica** (*si-at'i-kā*), *n.* a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve.  
**Science** (*si'ens*), *n.* knowledge; collection of general principles.  
**Scientific** (*si-en-ti-f'ik*), *a.* according to, or versed in, science.  
**Scintillant** (*sin-til-ant*), *a.* emitting sparks.  
**Scintillate** (*sin-til-lāt*), *v. i.* to sparkle.  
**Scintillation** (*sin-til-lā'shun*), *n.* act of sparkling.  
**Scolism** (*skō-lizm*), *n.* superficial knowledge.  
**Scolist** (*skō-list*), *n.* one of superficial knowledge.  
**Scirrhus** (*skir'us*), *n.* induration of the glands.  
**Scirrhus** (*skir'us*), *n.* a hard tumor in the flesh.  
**Scission** (*si'zh-un*), *n.* a dividing by a sharp instrument.  
**Scissors** (*si'z-ers*), *n. pl.* small shears. [glutudinal cut.]  
**Scissure** (*si'zh-ūr*), *n.* a louscuff (*sko'*), *v. i.* or *t.* to treat with scorn; — *n.* mockery; derision. [scoffa.]  
**Scoffer** (*sko'f'ēr*), *n.* one who scold (*skōld*), *v. i.* or *t.* to chide; — *n.* one who scolds.  
**Scolding** (*skōld'ing*), *n.* act of chiding.  
**Scounce** (*skons*), *n.* a hanging candlestick.  
**Scoop** (*skōop*), *n.* a large ladle; — *v. t.* to cut into a hollow; to take out.  
**Scoop-net** (*skōop'net*), *n.* a kind of hand-net.  
**Scoop** (*skōp*), *n.* a sweep or range of the eye or mind; ultimate purpose.  
**Scorbutic** (*skor-būt'ik*), *a.* diseased with scurvy.  
**Scorch** (*skorch*), *v. t.* to burn on the surface.  
**Score** (*skōr*), *n.* a notch; twenty; a reckoning; account; — *v. t.* to notch; to mark.  
**Scoria** (*skō'ri-ā*), *n.* dross; slag from melted ore; ashes, cinders, etc., from a volcano; — *pl.* Scoriae.  
**Scorification** (*skō-rif-i-kā-shun*), *n.* act of reducing to dross.

**Scorify** (*skō'ri-fī*), *v. t.* to reduce to scoria.

**Scorn** (*skorn*), *n.* extreme contempt; — *v. t.* to hold in contempt.

**Scornier** (*skorn'ēr*), *n.* one who scorns; a scoffer.

**Scornful** (*skorn'ful*), *a.* disdainful.

**Scornfully** (*skorn'ful-lī*), *ad.* with disdain.

**Scorpion** (*skorn'pi-un*), *n.* a reptile; sign in the zodiac.

**Scot** (*skot*), *n.* a native of Scotland.

**Scotch** (*skoch*), *a.* pertaining to Scotland; — *v. t.* to stop a wheel; to cut slightly.

**Scot-free** (*skot'frē*), *a.* excused from payment.

**Scotticism** (*skot'i-sizm*), *n.* an idiom of the Scots.

**Scottish** (*skot'ish*), *a.* pertaining to Scotland.

**Scoundrel** (*skoun'drel*), *n.* a mean rascal.

**Scoundrelism** (*skoun'drel-izm*), *n.* conduct of a scoundrel.

**Scour** (*skour*), *v. t.* to clean by rubbing.

**Scourge** (*skurf*), *n.* a whip; a lash; — *v. t.* to chastise.

**Scout** (*skout*), *n.* one sent to discover the movements of an enemy; — *v. t.* to act as a scout; — *v. t.* to sneer at.

**Scow** (*skow*), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat.

**Scowl** (*skowl*), *v. t.* to wrinkle the brows in displeasure; — *n.* a look of sullenness.

**Scrabble** (*skrab'l*), *v. t.* or *i.* to scramble; to scribble.

**Srag** (*skrag*), *n.* something lean and thin.

**Sragginess** (*skrag'i-nes*), *n.* ruggedness of surface; leanness.

**Sraggy** (*skrag'ī*), *a.* broken; lean and rough.

**Scramble** (*skram'bl*), *v. i.* to climb by using the hands and feet; to strive to obtain eagerly and tumultuously; — *n.* act of scrambling or climbing.

**Scrambler** (*skram'blēr*), *n.* one who scrambles.

**Scrambling** (*skram'bling*), *n.* act of one who scrambles.

**Scrap** (*skrap*), *n.* a little piece; fragment; crumb.

**Scrape** (*skrap*), *v. t.* to rub

with something rough, sharp, or edged; — *n.* perplexity; distress.

**Scraper** (*skrāp'ēr*), *n.* an instrument for scraping and cleaning.

**Scratch** (*skrach*), *v. t.* or *i.* to tear the surface; — *n.* a slight wound; a sort of wig.

**Scratches** (*skrach'es*), *n. pl.* ulcers on a horse's foot.

**Scrawl** (*skrawl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to write or mark awkwardly; — *n.* bad writing.

**Scrawny** (*skraw'ni*), *a.* meager; wasted.

**Scream** (*skrēm*), *v. i.* to utter a shrill, quick cry; — *n.* a shrill outcry.

**Screech** (*skrēch*), *v. t.* to shriek; — *n.* a harsh cry.

**Screed** (*skred*), *n.* a straight piece of wood by which the surface of plastering is leveled.

**Screen** (*skrēn*), *v. t.* to shelter; to defend; — *n.* something that affords concealment; a partition; a coarse sieve.

**Screw** (*skrod*), *n.* a cylinder

grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure or for fastening; — *v. t.* to fasten with a screw.

**Screw-propeller** (*skrod'propel-lēr*), *n.* a

steam-propelled by a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern.

**Scribble** (*skrib'l*), *v. t.* or *i.* to write without care; — *n.* careless writing.

**Scribbler** (*skrib'lēr*), *n.* a petty or careless writer.

**Scribe** (*skrib*), *n.* a writer; notary; clerk; a doctor of Jewish law.

**Scrip** (*skrip*), *n.* a small bag; a certificate of stock.

**Script** (*skript*), *n.* type in the form of written letters.

**Scriptural** (*skript'ūr-al*), *a.* according to the Scriptures.

**Scripture** (*skript'ūr*), *n.* the Old and New Testaments, used chiefly in the plural.

**Sorivener** (*skri'en-ēr*), *n.* one who draws contracts.

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**Sorivener** (*skri'en-ēr*), *n.* one who draws contracts.

**Scrofula** (*skraf'ū-lā*), *n.* a disease affecting the glands, especially of the neck.

**Scrofulous** (*skraf'ū-lus*), *a.* diseased with scrofula.

**Scroll** (*skrōl*), *n.* a writing rolled up.

**Scrub** (*skrub*), *n.* a worn brush; a mean drudge; — *v. t.* or *i.* to rub hard with something coarse.

**Scrubby** (*skrub'ī*), *a.* mean, worthless.

**Scruple** (*skrod'pl*), *n.* a doubt; a weight of twenty grains; — *v. t.* or *i.* to doubt.

**Scrupulosity** (*skrod-pū-lo-s'ī-ti*), *n.* quality of being scrupulous.

**Scrupulous** (*skrod-pū-lus*), *a.* nicely doubtful; careful; conscientious.

**Scrupulously** (*skrod-pū-lus-lī*), *ad.* with doubt or nicety.

**Scrutinize** (*skrod'tin-iz*), *v. t.* to examine closely.

**Scrutinizer** (*skrod'ti-niz-ēr*), *n.* one who searches closely.

**Scrutiny** (*skrod'ti-ni*), *n.* close search.

**Scrutroire** (*skrod-tuor*), *n.* a case of drawers for papers.

**Scud** (*skud*), *v. i.* to be driven with haste; — *n.* a low thin cloud driven by the wind.

**Scuffle** (*skuf'l*), *n.* a confused struggle; — *v. t.* to struggle confusedly.

**Scull** (*skul*), *n.* a short oar; a boat; — *v. t.* to impel by turning an oar at the stern.

**Scullery** (*skul'ēr-i*), *n.* a place for kitchen utensils.

**Scullion** (*skul'yan*), *n.* one that cleans pots; a low drudge.

**Sculptor** (*skulpt'or*), *n.* an artist in sculpture.

**Sculpture** (*skulpt'ūr*), *n.* the art of carving wood or stone into images; carved work; — *v. t.* to carve with the chisel.

**Scum** (*skur*), *n.* froth on the surface of liquor; — *v. t.* to take off the scum.

**Scupper** (*skup'ēr*), *n.* a hole in the side of a ship to discharge water from the deck.

**Scurf** (*skurf*), *n.* a dry scab.

**Scurrile** (*skur'ril*), *a.* foul-mouthed; low.

**Scurrility** (*skur-ril'ī-ti*), *n.* vulgar, abusive language.



**Scurrilous** (*skur'ril-us*), *a.* low; mean; opprobrious.  
**Scurrilously** (*skur'ril-us-ly*), *ad.* with low abuse.

**Scurvily** (*skur'vi-lē*), *ad.* meanly; basely.

**Scurvy** (*skur'vi*), *n.* a disease; — *a.* scurvy; low; mean.

**Scutcheon** (*skuch'un*). See Escutcheon.

**Scutiform** (*skū'ti-form*), *a.* having the form of a shield.

**Scuttle** (*skut'l*), *n.* a metal pail for coal; a hatchway opening in the roof of a house; — *v. t.* or *t.* to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

**Scythe** (*sitt*), *n.* an instrument for mowing grass.

**Sea** (*sē*), *n.* a vast collection of water, smaller than an ocean; the ocean.

**Sea-coast** (*sē'kōst*), *n.* the shore of the sea.

**Sea-farer** (*sē'fār-ēr*), *n.* a mariner; a seaman.

**Sea-faring** (*sē'fār-ing*), *a.* going to sea.

**Sea-fight** (*sē'fīt*), *n.* a naval engagement.

**Sea-gage** (*sē'gāj*), *n.* depth that a vessel sinks in water.

**Sea-green** (*sē'grēn*), *a.* having the color of sea-water.

**Seal** (*sē*), *n.* a marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal; — *v. t.* to fix a seal; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm. [seals.]

**Sealer** (*sē'l-ēr*), *n.* one who seals.

**Sealing-wax** (*sē'ling-waks*), *n.* a substance for sealing letters.

**Beam** (*sēm*), *n.* the joining of two edges of cloth by sewing; — *v. t.* to mark; to make a seam.

**Seaman** (*sē'man*), *n.* a sailor.

**Seamanship** (*sē'man-ship*), *n.* skill in navigating.

**Seamless** (*sē'm-less*), *a.* having no seam.



**Seamstress** (*sēm'stress*), *n.* a female whose occupation is sewing.

**Sea-port** (*sē'pōrt*), *n.* a harbor on the sea-coast.

**Sear** (*sēr*), *v. t.* to burn the surface of any thing; to cauterize; — *a.* dry; withered.

**Search** (*sērch*), *v. t.* to seek for; to look; to inquire; — *n.* a seeking; quest.

**Searcher** (*sērch'ēr*), *n.* one who searches.

**Searching** (*sērch'ing*), *a.* trying; close.

**Seared** (*sērd*), *a.* burned; hardened. [shell.]

**Sea-shell** (*sē'shel*), *n.* a marine shell.

**Sea-shore** (*sē'shōr*), *n.* the coast of the sea.

**Seasick** (*sē'sik*), *a.* affected with nausea at sea.

**Sea-side** (*sē'sid*), *n.* land bordering on the sea.

**Season** (*sē'zn*), *n.* a fit time; a division of the year; — *v. t.* to render palatable; to dry.

**Seasonable** (*sē'zn-a-bl*), *a.* in good time.

**Seasoning** (*sē'zn-ing*), *n.* that which seasons; act of drying.

**Sea-weed** (*sē'wēd*), *n.* plant found growing in the sea.

**Sea-worthiness** (*sē'wū-thi-ness*), *n.* fitness for a voyage.

**Sea-worthy** (*sē'wū-thi*), *a.* able to encounter the violence of the sea.

**Seat** (*sēt*), *n.* a chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion; — *v. t.* to place on a seat.

**Sebaceous** (*sē-bā'shus*), *a.* fatty; like fat.

**Secant** (*sē'kant*), *n.* a line that cuts another; — *a.* cutting.

**Secede** (*sē-sēd'*), *v. t.* to withdraw.

**Secoder** (*sē-sēd'ēr*), *n.* one who secedes.

**Secession** (*sē-sēsh'un*), *n.* act of seceding.

**Seclude** (*sē-klūd'*), *r. t.* to shut in a separate place; to keep apart.

**Secluded** (*sē-klūd'ed*), *a.* retired; living in retirement.

**Seclusion** (*sē-klū'shun*), *n.* act of withdrawing; retirement.

**Seclusive** (*sē-klū'siv*), *a.* that keeps in retirement.

**Second** (*sēk'und*), *a.* next to the first; inferior; — *n.* the next to the first; the sixtieth

part of a minute; attendant in a duel; — *v. t.* to support; to aid.

**Secondary** (*sēk'und-ār-ē*), *a.* subordinate.

**Second-hand** (*sēk'und-hand*), *a.* that has been used; not new.

**Secondly** (*sēk'und-lē*), *ad.* in the second place.

**Seconds** (*sēk'unds*), *n. pl.* a coarse kind of flour.

**Secrecy** (*sē'kre-sē*), *n.* close privacy.

**Secret** (*sē'krei*), *a.* concealed; unseen; — *n.* something unknown or hidden.

**Secretary** (*sē'kre-tār-ē*), *n.* one who writes for others; the chief officer of a department.

**Secrete** (*sē-kre'tē*), *v. t.* to remove from observation; to conceal; to separate or produce from the blood and its constituents.

**Secretion** (*sē-kre'tshun*), *n.* a separation of juices; fluid secreted.

**Secretive** (*sē-kre'tiv*), *a.* causing secretion; given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.

**Secretly** (*sē'kre-tē-lē*), *ad.* in a secret manner.

**Secretory** (*sē-kre'tō-ri*), *a.* performing secretion.

**Seet** (*sekt*), *n.* men united in tenets.

**Sectarian** (*sēk-tār-ē-an*), *a.* pertaining to a sect; — *n.* one of a sect.

**Sectarianism** (*sēk-tār-ē-an-izm*), *n.* devotion to a sect.

**Sectary** (*sēk'tār-ē*), *n.* a follower of a sect.

**Section** (*sēk'shun*), *n.* a cutting off; a distinct portion; division.

**Sectional** (*sēk'shun-al*), *a.* pertaining to a section.

**Sector** (*sēk'tēr*), *n.* a mathematical instrument.

**Secular** (*sēk'ū-lar*), *a.* worldly; not spiritual; — *n.* a layman.

**Secularize** (*sēk'ū-lar-īz*), *v. t.* to convert to a secular use.

**Secularity** (*sēk'ū-lar-ē-ē-tē*), *n.* a worldly disposition.

**Secure** (*sē-kūr*), *a.* free from danger; safe; — *v. t.* to make safe.

**Securely** (*sē-kūr-lē*), *ad.* so as to be safe.



**Security** (*sē-kū'ri-ti*), *n.* freedom from danger; safety; pledge.

**Sedan** (*sē-dan'*), *n.* a portable carriage.

**Sedate** (*sē-dāt'*), *a.* calm; undisturbed.

**Sedately** (*sē-dāt'li*), *ad.* with composure.

**Sedateness** (*sē-dāt'nes*), *n.* calmness; serenity.

**Sedative** (*sēl'u-tiv*), *a.* composing; — *n.* that which composes.

**Sedentary** (*sē'den-ta-ri*), *a.* sitting much.

**Sedge** (*sej*), *n.* a coarse grass.

**Sediment** (*sēd'i-ment'*), *n.* that which settles at the bottom; lees.

**Sedimentary** (*sēd-i-ment'a-ri*), *a.* pertaining to sediment.

**Sedition** (*sē-dish'un*), *n.* tumult; insurrection.

**Seditious** (*sē-dish'us*), *a.* engaged in sedition.

**Seduce** (*sē-dūs'*), *v. t.* to lead astray; to entice from rectitude, virtue, duty, etc.; to corrupt.

**Seducer** (*sē-dū'sēr*), *n.* one who seduces.

**Seduction** (*sē-duk'shun*), *n.* an enticing from virtue.

**Seductive** (*sē-duk'tiv*), *a.* enticing to evil.

**Seductively** (*sē-duk'tiv'li*), *ad.* by seduction.

**Sedulity** (*sē-dū'li-ti*), *n.* great diligence.

**Sedulous** (*sēd'ū-lus*), *a.* very diligent.

**Sedulously** (*sēd'ū-lus'li*), *ad.* with application; assiduously.

**See** (*sē*), *n.* the seat of episcopal power; a diocese; — *v. t.* [*pret. saw; pp. seen*] to perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover.

**Seed** (*sēd*), *n.* that which produces animals or plants; original; offspring; race.

**Seed-bud** (*sēd'bud*), *n.* germ of fruit.

**Seedling** (*sēd'ling*), *n.* a plant springing from a seed, and not from a layer or bud.

**Seedsmen** (*sēds'men*), *n.* one who deals in seeds.

**Seed-time** (*sēd'tim*), *n.* the season for sowing.

**Seek** (*sēk*), *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. sought*] to look for; to endeavor to find.

**Seem** (*sēm*), *v. t.* to appear.

**Seeming** (*sēm'ing*), *n.* appearance; show; semblance; — *a.* specious; apparent.

**Seemingly** (*sēm'ing'li*), *ad.* in appearance.

**Seeminess** (*sēm'lin-nes*), *n.* comeliness. [*decent*]

**Seemly** (*sēm'li*), *a.* becoming; decent.

**Seen** (*sēn*), *pp.* of *See*, perceived.

**Seer** (*sēr*), *n.* a prophet.

**Seesaw** (*sē'saw*), *n.* a reciprocating motion up and down.

**Seethe** (*sēth*), *v. t.* to boil; to decoct.

**Segment** (*seg'ment*), *n.* a part of a circle.

**Segregate** (*seg'rē-gāt*), *v. t.* to separate; to set apart.

**Segregation** (*seg-rē-gā'shun*), *n.* separation from others.

**Seigniorial** (*sēn'ū-ri-al*), *a.* manorial; independent.

**Seignior** (*sēn'yur*), *n.* a lord.

**Seigniorage** (*sēn'yur-āj*), *n.* a charge levied on bullion brought to the mint to be coined.

**Seigniori** (*sēn'yur-i*), *n.* authority of a lord; a lordship; a manor.

**Seine** (*sēn*), *n.* a fishing net.

**Seizable** (*sēz'a-bl*), *a.* liable to be seized.

**Seize** (*sēz*), *v. t.* to take suddenly; to snatch.

**Seizin** (*sēz'in*), *n.* possession in deed or in law.

**Seizure** (*sēz'ūr*), *n.* act of seizing; the thing seized.

**Seldom** (*sēldum*), *ad.* rarely; not often.

**Select** (*sē-lect'*), *v. t.* to choose from a number; — *a.* taken from a number; well chosen.

**Selection** (*sē-lect'shun*), *n.* act of choosing; choice.

**Selectness** (*sē-lect'nes*), *n.* the state of being select.

**Selenography** (*sē-lē-nog'ra-fi*), *n.* a description of the surface of the moon.

**Self** (*self*), *pron.* or *a.* same.

**Self-denial** (*self-de-nī'al*), *n.* the denial of personal gratification.

**Self-esteem** (*self-es-tēm'*), *n.* good opinion of one's self.

**Self-evident** (*self-ev'i-dent*), *a.* needing no proof.

**Self-interest** (*self-in'tēr-est*), *n.* selfishness.

**Selfish** (*self'ish*), *a.* regarding one's own interest solely.

**Selfishly** (*self'ish'li*), *ad.* with undue self-love.

**Selfishness** (*self'ish-nes*), *n.* regard to one's own interest solely.

**Self-love** (*self-luv'*), *n.* love of self.

**Self-possession** (*self-pōz-zesh'un*), *n.* calmness; possession of one's faculties in danger.

**Self-same** (*self'sām*), *a.* exactly the same; identical.

**Self-will** (*self-wīl'*), *n.* one's own will; obstinacy.

**Sell** (*sel*), *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. sold*] to transfer property for money.

**Seller** (*sel'ēr*), *n.* one who sells.

**Selvage** (*sel'vāj*), *n.* the edge of cloth; also written Selvedge.

**Selves** (*selvz*), *pl.* of *Self*.

**Semaphore** (*sem'a-fōr*), *n.* a kind of telegraph.

**Semblance** (*sem'blans*), *n.* likeness.

**Semi** (*sem'i*), used in compound words, signifies *half*.

**Semi-annual** (*sem-i-an'nū-al*), *a.* half-yearly.

**Semibreve** (*sem'i-brēv'*), *n.* a note of two minims.

**Semicircle** (*semi-sērkl*), *n.* half of a circle.

**Semicolon** (*semi'ikō-lon*), *n.* a point marked thus ( ; ).

**Semidiameter** (*semi'ī-dī-am'e-tēr*), *a.* half a diameter; radius of a circle.

**Seminal** (*semi-nal*), *a.* pertaining to seed; original; radical.

**Seminality** (*semi-nal'i-ti*), *n.* the nature of seed.

**Seminary** (*semi-nā-ri*), *n.* a place of education; a college; academy.

**Seminant** (*semi'nāt*), *v. i.* to sow; to propagate.

**Semiquaver** (*semi'kwā-vēr*), *n.* half a quaver.

**Semitone** (*semi'tōn*), *n.* half a tone.



**Semi-vocal** (*sem'i-vō-kāl*), *a.* half vocal; pertaining to a semi-vowel.

**Semi-vowel** (*sem'i-vow-el*), *n.* a sound partaking of the nature of a vowel and a consonant.

**Sempiternal** (*sem-pi-tēr'-nāl*), *a.* everlasting.

**Sempiternity** (*sem-pi-tēr'-ni-ti*), *n.* future, endless duration.

**Senate** (*sen'āt*), *n.* a legislative body; the Upper House of the legislature.

**Senator** (*sen'a-tōr*), *n.* a member of a senate.

**Senatorial** (*sen-a-tō'-ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to, or becoming, a senator.

**Senatorship** (*sen'a-tōr-ship*), *n.* the office of a senator.

**Send** (*send*), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp. sent*] to cause to go.

**Senescence** (*sē-nēs'-ens*), *n.* a growing old.

**Seneschal** (*sen'e-shāl*), *n.* a steward; head bailiff.

**Senile** (*sē'nīl*), *a.* belonging to old age.

**Senility** (*sē'nīl'-itē*), *n.* old age.

**Senior** (*sen'i-ūr*), *n.* one older than another; — *a.* older in age or office.

**Seniority** (*sen-i-ūr'-i-ti*), *n.* priority in age or office.

**Senna** (*sen'nā*), *n.* the dried purgative leaflets of several species of cassia.

**Sennight** (*sen'nīt*), *n.* a week.

**Sensate** (*sen'sāt*), *a.* perceived by the senses.

**Sensation** (*sen-sā'shun*), *n.* perception by the senses.

**Sensational** (*sen-sā'shun-al*), *a.* fitted to excite great interest.

**Sense** (*sens*), *n.* faculty by which external objects are perceived; discernment.

**Senseless** (*sen'se-lēs*), *a.* wanting perception; foolish.

**Senselessly** (*sen'se-lēs-ly*), *ad.* without sense; foolishly.

**Sensibility** (*sen-si-bil'-i-ti*), *n.* capability of sensation; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling.

**Sensible** (*sen'si-bl*), *a.* capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses; characterized by good sense.

**Sensibly** (*sen'si-bl-ly*), *ad.* perceptibly; with good sense.

**Sensitive** (*sen'si-tiv*), *a.* having keen sense or feeling.

**Sensitively** (*sen'si-tiv-ly*), *ad.* with nice sensibility.

**Sensitiveness** (*sen'si-tiv-nes*), *n.* the state of being sensitive.

**Sensorial** (*sen-sō'-ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to the sensorium.

**Sensorium** (*sen-sō'-ri-um*), *n.* the organ of sense, supposed to be in the brain.

**Sensual** (*sen'shōō-al*), *a.* affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

**Sensualism** (*sen'shōō-al-izm*), *n.* a state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

**Sensualist** (*sen'shōō-al-ist*), *n.* one devoted to sensuality.

**Sensuality** (*sen'shōō-al'-i-ti*), *n.* indulgence of sensual pleasures.

**Sensuous** (*sen'shōō-us*), *a.* full of passion.

**Sent** (*sent*) *pret.* and *pp. of Send*.

**Sentence** (*sen'tens*), *n.* a judgment pronounced; a short saying; a period in writing; — *v. t.* to doom.

**Sentential** (*sen-ten'shāl*), *a.* comprising sentences.

**Sententious** (*sen-ten'shūs*), *a.* short and pithy.

**Sententiousness** (*sen-ten'shūs-nes*), *n.* quality of being sententious.

**Sentient** (*sen'shi-ent*), *a.* having the faculty of perception.

**Sentiment** (*sen'ti-ment*), *n.* a thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion.

**Sentimental** (*sen-ti-ment'al*), *a.* abounding with sentiment.

**Sentimentalist** (*sen-ti-ment'al-ist*), *n.* one who affects fine feelings.

**Sentimentality** (*sen-ti-ment'al'-i-ti*), *n.* affectation of sensibility, or fine feelings.

**Sentinel** (*sen'ti-nel*), *n.* a soldier.

**Sentry** (*sen'tri*), *n.* a soldier on guard.

**Sentry-box** (*sen'tri-boks*), *n.* a box to shelter a sentinel.

**Separable** (*sep'a-ra-bil*), *a.* that may be separated.

**Separate** (*sep'a-rāt*), *v. t. or i.* to disunite; to withdraw; — *a.* divided; distinct.

**Separately** (*sep'a-rāt-ly*), *ad.* singly; distinctly.

**Separation** (*sep-a-rā'shun*), *n.* act of separating; state of being separate; divorce.

**Separatist** (*sep-a-rā'tist*), *n.* a dissenter.

**Sepoy** (*sē'poy*), *n.* a native Hindoo soldier in the British army in India.

**Septangular** (*sept-ang'gū-lar*), *a.* having seven angles.

**September** (*sep-tem'-bēr*), *n.* the ninth month.

**Septenary** (*sep'ten-a-ri*), *a.* consisting of seven.

**Septennial** (*sep'ten'-ni-al*), *a.* being every seventh year.

**Septic** (*sep'tik*), *a.* tending to promote putrefaction.

**Septuagenarian** (*sep-tū-a-jen'-ā-ri-an*), *n.* a person seventy years old.

**Septuagint** (*sep'tū-a-jint*), *n.* the (LXX.) Greek version of the Old Testament.

**Sepulchral** (*sē-pul'krāl*), *a.* relating to burial; deep; hollow.

**Sepulcher** } (*sep'ul-krēr*), *n.*   
 **Sepulchre** } a grave; a tomb.

**Sepulture** (*sep'ul-tūr*), *n.* the act of burying a human being.

**Sequacious** (*sē-kwā'shūs*), *a.* following; attendant.

**Sequel** (*sē'kwel*), *n.* a succeeding part.

**Sequence** (*sē'kwens*), *n.* order of succession; series.

**Sequent** (*sē'kwent*), *a.* following.

**Sequester** (*sē-kwes'tēr*), *v. t.* to separate from others; to set apart.

**Sequestration** (*sē-kwes-trā'shun*), *n.* a setting apart; seclusion.

**Seraglio** (*sē-rā'lyō*), *n.* palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem.

**Seraph** (*ser'af*), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

**Seraphic** (*sē-rāf'ik*), *a.* angelic; pure; sublime.

**Seraphim** (*ser-a-fim*), *n. pl.* of Seraph.



**Serenade** (*ser-e-nād*), *n.* music at night in the open air; — *v. t.* to entertain with nocturnal music.

**Serene** (*ser-ēn*'), *a.* quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.

**Serenely** (*ser-ēn'li*), *ad.* calmly; quietly.

**Serenity** (*ser-en'i-ti*), *n.* clearness; calmness.

**Serf** (*serf*), *n.* a slave attached to the soil and transferred with it.

**Serfdom** (*serf'dum*), *n.* condition of a serf.

**Serge** (*serj*), *n.* a thin woolen stuff.

**Sergeant** (*sär'jent*, or *ser'jent*), *n.* a non-commissioned officer; a lawyer of the highest rank.

**Serial** (*ser'i-al*), *a.* pertaining to a series; — *n.* a tale, etc., issued in a series of numbers.

**Series** (*ser'ēs*, or *ser'i-ēs*), *n.* order; succession; course.

**Serious** (*ser'i-us*), *a.* sober; grave.

**Seriously** (*ser'ri-us-li*), *ad.* gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

**Seriousness** (*ser'i-us-nes*), *n.* gravity; earnest attention.

**Sermon** (*ser'mun*), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture.

**Sermonize** (*ser'mun-iz*), *v. t.* to write or preach a sermon.

**Serosity** (*ser-ros'i-ti*), *n.* the watery part of blood.

**Serous** (*ser'rus*), *a.* consisting of serum.

**Serpent** (*ser'pent*), *n.* a well-known



creeping reptile; a firework.

**Serpentine** (*ser-pen'tin*), *a.* winding, as a serpent.

**Serrate** (*ser'rāt*), *a.* indented like a saw.

**Serried** (*ser'rid*), *a.* crowded; pressed together.

**Serum** (*ser'rum*), *n.* thin part of the blood, or of milk.

**Servant** (*ser'vant*), *n.* one who serves or does service voluntarily or involuntarily.

**Serve** (*serv*), *v. t.* to work for; to obey; to worship; — *v. i.* to perform duties; to suit.

**Service** (*serv'is*), *n.* duty of a servant; employment; worship; military duty; favor.

**Serviceable** (*serv'is-a-bl*), *a.* that does service.

**Servile** (*serv'il*), *a.* slavish; cringing.

**Servility** (*serv'il'i-ti*), *n.* mean submissiveness; obsequiousness.

**Servitor** (*serv'i-tor*), *n.* a servant; an attendant.

**Servitude** (*serv'i-tūd*), *n.* slavery; dependence.

**Session** (*ses'shun*), *n.* the sitting or assembly of a public body.

**Sesspool** (*ses'pool*), *n.* a hollow in the earth for sediment, or liquid filth, also written Cesspool.

**Set** (*set*), *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *set*] to place; to regulate; to descend below the horizon; — *n.* a number of things suited to each other.

**Setaceous** (*se-tā'shus*), *a.* bristly; bristle-shaped.

**Set-off** (*set'of*), *n.* an account set against another.

**Seton** (*se'ton*), *n.* a thread to keep a wound open.

**Settee** (*set-tē*'), *n.* a long seat with a back.

**Setter** (*set'er*), *n.* a dog for hunting birds.

**Settle** (*set'l*), *n.* a long bench with a back; — *v. t.* to establish; to determine; — *v. i.* to subside.

**Settlement** (*set'l-ment*), *n.* act of settling; place settled; a colony; jointure.

**Seven** (*sev'n*), *a.* six and one.

**Sevenfold** (*sev'n-föld*), *a.* seven times.

**Seventh** (*sev'enth*), *a.* next after the sixth.

**Seventy** (*sev'en-ty*), *a.* seven times ten.

**Sever** (*sev'er*), *v. t.* to part or cut apart forcibly.

**Severed** (*sev'er-al*), *a.* separate; many; — *n.* each; a separate place.

**Severally** (*sev'er-al-li*), *ad.* separately.

**Severalty** (*sev'er-al-ti*), *n.* a state of separation.

**Severance** (*sev'er-ans*), *n.* separation; partition.

**Severe** (*se-vēr*'), *a.* strict; cruel; painful; extreme.

**Severely** (*se-vēr'li*), *ad.* with severity.

**Severity** (*se-ver'i-ti*), *n.* harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.

**Sew** (*sō*), *v. t.* to unite with needle and thread.

**Sewer** (*sū'er*), *n.* a passage under ground for draining off water and filth.

**Sex** (*seks*), *n.* the distinction of male and female.

**Sexagenarian** (*seks-u-je-nā-ri-an*), *n.* a person of sixty years of age.

**Sexagesimal** (*seks-a-je's-i-mā*), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.

**Sextant** (*seks'tant*), *n.* an astronomical instrument.

**Sextile** (*seks'til*), *n.* aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.

**Sexton** (*seks'tun*), *n.* an under officer of a church.

**Sextuple** (*seks'tu-pl*), *a.* sixfold.

**Sexual** (*seks'ū-al*), *a.* pertaining to sex.

**Sexuality** (*seks'ū-al'i-ti*), *n.* the state of being distinguished by sex.

**Shabbily** (*shab'i-li*), *ad.* in a mean manner; raggedly.

**Shabby** (*shab'i*), *a.* worn; ragged; mean; paltry.

**Shackle** (*shak'l*), *v. i.* to fetter; to chain; to bind.

**Shackles** (*shak'ls*), *n. pl.* fetters, handcuffs, etc.

**Shad'** (*shād*), *n.* interception of light; obscurity; a spirit; — *v. t.* to cover from light; to obscure.

**Shades** (*shādz*), *n. pl.* place of the dead; deep obscurity.

**Shadiness** (*shād'i-nes*), *n.* state of being shady.

**Shadow** (*shad'ō*), *n.* a figure formed by the interception of light; a representation; type; — *v. t.* to cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

**Shadowy** (*shad'ō-i*), *a.* full of shade.

**Shady** (*shād'i*), *a.* sheltered from light.



**Shaft** (*sháf*), *n.* an arrow; straight part of a column; passage into a mine; a long axis in machinery; pole of a carriage; handle of a weapon.

**Shaggy** (*shag'gi*), *a.* hairy; with rough, woolly hair.

**Shagginess** (*shag'giness*), *n.* state of being shaggy.

**Shagreen** (*sha-grén*), *n.* a kind of leather prepared from the skins of sharks, dog-fish, horses, mules, etc.

**Shah** (*sháh*), *n.* the Persian king.

**Shake** (*shák*) *v. t.* [*pret.* shook; *pp.* shaken] to agitate; to cause to doubt; — *v. i.* to quake; — *n.* vibratory motion.

**Shaker** (*shák'er*), *n.* one that shakes; one of a certain religious sect.

**Shale** (*shál*), *n.* a slaty rock.

**Shell** (*shál*), *n.* an auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense, as *I shall go*.

**Shalloon** (*shal-loón*), *n.* a light kind of woollen stuff.

**Shallop** (*shal'op*), *n.* a large boat.

**Shallow** (*shal'ó*), *a.* not deep; silly; — *n.* a place where the water is not deep.

**Shallowness** (*shal'ó-ness*), *n.* want of depth; silliness.

**Shalt** (*shalt*), second person of *Shall*.

**Sham** (*shám*), *n.* false pretense; — *a.* false; counterfeit; — *v. t.* to pretend; to deceive.

**Shambles** (*shám'bles*), *n. pl.* a slaughter-house; a flesh-market.

**Shambling** (*shám'bling*), *n.* a shuffling gait.

**Shame** (*shám*), *n.* sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; — *v. t.* to make ashamed.

**Shamefaced** (*shám'fásed*), *a.* bashful.

**Shamoful** (*shám'fúl*), *a.* disgraceful.

**Shamefully** (*shám'fúl-ly*), *ad.* disgracefully; ignominiously.

**Shameless** (*shám'les*), *a.* destitute of shame.

**Shamelessness** (*shám'les-ness*), *n.* want of sensibility to disgrace; immodesty.

**Shammy** (*shám'i*), *n.* leather made of the skin of the cha-

mois, deer, goat, etc.; also written Chamois.

**Shampoo** (*sham-poo'*), *v. t.* to rub and press the limbs or the head after warm bathing.

**Shank** (*shangk*), *n.* the bone of the leg; long part of a tool.

**Shanty** (*shan'ti*), *n.* a rude hut.

**Shape** (*sháp*), *v. t.* [*pret.* shaped; *pp.* shaped or shapen] to form; to mold; to give figure to; — *n.* external form or figure.

**Shapeless** (*sháp'les*), *a.* wanting regularity of form.

**Shapely** (*sháp'li*), *a.* well formed; symmetrical.

**Shard** (*shárd*), *n.* a fragment; a shell.

**Share** (*shár*), *n.* a part; a plow-iron; — *v. t.* or *i.* to portion.

**Shark** (*shárk*), *n.* a voracious fish; — *v. i.* to cheat; to trick.

**Sharp** (*shárp*), *a.* having a thin edge; acid; acute; — *v. t.* to sharpen; — *v. i.* to grow sharp.

**Sharpen** (*shárp'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or to grow sharp.

**Sharper** (*shárp'er*), *n.* a cheat.

**Sharply** (*shárp'li*), *ad.* keenly; severely.

**Sharpness** (*shárp'nes*), *n.* keenness of edge or point; acuteness.

**Sharp-set** (*shárp'set*), *a.* very hungry.

**Shatter** (*shat'er*), *v. t.* to break in pieces; — *v. i.* to disorder.

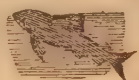
**Shatters** (*shat'ers*), *n. pl.* broken pieces; fragments.

**Shave** (*sháv*), *v. t.* [*pret.* shaved; *pp.* shaved, shaven] to cut or pare off; to defraud.

**Shaver** (*sháv'er*), *n.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer; colloquially, a boy.

**Shaving** (*sháv'ing*), *n.* a thin slice.

**Shawl** (*shawl*), *n.* a cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.



**Sheaf** (*shéef*), *n.* a bundle of stalks; any bundle; — *pl.* Sheaves.

**Shear** (*shér*), *v. t.* [*pret.* sheared; *pp.* sheared or shorn] to clip from the surface; to reap.

**Shearer** (*shér'er*), *n.* one that shears.

**Shears** (*shérs*), *n. pl.* a cutting instrument with two blades.

**Shave** (*sháv*), *a. t. h.* (*shélt*), *n.* a case; a scabbard.

**Sheathe** (*shéti*), *v. t.* to put in a case; to cover.

**Sheathing** (*shélt'ing*), *n.* the covering of a ship's bottom.

**Sheave** (*shéw*), *n.* a wheel in a pulley.

**Shed** (*shéd*), *n.* a slight building; — *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* shed] to spill; to cast off.

**Shen** (*shén*), *n.* brightness.

**Sheeny** (*shén'i*), *a.* bright.

**Sheep** (*shép*), *n. sing.* and *pl.* an animal that furnishes wool.

**Sheep-cot** (*shép'kot*), *n.* pen.

**Sheep-fold** (*shép'fóld*), *n.* fold for sheep.

**Sheepish** (*shép'ish*), *a.* like a sheep; timorous; modest.

**Sheepishness** (*shép'ish-ness*), *n.* bashfulness.

**Sheep's-eye** (*shéps'i*), *n.* a sly, diffident, loving look.

**Sheer** (*shér*), *a.* clear; unmingled; — *v. i.* to deviate from a course; — *n.* the bend of a ship's deck.

**Sheet** (*shét*), *n.* a large, broad cloth for a bed; a piece of paper.

**Sheet-anchor** (*shét'ang-kér*), *n.* the largest anchor; last refuge.

**Sheeting** (*shét'ing*), *n.* cloth for sheets.

**Sheets** (*shéts*), *n. pl.* a book or pamphlet unbound.

**Sheik** (*shék*), *n.* a man of eminence; a chief.

**Shekel** (*shék'l*), *n.* a Jewish weight of about half an ounce avoirdupois, and coin, worth about 62½ cents.

**Shelf** (*shélf*), *n.* a board supported to lay things on; a bank or rock under water; — *pl.* Shelves.





**Shelfy** (*shelf'ē*), *a.* full of rocks and shoals.

**Shell** (*shel*), *n.* a hard covering; a bomb; — *v. t.* of *t.* to remove from the shell or pod; to bombard.

**Shell-fish** (*shel'fish*), *n.* fish covered with a shell.

**Shelter** (*shel'tēr*), *n.* a protection; — *v. t.* to cover; to protect.

**Shelterless** (*shel'tēr-less*), *a.* without cover.

**Shelve** (*shelv*), *v. i.* to slope; to put aside.

**Shelvy** (*shelv'ē*), *a.* abounding with sand-banks.

**Shepherd** (*shep'ērd*), *n.* one who tends sheep; *fem.* Shepherdess.

**Sherbet** (*shēr'bet*), *n.* a beverage composed of the juice of various fruits sweetened and flavored.

**Sheriff** (*sher'if*), *n.* an officer who executes the law in each county.

**Sheriffalty** (*sher'if-al-ti*), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. [wine.]

**Sherry** (*sher'ē*), *n.* a Spanish Shew (*shō*). See Shew.

**Shibboleth** (*shib'bō-leth*), *n.* the watch-word or test-word of a party.

**Shield** (*shēld*), *n.* a piece of armor for defense;

protection; — *v. t.* to protect.

**Shift** (*shif't*), *v. t.* or *i.* to transfer; to find some expedient; — *n.* an evasion; a woman's undergarment or smock.

**Shiftless** (*shif't-less*), *a.* lacking in expedients.

**Shilling** (*shil'ing*), *n.* a silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

**Shin** (*shin*), *fore* part of the leg below the knee.

**Shine** (*shin*), *v. i.* [pret. and pp. shined or shone] to emit rays of light; to be conspicuous.

**Shingle** (*shing'gl*), *n.* a thin board; loose pebbles; — *v. t.* to cover with shingles.

**Shingles** (*shing'glz*), *n. pl.* an eruptive disease.

**Shining** (*shin'ing*), *a.* bright in a high degree.

**Shiny** (*shin'ē*), *a.* bright.

**Ship** (*ship*), *n.* a square-rigged vessel

with three masts; a n y large vessel; — *v. t.* to put on board a vessel of any kind.

**Shipboard** (*ship'bōrd*), *ad.* on board of a ship.

**Ship-broker** (*ship'brōk-ēr*), *n.* a broker who effects sales, insurances, etc., of ships.

**Ship-chandler** (*ship'chand-ēr*), *n.* a dealer in cordage, canvas, etc., and other ship furniture.

**Shipmaster** (*ship'mās-tēr*), *n.* a master of a ship.

**Shipmate** (*ship'māt*), *n.* a mate or companion in the same ship.

**Shipment** (*ship'ment*), *n.* act of shipping.

**Shipping** (*ship'ing*), *n.* ships in general.

**Shipwreck** (*ship'rek*), *n.* the destruction of a ship by accident; — *v. t.* to ruin a ship by accident.

**Shipwright** (*ship'rit*), *n.* a builder of ships.

**Shire** (*shir*, or *shēr*), *n.* a county.

**Shirk** (*shērk*), *v. t.* or *i.* to avoid or get off from duty.

**Shirt** (*shērt*), *n.* a man's undergarment; — *v. t.* to cover with a shirt.

**Shiver** (*shiv'ēr*), *n.* a little piece; — *v. t.* or *i.* to break into small pieces; to shake.

**Shivering** (*shiv'ēr-ing*), *n.* a shaking.

**Shoal** (*shōl*), *n.* a crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar; — *a.* shallow; — *v. t.* to become more shallow.

**Shoaly** (*shōl'ē*), *a.* full of shoals.

**Shock** (*shok*), *n.* a sudden shake; offense; a pile of sheaves set up on end; — *v. t.* to strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

**Shocking** (*shok'ing*), *a.* highly offensive.

**Shod** (*shod*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Shoe.

**Shoddy** (*shod'dē*), *n.* a material



obtained by tearing into fibers woolen rags, etc.

**Shoe** (*shō*), *n.* a covering for the foot of man or beast; — *pl.* Shoes; — *v. t.* [pret. and pp. shod] to put on shoes.

**Shoe-black** (*shō'blak*), *n.* one who cleans shoes.

**Shoemaker** (*shō'māk-ēr*), *n.* one who makes shoes.

**Shone** (*shōn*), *pret.* of Shine.

**Shook** (*shōok*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Shake; — *n.* a bundle of staves.

**Shoot** (*shōot*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. and pp. shot] to dart; to jut; to sprout; to discharge, as a gun; to hit with a shot; — *n.* a sprout or branch.

**Shop** (*shop*), *n.* a building for work or trade; — *v. i.* to visit shops for goods.

**Shop-keeper** (*shop'kēp-ēr*), *n.* a merchant who sells in a shop.

**Shop-lifter** (*shop'lift-ēr*), *n.* one who steals from a shop.

**Shopping** (*shop'ing*), *n.* the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

**Shore** (*shōr*), *n.* a prop; coast; — *v. t.* to support by props.

**Shorn** (*shōrn*, or *shorn*), *pp.* of Shear.

**Short** (*short*), *a.* not long; scanty; deficient; brittle.

**Short-coming** (*short'kum-ing*), *n.* act of falling or coming short.

**Shorten** (*short'n*), *v. t.* to make shorter.

**Shortening** (*short'n-ing*), *n.* act of contracting; something to make paste brittle.

**Short-hand** (*short'hand*), *n.* abbreviated writing.

**Shortly** (*short'li*), *ad.* quickly; briefly.

**Shortness** (*short'nes*), *n.* brevity; conciseness; imperfection.

**Shorts** (*shorts*), *n. pl.* coarse part of meal; small clothes.

**Short-sighted** (*short'si-ed*), *a.* unable to see far.

**Shot** (*shot*), *pret.* and *pp.* of Shoot; — *n.* act of shooting; small balls for firearms; a reckoning.

**Shote** (*shōt*), *n.* a young hog.

**Should** (*shōd*), *pret.* of Shall, denoting intention or duty.

**Shoulder** (*shōl'dēr*), *n.* the joint that connects the arm with the body; — *v. t.* to take on the shoulder; to push rudely.

**Shoulder-blade** (*shōl'dēr-blād*), *n.* the broad bone of the shoulder.

**Shout** (*shout*), *v. i.* to cry aloud; — *n.* a loud cry.

**Shouting** (*shout'ing*), *n.* act of crying aloud.

**Shove** (*shuv*), *v. t. or i.* to push; to urge; — *n.* a push.

**Shovel** (*shuv'l*), *n.* a utensil for throwing earth, etc.; — *v. t.* to throw with a shovel.

**Show** (*shō*), *v. t. or i.* [pret. showed; — *pp.* showed, shown] to exhibit; to prove; to direct; — *n.* exhibition; sight.

**Showbread** (*shō'bread*), *n.* bread presented in the Jewish sanctuary.

**Shower** (*shōw'ēr*), *n.* a temporary fall of rain; — *v. t. or i.* to rain.

**Showery** (*shōw'ēr-i*), *a.* subject to showers; rainy.

**Showily** (*shō'i-lī*), *ad.* in a showy manner.

**Showy** (*shō'i*), *a.* making a show; gaudy; fine.

**Shred** (*shred*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* shred] to cut into small pieces; — *n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment.

**Shrew** (*shroō*), *n.* an ill-tempered woman; a scold; a small insectivorous quadruped.

**Shrewd** (*shroōd*), *a.* sagacious; acute; sly.

**Shrewdly** (*shroōd'lī*), *ad.* cunningly.

**Shrewdness** (*shroōd'nes*), *n.* sly cunning.

**Shrewish** (*shroō'ish*), *a.* like a shrew; peevish and turbulent.

**Shriek** (*shrek*), *v. i.* to utter a shrill cry; — *n.* a shrill cry; a scream.

**Shrill** (*shril*), *a.* sharp; piercing, as sound.

**Shrilly** (*shril'i*), *ad.* in a shrill manner.

**Shrillness** (*shril'nes*), *n.* acuteness of sound.

**Shrimp** (*shrimp*), *n.* a small shell-fish.

**Shrine** (*shrin*), *n.* a case or box, as for sacred relics.

**Shrink** (*shrink*), *v. t. or i.* [pret. and *pp.* shrunk] to contract and become or make less.

**Shrinkage** (*shrink'āj*), *n.* act or measure of shrinking.

**Shrivel** (*shruv'l*), *v. t. or i.* to contract into wrinkles.

**Shroud** (*shroud*), *n.* a cover; a winding sheet; — *pl.* a range of ropes in a ship; — *v. t.* to shelter; to dress for the grave.

**Shrove-tide** (*shrov'tid*), *a.* confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.

**Shrub** (*shrub*), *n.* a bush; a small woody plant; a drink.

**Shrubbery** (*shrub'ēr-i*), *n.* a collection or plantation of shrubs.

**Shrubby** (*shrub'i*), *a.* full of shrubs.

**Shrug** (*shrup*), *v. t.* to contract, as the shoulders; — *n.* a drawing up of the shoulders.

**Shudder** (*shud'ēr*), *n.* a tremor, as with horror; — *v. t.* to quake; to quiver.

**Shuffle** (*shuf'l*), *v. t.* to change the position of cards; — *v. i.* to prevaricate; to evade; — *n.* a change in cards; a trick.

**Shuffling** (*shuf'ling*), *n.* evasion; irregular gait.

**Shun** (*shun*), *v. t.* to avoid.

**Shunt** (*shunt*), *n.* a siding on a main line of railway; — *v. t.* to drive or back into a railway siding.

**Shut** (*shut*), *v. t. or i.* [pret. and *pp.* shut] to close.

**Shutter** (*shut'ēr*), *n.* that which closes.

**Shuttle** (*shut'l*), *n.* a weaver's instrument to shoot the threads.

**Shuttlecock** (*shut'l'kok*), *n.* an instrument used with a battledoor.

**Shy** (*shī*), *a.* shunning society; reserved.

**Shyly** (*shī'lī*), *ad.* in a timid manner.

**Shyness** (*shī'nes*), *n.* reserve; coyness.

**Sibilant** (*sib'i-lant*), *a.* hissing.

**Sibilation** (*sib-i-lā'shun*), *n.* a hissing sound.

**Siccative** (*sik'a-tiv*), *a.* drying.

**Siccity** (*sik'si-ti*), *n.* dryness.

**Sick** (*sik*), *a.* afflicted with disease; ill.

**Sicken** (*sik'n*), *v. t. or i.* to make or to become sick.

**Sickish** (*sik'ish*), *a.* exciting disgust.

**Sickness** (*sik'ish-nes*), *n.* quality of exciting nausea.

**Sickle** (*sik'l*), *n.* a reaping-hook.

**Sickliness** (*sik'li-nes*), *n.* state of being sickly; unhealthiness.

**Sickly** (*sik'lī*), *a.* unhealthy; faint.

**Sickness** (*sik'nes*), *n.* a morbid state of the body; disease; illness.

**Side** (*sīd*), *n.* margin, edge, or border; party; interest; — *a.* lateral; indirect; — *v. i.* to lean to one part.

**Sideboard** (*sīd'bōrd*), *n.* a side table to hold dinner utensils, etc.

**Sideling** (*sīd'ling*), *a.* inclining to a side; sloping.

**Sidelong** (*sīd'long*), *a.* lateral; oblique.

**Sidereal** (*sī-dē're-al*), *a.* pertaining to stars; starry.

**Side-saddle** (*sīd'sad-l*), *n.* a woman's saddle.

**Sideward** (*sīd'wīz*), *ad.* toward one side; on one side.

**Sidle** (*sīd'l*), *v. i.* to go side foremost.

**Siege** (*sēj*), *n.* a besetting a fortified place.

**Siesta** (*sē-se'istō*), *n.* a short sleep in the afternoon.

**Sieve** (*siv*), *n.* a small utensil for separating flour from bran, etc.

**Sift** (*sift*), *v. t.* to separate by a sieve.

**Sifter** (*siv'ēr*), *n.* he who or that which sifts.

**Sigh** (*sī*), *v. i.* to emit or breathe audibly; to lament; — *n.* a deep breathing.

**Sight** (*sīt*), *n.* sense, act, or object of seeing.

**Sightless** (*sīt'les*), *a.* wanting sight.

**Sightlessness** (*sīt'lee-nes*), *n.* the privation of sight.

**Sightliness** (*sīt'li-nes*), *n.* comeliness.

**Sightly** (*sīt'lī*), *a.* pleasing to the eye.

**Sign** (*sin*), *n.* a token; proof; any significant mark; wonder; — *v. t.* to subscribe one's name; to mark.

**Signal** (*sig'nal*), *n.* a sign to give notice; — *a.* eminent; remarkable.

**Signalize** (*sig'nal-iz*), *v. t.* to make distinguished.

**Signally** (*sig'nal-li*), *ad.* remarkably.

**Signature** (*sig'na-tür*), *n.* a name or mark signed or impressed.

**Signer** (*sin'er*), *n.* one who subscribes his name.

**Signet** (*sig'net*), *n.* a seal, or private seal.

**Significance** (*sig-nif'i-kans*), *n.* importance; meaning; import.

**Significant** (*sig-nif'i-kant*), *a.* expressive of some fact or meaning.

**Significantly** (*sig-nif'i-kant-li*), *ad.* with meaning.

**Signification** (*sig-ni-fi-kä'shun*), *n.* meaning by words or signs.

**Significative** (*sig-ni-fi-kä-tiv*), *a.* having or expressing meaning.

**Signify** (*sig'ni-fi*), *v. t.* to make known; *v. i.* to mean; to import.

**Sign-post** (*sin'pöst*), *n.* a post on which a sign hangs.

**Silence** (*sil'ens*), *n.* stillness; muteness; — *v. t.* to still; to appease. [quiet.]

**Silent** (*sil'ent*), *a.* still; mute;

**Silently** (*sil'ent-li*), *ad.* without speech or noise.

**Silex** (*sil'eks*), *n.* the earth of flints, the characteristic ingredient of rock-crystal, quartz, and flint.

**Silica** (*sil'i-kä*), *n.* pure silex.

**Silhouette** (*sil'öö-et*), *n.* a profile filled in with a dark color.

**Silicious** (*sil'ish-us*), *a.* pertaining to or containing silex; flinty.

**Silk** (*silk*), *n.* the fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, and cloth made of it.

**Silken** (*silk'n*), *a.* made of silk; like silk; soft.

**Silk-worm** (*silk'worm*), *n.* a worm that produces silk.

**Silky** (*silk'i*), *a.* consisting of silk; soft.

**Sill** (*sil*), *n.* foundation timber of a house or a window.

**Sillabub** (*sil'a-bub*), *n.* a mixture of wine or elder and milk.

**Silliness** (*sil'i-nes*), *n.* simple folly.

**Silly** (*sil'i*), *a.* foolish in a weak, self-satisfied manner.

**Silt** (*silt*), *n.* salt mud or marsh.

**Silva** (*sil'vā*), *n.* the forest-trees of a country. See *Sylva*.

**Silvan** (*sil'van*), *a.* pertaining to woods.

**Silver** (*sil'vēr*), *n.* a metal of a white color; — *a.* made of silver; — *v. t.* to cover with silver.

**Silversmith** (*sil'vēr-smith*), *n.* one who works in silver.

**Silvery** (*sil'vēr-i*), *a.* resembling silver.

**Similar** (*sim'i-lar*), *a.* like; resembling.

**Similarity** (*sim-i-lar-i-ti*), *n.* resemblance.

**Similarly** (*sim'i-lar-li*), *ad.* in a like manner.

**Simile** (*sim'i-lä*), *n.* similitude.

**Similitude** (*si-mil'i-tüd*), *n.* comparison.

**Simious** (*sim'i-us*), *a.* monkey-like.

**Simmer** (*sim'er*), *v. t.* to boil gently.

**Simoniacal** (*sin-d-ni'ak-al*), *a.* consisting in simony.

**Simony** (*sim'on-i*), *n.* the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices.

**Simoom** (*si-mööm*), *n.* a suffocating wind.

**Simoon** (*si-mööm*), *n.* a suffocating wind.

**Simper** (*sim'pēr*), *v. i.* to smile in a silly manner; — *n.* an affected, foolish smile.

**Simple** (*sim'pl*), *a.* plain; artless; unmingled; silly; — *n.* something not mixed; a single herb or plant.

**Simpleton** (*sim'pl-tun*), *n.* a silly person.

**Simplicity** (*sim-plis'i-ti*), *n.* singleness; plainness; artlessness.

**Simplification** (*sim-pli-fikä'shun*), *n.* act of making simple.

**Simplify** (*sim'pli-fi*), *v. t.* to make simple; to make plain or easy.

**Simply** (*sim'pli*), *ad.* plainly; merely.

**Simulate** (*sim'u-lät*), *v. t.* to counterfeit.

**Simulation** (*sim-u-lä'shun*), *n.* hypocrisy.

**Simultaneous** (*si-mul-tä'nä-us*), *a.* being or happening at the same time.

**Simultaneously** (*si-mul-tä'nä-us-li*), *ad.* at the same time.

**Sin** (*sin*), *n.* a violation of divine law, or rule of duty; — *v. i.* to depart knowingly from a rule of duty.

**Sinapism** (*sin'a-pi-əm*), *n.* a poultice of mustard-seed.

**Since** (*sins*), *prep.* after; — *ad.* from the time that; — *con.* because.

**Sincere** (*sin-sēr*), *a.* true; undissembling.

**Sincerely** (*sin-sēr-li*), *ad.* truly; honestly.

**Sincerity** (*sin-sēr-i-ti*), *n.* freedom from disguise; honesty.

**Sinciput** (*sin'si-püt*), *n.* the fore part of the head.

**Sine** (*sin*), *n.* a straight line from one end of an arch.

**Sinecure** (*si-ne-kür*), *n.* office with pay but without employment.

**Sinecurist** (*si-ne-kür-ist*), *n.* one who has a sinecure.

**Sinew** (*sin'ü*), *n.* a tendon; strength; muscle; — *v. t.* to unite as with a sinew.

**Sinewy** (*sin'ü-i*), *a.* strong; muscular.

**Sinful** (*sin'ful*), *a.* guilty of sin; unholly; wicked.

**Sinfully** (*sin'ful-li*), *ad.* with sin.

**Sinfulness** (*sin'ful-nes*), *n.* the state of being sinful.

**Sing** (*sing*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. sang, sung; — pp. sung] to utter with musical or melodious sounds.

**Singe** (*sing*), *v. t.* to burn the external part; to scorch.

**Singer** (*sing'er*), *n.* one who sings.

**Singing** (*sing'ing*), *n.* act of uttering musical notes.

**Single** (*sing'gl*), *a.* alone; unmarried; — *v. t.* to select.

**Singleness** (*sing'gl-nes*), *n.* simplicity.

**Singly** (*sing'gl*), *ad.* individually; only.

**Sing-song** (*sing'song*), *n.* a drawing, half-singing tone.  
**Singular** (*sing'gu-lar*), *a.* single; individual; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.  
**Singularity** (*sing'gu-lar-i-ti*), *n.* peculiarity.  
**Singularly** (*sing'gu-lar-li*), *ad.* particularly.  
**Sinister** (*sin'is-ter*), *a.* left; bad; unfair; unlucky.  
**Sinistral** (*sin-i-stral*), *a.* rising from the left to right, as a spiral line.  
**Sinistrous** (*sin'is-trus*), *a.* on the left; perverse.  
**Sink** (*sink*), *v. t. or i.* [pret. sank, sunk; *pp.* sunk] to settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; — *n.* an open box with a pipe in the bottom for carrying off dirty water.  
**Sinking-fund** (*sink'ing-fund*), *n.* a fund to reduce a public debt.  
**Sinner** (*sin'er*), *n.* a transgressor.  
**Sin-offering** (*sin'of-fer-ing*), *n.* a sacrifice for sin.  
**Sinuate** (*sin'ü-ät*), *v. i.* to wind and turn.  
**Sinuation** (*sin'ü-ä-shun*), *n.* a winding.  
**Sinuosity** (*sin'ü-ös-i-ti*), *n.* the quality of winding in and out; a series of bends and turns.  
**Sinuous** (*sin'ü-us*), *a.* winding in and out.  
**Sip** (*sip*), *n.* a taste, as of liquor.  
**Siphon** (*sif'un*), *n.* a bent tube for drawing liquor from casks.  
**Sir** (*sēr*), *n.* a title of address to a man; title of a baronet.  
**Sire** (*sēr*), *n.* father; male parent of a beast; — *v. t.* to generate.  
**Siren** (*sēr'en*), *n.* a fabulous nymph who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music; — *a.* enticing.  
**Sirlin** (*sēr'loin*), *n.* the loin of beef.  
**Sirocco** (*si-rok'ō*), *n.* a noxious southern wind in Italy.  
**Sirrah** (*sēr'ā*), *n.* a term used in reproach.  
**Sirup** (*sir'up*), *n.* vegetable



juice boiled with sugar; any very sweet liquid; also written Syrup.  
**Sister** (*sis'tēr*), *n.* a female born of the same parents.  
**Sisterhood** (*sis'tēr-hōōd*), *n.* a society of females.  
**Sisterly** (*sis'tēr-li*), *a.* becoming a sister.  
**Sit** (*sit*), *v. i.* [pret. and *pp.* sat] to be placed; to perch; to rest on the haunches; to brood, [position].  
**Site** (*sit*), *n.* a situation; local.  
**Sitting** (*sit'ing*), *n.* a session.  
**Situated** (*sit'u-ät-ed*), *a.* being in any condition.  
**Situation** (*sit'ü-ä-shun*), *n.* relative position, location, or condition.  
**Sitz-bath** (*sitz'bäth*), *n.* a tub for bathing in a sitting posture.  
**Six** (*siks*), *a.* five and one.  
**Sixfold** (*siks'fold*), *a.* taken six times.  
**Sixpence** (*siks'pens*), *n.* half a shilling.  
**Sixteen** (*siks'tēn*), *a.* ten and six.  
**Sixteenth** (*siks'tēnth*), *a.* next after the fifteenth.  
**Sixth** (*siksth*), next after the fifth.  
**Sixty** (*siks'ti*), *a.* six times ten.  
**Sizable** (*siz'a-bl*), *a.* of a reasonable bulk.  
**Size** (*siz*), *n.* bulk; quantity; a glutinous substance; — *v. t.* to arrange according to size; to cover with size.  
**Skate** (*skit*), *n.* a frame for the foot for skating.  
**Skating** (*skit'ing*), *n.* moving rapidly on ice; a flat fish; — *v. i.* to move by means of skates.  
**Skein** (*skān*), *n.* a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn.  
**Skeleton** (*skel'e-tum*), *n.* the bones of an animal retained in their natural position.  
**Skeptio** (*skep'tik*), *n.* one who doubts, especially of revelation.  
**Skeptical** (*skep'ti-kal*), *a.* doubting; unbelieving.  
**Skepticism** (*skep'ti-sizm*), *n.* universal doubt; unbelief.  
**Sketch** (*shek*), *n.* an outline; a rough draught; — *v. t.* to trace by drawing outlines.



**Sketchy** (*shek'ti*), *a.* like a sketch.  
**Skewer** (*skē'ēr*), *n.* a pin to fasten meat.  
**Skid** (*skid*), *n.* a short piece of timber; a slider.  
**Skiff** (*skif*), *n.* a small, light boat.  
**Skillful** (*skil'ful*), *a.* qualified with skill; experienced.  
**Skillfully** (*skil'ful-li*), *ad.* with knowledge and dexterity.  
**Skillfulness** (*skil'ful-nes*), *n.* dexterity.  
**Skill** (*skil*), *n.* familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance; — *v. i.* to know or be knowing.  
**Skilled** (*skild*), *a.* having familiar knowledge.  
**Skillet** (*skil'et*), *n.* a small long-handled boiler.  
**Skim** (*skin*), *v. t. or i.* to take off cream; to touch slightly.  
**Skimmer** (*skin'er*), *n.* a utensil to take off skum.  
**Skimmings** (*skin'ings*), *n. pl.* matter skimmed off.  
**Skin** (*skin*), *n.* covering of the flesh; hide; rind; — *v. t.* to deprive of the skin; — *v. i.* to form a skin over.  
**Skin-flint** (*skin'flint*), *n.* a niggard; a miser.  
**Skinny** (*skin'i*), *a.* consisting of skin only; emaciated.  
**Skip** (*skip*), *v. i.* to leap lightly; — *n.* a leap.  
**Skipper** (*skip'er*), *n.* master of a merchant-ship.  
**Skirmish** (*skēr'mish*), *n.* a slight battle; — *v. t.* to fight in small parties.  
**Skirt** (*skērt*), *n.* a border; the loose lower part of a woman's dress.  
**Skittish** (*skit'ish*), *a.* shy; timid.  
**Skittles** (*skit'lz*), *n. pl.* ninepins. [sheepskin].  
**Skiver** (*ski'vēr*), *n.* split.  
**Skulk** (*skulk*), *v. t.* to lurk; to hide.  
**Skull** (*skul*), *n.* bone that incloses the brain.  
**Skull-cap** (*skul'kap*), *n.* a cap which fits closely to the skull or head.  
**Skunk** (*skungk*), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a most offensive fluid.  
**Sky** (*ski*), *n.* the aerial region or region of clouds.



**Sky-larking** (*skī'lark-ing*), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.  
**Sky-light** (*skī'lit*), *n.* a window in a roof or deck.  
**Sky-rocket** (*skī'rok-et*), *n.* a species of fireworks.  
**Sky-sail** (*skī'sail*), *n.* a small sail above the royal.  
**Slab** (*slab*), *n.* a thin flat piece of marble or other stone; outside piece of a sawed log.  
**Slabber** (*slab'er*, colloq. *slob'er*), *v. i.* to slaver.  
**Slack** (*slak*), *a.* lax; relaxed; remiss; — *n.* small, broken coal; — *v. t.* or *i.* to loosen; to relax.  
**Slacken** (*slak'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to relax; to make less tight.  
**Slackness** (*slak'nes*), *n.* remissness.  
**Slag** (*slag*), *n.* dross of metal.  
**Slain** (*slain*), *pp.* of *slay*.  
**Slake** (*slak*), *v. t.* to quench, as thirst; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.  
**Slam** (*slam*), *v. t.* to shut with force; — *n.* a violent striking.  
**Slander** (*slan'der*), *v. t.* to injure by false reports; — *n.* false reports maliciously uttered.  
**Slanderer** (*slan'dër-ër*), *n.* a defamer. [defamatory.  
**Slandrous** (*slan'dër-us*), *a.*  
**Slang** (*slang*), *n.* low, unauthorized language.  
**Slant** (*slant*), *v. t.* or *i.* to slope.  
**Slanting** (*slant'ing*), *a.* sloping; inclining.  
**Slantwise** (*slant'wis*), *ad.* obliquely.  
**Slap** (*slap*), *v. t.* to strike with open hand; — *n.* a blow with something flat.  
**Slash** (*slash*), *v. t.* to cut long cuts; — *n.* a long incision.  
**Slat** (*slat*), *n.* a narrow strip of board.  
**Slate** (*slat*), *n.* a rock that can be split into thin plates; a thin piece of stone for roofing or for writing on; — *v. t.* to cover with slate.  
**Slater** (*slat'er*), *n.* one whose business it is to slate buildings.  
**Slattern** (*slat'ern*), *n.* a woman negligent of neatness.  
**Slatternly** (*slat'ern-ly*), *a.* negligent of dress.

**Slaty** (*slat'i*), *a.* consisting of or like slate.  
**Slaughter** (*slaw'tër*), *n.* destruction of life; — *v. t.* to kill; to slay; to butcher.  
**Slaughter-house** (*slaw'tër-house*), *n.* a house for butchering cattle.  
**Slave** (*slav*), *n.* a person held in bondage; a drudge.  
**Slaver** (*slav'er*), *n.* a slave-ship.  
**Slaver** (*slav'er*), *n.* spittle; drivelling; — *v. t.* to emit spittle; — *v. t.* to drivel.  
**Slavery** (*slav'ër-i*), *n.* bondage.  
**Slavish** (*slav'ish*), *a.* servile; mean.  
**Slavishness** (*slav'ish-nes*), *n.* servility.  
**Slay** (*slä*), *v. t.* [pret. *slew*; *pp.* *slain*] to put to death.  
**Slayer** (*slä'er*), *n.* one who kills.  
**Sleave** (*släv*), *n.* silk or thread untwisted; — *v. t.* to separate threads.  
**Sled** (*sled*), *n.* a carriage on runners to slide on snow; sleigh; — *v. t.* to convey on a sled.  
**Sledding** (*sled'ing*), *n.* the act of sledding; snow enough for sleds.  
**Sledge** (*sleg*), *n.* a large hammer; — *a.* sleigh.  
**Sleek** (*släk*), *a.* smooth; glossy; — *v. t.* to make smooth and glossy.  
**Sleekly** (*släk'ly*), *ad.* smoothly; softly.  
**Sleep** (*slép*), *n.* repose; slumber; — *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* *sleep*] to rest in sleep; to slumber.  
**Sleeper** (*slép'er*), *n.* one who sleeps; a floor timber.  
**Sleepiness** (*slép'ince*), *n.* drowsiness.  
**Sleepless** (*slép'les*), *a.* having no sleep.  
**Sleeplessness** (*slép'les-nes*), *n.* want of sleep.  
**Sleepy** (*slép-i*), *a.* disposed to sleep; drowsy.  
**Sleet** (*slät*), *n.* rain and snow or hail falling together.  
**Sleeve** (*släv*), *n.* covering of the arm.



**Sleigh** (*slä*), *n.* a vehicle for traveling on snow or ice.  
**Sleight** (*slät*), *n.* a dexterous trick; dexterity.  
**Slender** (*slen'dër*), *a.* thin and long; slight; inadequate.  
**Slenderness** (*slen'dër-nes*), *n.* smallness of diameter; slowness.  
**Slept** (*slépt*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sleep*.  
**Sley** (*slä*), *n.* a weaver's reed; — *v. t.* to part threads and arrange them in a reed.  
**Slice** (*släs*), *n.* a thin piece cut off; — *v. t.* to cut off a thin piece.  
**Slide** (*släd*), *v. i.* or *t.* [pret. *slid*; *pp.* *slidden*] to move smoothly along the surface; to slip; — *n.* a smooth, easy passage on something.  
**Slight** (*slät*), *a.* thin; weak; trifling; — *v. t.* to treat with neglect; — *n.* neglect.  
**Slightly** (*slät'ly*), *ad.* superficially.  
**Sliily** (*slä'ly*), *ad.* in a sly manner.  
**Slim** (*slim*), *a.* slender and long; weak.  
**Slime** (*släm*), *n.* a glutinous substance; moist earth.  
**Slimy** (*släm'i*), *a.* viscous; clammy.  
**Sling** (*sling*), *n.* a weapon to throw stones; — *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* *slung*] to hurl.  
**Slink** (*slingk*), *v. i.* or *t.* [pret. and *pp.* *slunk*] to miscarry; to sneak away.  
**Slip** (*slip*), *v. t.* or *t.* to slide involuntarily; to escape; — *n.* a sliding; a mistake; a twig; a narrow piece.  
**Slipper** (*slip'er*), *n.* a light shoe for indoors.  
**Slipperiness** (*slip'er-ines*), *n.* quality of being slippery; smoothness.  
**Slippery** (*slip'ër-i*), *a.* smooth; glib.  
**Slipshod** (*slip'shod*), *a.* wearing shoes down at the heels; careless.  
**Slit** (*slüt*), *n.* a long cut or rent; — *v. t.* [pret. *slit*; *pp.* *slit*, *slitted*] to divide lengthwise.  
**Sliver** (*sliv'er*), *v. t.* to divide into thin pieces; — *n.* a slice cut off.  
**Sloe** (*slö*), *n.* the fruit of the black-thorn.

**Sloop** (*sloop*), *n.* a vessel having one mast only.

**Slop**

(*slop*), *v.* *t.* or *i.* to spill carelessly or be spilled; — *n.* something spilled; a mean or dirty liquid.

**Slopé** (*slop*), *a.* inclining; slanting; — *n.* a declivity; — *v.* *t.* or *i.* to form obliquely; to incline.

**Sloping** (*slop'ing*), *a.* oblique; inclined.

**Sloppy** (*slop'i*), *a.* wet and blot.

**Blot** (*blot*), *n.* a flat bar which locks or holds together larger pieces.

**Slouch** (*slouch*), *n.* a hanging down; clownish gait; — *v.* *t.* to hang down.

**Slough** (*slough*), *n.* a miry place.

**Slough** (*sluf*), *n.* the cast skin of a serpent; the dead part which separates from a sore.

**Sloughy** (*slou'i*), *a.* miry; boggy.

**Slown** (*slu'en*), *n.* a man careless of dress and neatness.

**Slowness** (*slu'en-li-ness*), *n.* neglect of cleanliness.

**Slownly** (*slu'en-li*), *a.* negligent of dress.

**Slow** (*slö*), *a.* not fast or quick; not prompt.

**Slowly** (*slö'ly*), *ad.* not quick; tardily.

**Slowness** (*slö'ness*), *n.* moderate motion.

**Slue** (*slu*), *v.* *t.* to turn about a fixed point; — *v.* *i.* to slip.

**Slug** (*slug*), *n.* a drone; a kind of snail.

**Sluggard** (*slug'ard*), *n.* a person habitually lazy.

**Sluggish** (*slug'ish*), *a.* habitually lazy.

**Sluggishly** (*slug'ish-li*), *ad.* slothfully.

**Sluice** (*slüs*), *n.* a stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate.

**Slumber** (*slum'ber*), *v.* *i.* to sleep lightly; — *n.* light sleep.



**Slung** (*slung*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *slung*.

**Slunk** (*slunk*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *slink*.

**Slur** (*slur*), *v.* *t.* to soil; to sully; to perform in a smooth, gliding manner; — *n.* a mark in music; disgrace; slight reproach.

**Slut** (*slut*), *n.* a woman who neglects dress and neatness.

**Sluttish** (*slut'ish*), *a.* negligent; dirty.

**Sly** (*sly*), *a.* artful; cunning; crafty.

**Sly-boots** (*sly'boots*), *n.* a sly person.

**Slyly** (*sly'ly*), *ad.* with art; slyly.

**Smack** (*smak*), *v.* *i.* to kiss; to crack, as a whip; to taste; — *n.* a kiss; a taste; a small coasting vessel.

**Small** (*smawl*), *a.* little; slender; weak; — *n.* the slender part.

**Smallness** (*smawl'ness*), *n.* littleness.

**Small-pox** (*smawl'pox*), *n.* an eruptive disease.

**Smart** (*smärt*), *a.* quick; active; brisk; — *v.* *t.* to have a keen pain.

**Smartly** (*smärt'ly*), *ad.* briskly; wittily.

**Smartness** (*smärt'ness*), *n.* the quality of being smart.

**Smash** (*smash*), *v.* *t.* to dash to pieces.

**Smatter** (*smat'er*), *v.* *i.* to talk superficially.

**Smatterer** (*smat'er-er*), *n.* a person of superficial knowledge.

**Smattering** (*smat'er-ing*), *n.* slight knowledge.

**Smear** (*smär*), *v.* *t.* to daub; to soil; to pollute.

**Smell** (*smel*), *v.* *t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *smelled*, or *smelt*] to perceive by the nose; — *n.* odor; scent.

**Smelt** (*smelt*), *v.* *i.* to melt ore.

**Smelt** (*smelt*), *n.* a small fish of the salmon family.

**Smelter** (*smelt'er*), *n.* one that smelts.

**Smoker** (*smik'er*), *v.* *i.* to smir.

**Smile** (*smil*), *v.* *i.* to look as when pleased; — *n.* a look of pleasure.

**Smiling** (*smil'ing*), *a.* appearing joyous or gay.

**Smirk** (*smärk*), *v.* *i.* to smile affectedly; — *n.* an affected smile.

**Smite** (*smit*), *v.* *t.* [*pret.* *smote*; *pp.* *smit*, *smitten*] to strike; to kill; to blast.

**Smith** (*smith*), *n.* one who works in metals.

**Smithery** (*smith'er-i*), *n.* the work or workshop of a smith.

**Smithy** (*smith'i*), *n.* the workshop of a smith.

**Smock** (*smok*), *n.* a shift; a chemise.

**Smoke** (*smök*), *n.* exhalation from burning substances; — *v.* *t.* to emit smoke; — *v.* *t.* to hang in smoke; to use a pipe or cigar.

**Smoky** (*smök'i*), *a.* emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.

**Smooth** (*smooth*), *a.* even on the surface; not rough; — *v.* *t.* to make even.

**Smoothing-iron** (*smooth'ing-i-ron*), *n.* an instrument of iron for smoothing clothes.

**Smoothly** (*smooth'ly*), *ad.* evenly; calmly.

**Smoothness** (*smooth'ness*), *n.* evenness.

**Smote** (*smöt*), *pret.* of *smite*.

**Smother** (*smuth'er*), *v.* *t.* to stifle or suffocate; — *n.* a smoke; thick dust.

**Smolder** (*smöl'dër*), *v.* *i.* to burn and smoke without vent.

**Smuggle** (*smug'l*), *v.* *t.* to import without paying duties; to convey privately.

**Smuggler** (*smug'lër*), *n.* one who smuggles.

**Smuggling** (*smug'ling*), *n.* unlawful exportation or importation of goods subject to duty.

**Smut** (*smut*), *n.* soot; foul matter; — *t.* or *i.* to mark with smut.

**Smutch** (*smuch*), *v.* *t.* to blacken with smoke.

**Smuttiness** (*smut'i-ness*), *n.* soil from smoke; obscenity.

**Smutty** (*smut'i*), *a.* soiled; obscene.

**Snaffle** (*snaf'l*), *n.* a bridle with a bit without branches.

**Snag** (*snag*), *n.* a tooth standing out; a knot; a short rough branch; a dead tree in the bed of a river.

**Snaggy** (*snag'y*), *a.* full of knots or sharp points.

**Snail** (*snail*), *n.* a slimy slow-creeping mollusk.

**Snake** (*snake*), *n.* a serpent.

**Snap** (*snap*), *v. t.* to break short or at once; — *v. i.* to bite at; — *n.* act of breaking suddenly.

**Snappish** (*snapp'ish*), *a.* apt to snap; peevish.

**Snare** (*snare*), *n.* any thing which entraps; a noose; — *v. t.* to ensnare.

**Snarl** (*snarl*), *v. t.* to entangle; — *v. i.* to growl, as a dog; — *n.* entanglement; a complicated difficulty.

**Snatch** (*snatch*), *v. t.* to seize hastily; — *n.* a hasty catch.

**Snath** (*snath*), *n.* handle of a scythe.

**Sneak** (*sneak*), *v. t.* to creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide.

**Sneaking** (*sneak'ing*), *a.* mean.

**Sneer** (*sneer*), *v. t.* to show contempt by laughing or by a look; — *n.* a scornful look.

**Sneeringly** (*sneer'ing-ly*), *ad.* with a look of contempt or scorn.

**Sneeze** (*sneeze*), *v. i.* to eject air suddenly through the nose.

**Sneezing** (*sneeze'ing*), *n.* the act of ejecting air audibly through the nose.

**Sniff** (*sniff*), *v. t.* or *i.* to draw air audibly up the nose.

**Snip** (*snip*), *v. t.* to cut off; to nip. [a blockhead.]

**Snipe** (*snipe*), *n.* a bird; a fool; **Snivel** (*snivel*), *n.* the running of the nose; — *v. i.* to run at the nose; to cry.

**Snob** (*snob*), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility.

**Snore** (*snore*), *v. i.* to breathe with noise in sleep; — *n.* a breathing with a noise.

**Snoring** (*snore'ing*), *n.* breathing noisily in sleep.

**Snort** (*snort*), *v. i.* to force air through the nose with a noise.

**Snout** (*snout*), *n.* the long nose of a beast; end of a pipe.

**Snow** (*snow*), *n.* frozen vapor which falls in flakes; — *v. i.* to fall in flakes.

**Snow-drift** (*snow'drift*), *n.* a bank of snow.

**Snowdrop** (*snow'drop*), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful drop-like flowers.

**Snowy** (*snow'y*), *a.* full of snow; white.

**Snub** (*snub*), *v. t.* to check; to rebuke; to treat contemptuously; — *n.* a reprimand; a slight.

**Snub-nose** (*snub'nose*), *n.* a short or flat nose.

**Snuff** (*snuff*), *n.* burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco; — *v. t.* to crop a candle; — *v. i.* to draw into the nose.

**Snuffers** (*snuff'ers*), *n. pl.* an instrument to snuff candles.

**Snuffle** (*snuff'l*), *v. i.* to speak through the nose.

**Snuffles** (*snuff'les*), *n. pl.* obstructions in the nose.

**Snug** (*snug*), *a.* close and warm; sheltered.

**Snuggle** (*snug'l*), *v. i.* to lie close.

**Snugly** (*snug'ly*), *ad.* closely; safely. [ner.]

**So** (*so*), *ad.* thus; in like manner.

**Soak** (*soak*), *v. t.* or *i.* to steep in a liquid; to drench.

**Soap** (*soap*), *n.* a compound of oil or fat and an alkali; — *v. t.* to rub with soap.

**Soapy** (*soap'y*), *a.* like soap.

**Soar** (*soar*), *v. i.* to mount on the wing; — *n.* a towering flight.

**Sob** (*sob*), *v. i.* to sigh convulsively; — *n.* a short convulsive sigh.

**Sober** (*sober*), *a.* serious; not intoxicated; — *v. t.* to make sober or grave.

**Soberly** (*sober-ly*), *ad.* seriously.

**Sobriety** (*sober-i-ty*), *n.* habitual temperance; gravity.

**Sobriquet** (*sober-ku'*), *n.* a nickname.

**Sociability** (*so-sha-bil'i-ty*), *n.* disposition for society or conversation.

**Sociable** (*so'sha-bil*), *a.* conversable; familiar; friendly.

**Sociably** (*so'sha-bil-ly*), *ad.* conversably; familiarly.

**Social** (*so'shal*), *a.* pertaining to or fond of society; companionable.

**Socialism** (*so'shal-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.

**Sociality** (*so-shi-al'i-ty*), *n.* the quality of being social.

**Socially** (*so'shal-ly*), *ad.* in a social manner.

**Society** (*so-si'e-ty*), *n.* union of persons in one interest; fellowship; persons who associate.

**Socinian** (*so-sin'i-an*), *n.* one who denies the divinity and atonement of Christ.

**Sock** (*sock*), *n.* a shoe for actors; a short stocking.

**Socket** (*sock'et*), *n.* a hollow into which anything is fitted.

**Sod** (*sod*), *n.* earth with roots of grass; turf; — *v. t.* to cover with turf.

**Soda** (*so'da*), *n.* a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda.

**Soda-water** (*so'da-wat'ér*), *n.* water supposed to contain a little soda and charged with carbonic acid gas.

**Sodality** (*so-dal'i-ty*), *n.* fellowship.

**Sodden** (*sod'n*), *pp.* of *Seethe*.

**Sofa** (*so'fa*), *n.* a long seat stuffed.

**Soft** (*soft*), *a.* easily yielding; gentle.

**Soft en** (*soft'n*), *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become soft.

**Softly** (*soft'ly*), *ad.* tenderly; silently.

**Softness** (*soft'nes*), *n.* quality of being soft.

**Soggy** (*sog'y*), *a.* soaked with water.

**Soil** (*soil*) *v. t.* to daub; to stain; to make dirty; — *n.* upper stratum of earth; mold; compost. [part.]

**Soiree** (*soi'ra*), *n.* an evening sojourn.

**Sojourn** (*soj'urn*), *v. i.* to dwell for a time; — *n.* temporary abode.

**Sojourner** (*soj'urn-ér*), *n.* a temporary resident.

**Sol** (*sol*), *n.* a note in music.

**Sol** (*sol*), *n.* a name given to the sun.

**Solace** (*sol'as*), *v. t.* to give comfort to; — *n.* comfort in grief.

**Solar** (*sol'ar*), *a.* pertaining to the sun.

**Sold** (*sold*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Solder*.

**Solder** (*sol'dér*), *v. t.* to unite with metallic cement; — *n.* metallic cement; also written *Soder*.



**Soldier** (*sôl'jër*) *n.* a man in military service; warrior.  
**Soldierly** (*sôl'jër-lî*), *a.* like a good soldier; warlike; brave.  
**Soldiery** (*sôl'jër-î*), *n.* a body of soldiers.

**Sole** (*sôl*), *n.* bottom of the foot or shoe; — *v. t.* to furnish with soles; — *a.* single; alone.

**Solecism** (*sôl'e-sizm*), *n.* impropriety in language.

**Solely** (*sôl'î*), *ad.* singly; only.

**Solemn** (*sôl'em*), *a.* religiously grave; marked with solemnity.

**Solemnness** (*sôl'em-nes*), *n.* solemnity.

**Solemnity** (*sô-lem'ni-tî*), *n.* religious ceremony; seriousness.

**Solemnization** (*sôl'em-nî-zâ'shun*), *n.* celebration.

**Solemnize** (*sôl'em-nîz*), *v. t.* to celebrate religiously or solemnly.

**Solemnly** (*sôl'em-lî*), *ad.* with religious reverence; gravely.

**Soleness** (*sôl'nes*), *n.* state of being alone.

**Solent** (*sô-lîs'it*), *n. t.* to ask with earnestness.

**Solicitant** (*sô-lîs'i-tant*), *n.* one who solicits.

**Solicitation** (*sô-lîs-i-tâ'shun*), *n.* entreaty.

**Solicitor** (*sô-lîs'i-tîr*), *n.* an advocate; an attorney.

**Sollicitous** (*sô-lîs'i-tî-us*), *a.* anxious; careful.

**Solitude** (*sô-lî-tî-tûd*), *n.* anxiety; carelessness.

**Solid** (*sôl'id*), *a.* firm; compact; sound; — *n.* a solid substance.

**Solidarity** (*sô-lî-tar'i-tî*), *n.* a consolidation or oneness of interests.

**Solidify** (*sô-lîd'i-fî*), *v. t.* to make solid.

**Solidity** (*sô-lîd'i-tî*), *n.* density; compactness.

**Solidly** (*sôl'id-lî*), *ad.* compactly; compactness.

**Soliloquize** (*sô-lî-lî-kwîz*), *v. i.* to utter a soliloquy.

**Soliloquy** (*sô-lî-lî-kwî*), *n.* a talking alone.

**Solitaire** (*sô-l-i-târ'*), *n.* a game played by one person; an ornament.

**Solitary** (*sôl'i-tar-i*), *a.* lonely; retired.

**Solitude** (*sôl'i-tûd*), *n.* loneliness; a lonely place.

**Soio** (*sô'îo*), *n.* a tune by one person.

**Solstice** (*sôl'stis*), *n.* the point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.

**Solstitial** (*sôl'stîsh'al*), *a.* belonging to a solstice.

**Solubility** (*sôl-û-bîl'i-tî*), *n.* quality of being soluble.

**Soluble** (*sôl'û-bl*), *a.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid.

**Solution** (*sô-lû'shun*), *n.* the process of dissolving in a fluid; the mixture resulting from it; explanation.

**Solutive** (*sôl'û-tîv*), *a.* tending to dissolve.

**Solvable** (*sôl'û-â-bl*), *a.* that may be solved.

**Solve** (*sôlv*), *v. t.* to explain; to unfold; to clear up.

**Solvency** (*sôl'ven-sî*), *n.* ability to pay debts.

**Solvent** (*sôl'vent*), *a.* able to pay debts; dissolving; — *n.* a fluid which dissolves any substance.

**Somber** (*sôm'bër*), *a.* dusky; dark; gloomy.

**Sombre** (*sôm'bër*), *a.* dark; gloomy.

**Sombrous** (*sôm'b'rus*), *a.* dark; gloomy.

**Some** (*sûm*), *a.* noting a quantity or person unknown; certain.

**Somebody** (*sûm'bôd-i*), *n.* a person unknown or indeterminate.

**Somersault** (*sûm'ër-sawlt*), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

**Somerset** (*sûm'ër-set*), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

**Somehow** (*sûm'hôw*), *ad.* one way or another.

**Something** (*sûm'thîng*), *n.* a thing indeterminate.

**Sometime** (*sûm'tîm*), *n.* a time indefinite or uncertain.

**Sometimes** (*sûm'tîmz*), *ad.* now and then.

**Somnambulism** (*sôm-nam'ûl-i-zm*), *n.* a walking in sleep.

**Somnambulist** (*sôm-nam'ûl-i-tîst*), *n.* one who walks in sleep.

**Somniferous** (*sôm-nîf'ër-us*), *a.* tending to cause sleep.

**Somniloquist** (*sôm-nîl'ô-kwîst*), *n.* one who talks in sleep.

**Somniloquous** (*sôm-nîl'ô-kwî-us*), *a.* apt to talk in sleep.

**Somnolence** (*sôm'nô-lens*), *n.* sleepiness.

**Somnolent** (*sôm'nô-lent*), *a.* sleepy.

**Son** (*sûn*), *n.* a male descendant.

**Sonata** (*sô-nâ'tâ*), *n.* a musical composition, for an instrument, consisting of three or more movements or divisions.

**Song** (*sông*), *n.* a poem to be sung; a mere trifling.

**Songster** (*sông'stër*), *n.* a singer; a bird that sings.

**Songstress** (*sông'stîs*), *n.* a female singer.

**Son-in-law** (*sûn'in-law*), *n.* the husband of one's daughter; — *pl.* Sons-in-law.

**Sonnet** (*sôn'et*), *n.* a short poem.

**Sonneter** (*sôn-et'ër*), *n.* a composer of little poems.

**Sonorous** (*sô-nô'rus*), *a.* giving sound when struck.

**Soon** (*sôon*), *ad.* in a little time.

**Soot** (*sôot*, or *sôot*), *n.* a substance formed by combustion; — *v. t.* to black with soot.

**Sooth** (*sôoth*), *n.* truth.

**Sooths** (*sôoth*), *v. t.* to calm; to quiet.

**Soothsay** (*sôoth'sâ*), *v. t.* to foretell; to predict.

**Soothsayer** (*sôoth'sâ-ër*), *n.* a predictor.

**Sooty** (*sôot'i*, or *sôot'i*), *a.* covered with soot.

**Sop** (*sop*), *n.* something dipped in liquor.

**Sopranus** (*sôp'rân*), *n.* a fallacious argument.

**Sophist** (*sôf'ist*), *n.* an insidious reasoner.

**Sophistical** (*sô-fîs'tîk-al*), *a.* fallacious; not sound.

**Sophisticate** (*sô-fîs'tî-kât*), *v. t.* to adulterate; to corrupt.

**Sophistry** (*sôf'ist-ri*), *n.* fallacious reasoning.

**Soporiferous** (*sôp-sô-rîf'ër-us*), *a.* causing sleep.

**Soporific** (*sôp-sô-rîf'îk*), *a.* causing, or tending to cause, sleep.

**Soprano** (*sô-prâ'nô*), *n.* the treble.

**Sorcerer** (*sôr'sër-ër*), *n.* a magician.

**Sorceress** (*sôr'sër-es*), *n.* an enchantress.

**Sorcery** (*sôr'sër-us*), *a.* containing enchantments.



**Sorcery** (*sor'ē-ri*), *n.* enchantment; witchcraft.  
**Sordid** (*sor'did*), *a.* covetous; mean; filthy.  
**Sordidly** (*sor'did-ly*), *ad.* with covetousness; basely.  
**Sordidness** (*sor'did-ness*), *n.* niggardliness; meanness.  
**Sore** (*sōr*), *n.* flesh tender and painful; an ulcer; a wound; — *a.* tender to the touch; painful.  
**Sorely** (*sōr-ly*), *ad.* with pain.  
**Soreness** (*sōr-ness*), *n.* tenderness.  
**Sororicide** (*sō-ror-i-sid*), *n.* the murder or the murderer of a sister.  
**Sorrel** (*sor'el*), *n.* a reddish acid plant; — *a.* of a reddish-brown color.  
**Sorriily** (*sor-i-ly*), *ad.* meanly; poorly.  
**Sorrow** (*sor'ō*), *n.* pain produced by a sense of loss; regret; — *v. i.* to mourn.  
**Sorrowful** (*sor'ō-ful*), *a.* mournful.  
**Sorry** (*sor'ē*), *a.* grieved for something lost or past.  
**Sort** (*sort*), *n.* a species; kind; manner; — *v. t.* to dispose in classes.  
**Sortie** (*sort'e*), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [*ard*.]  
**Sot** (*sot*), *n.* an habitual drunkard.  
**Scottish** (*sot'ish*), *a.* given to liquor; stupid; drunken.  
**Scottishness** (*sot'ish-ness*), *n.* drunken stupidity.  
**Sou** (*sōv*), *n.* a French half-penny; the 20th of a franc; — *pl.* Sou.  
**Souchong** (*sō-shong*), *n.* a kind of black tea.  
**Sought** (*sawt*), *pret.* of *Seek*.  
**Soul** (*sōl*), *n.* the immortal spirit of man; life; intellectual principle.  
**Soulless** (*sōl-less*), *a.* without spirit.  
**Sound** (*sound*), *n.* noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish; — *a.* whole; unhurt; — *v. i.* to make a noise; to try the depth; — *v. t.* to cause to make a noise.  
**Soundings** (*sound-ingz*), *n. pl.* a part of the sea in which the bottom can be reached.  
**Soundly** (*sound-ly*), *ad.* stoutly; justly; profoundly.

**Soundness** (*sound-ness*), *n.* entireness; health; solidity.  
**Soup** (*sōp*), *n.* a decoction of flesh, vegetables, etc.  
**Sour** (*sow*), *a.* acid; tart; crabbed; — *v. t.* to become acid.  
**Source** (*sōrs*), *n.* a spring; fountain; origin; first cause.  
**Sourly** (*sow-ly*), *ad.* with acidity.  
**Sourness** (*sow-ness*), *n.* acidity; austerity.  
**Souse** (*soue*), *n.* pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; — *v. t.* to steep in souse; to plunge.  
**South** (*south*), *n.* point opposite to the north; — *a.* in a southern direction; — *ad.* toward the south.  
**South-east** (*south-ēst*), *n.* a point between south and east.  
**Southerly** (*south-ēr-ly*), *a.* being at the south; coming from or going to the south.  
**Southern** (*south-ēr-n*), *a.* belonging to the south.  
**Southing** (*south-ing*), *a.* going toward the south; — *n.* course or distance south.  
**Southron** (*south-rōn*), *n.* an inhabitant of the south.  
**Southward** (*south-ward*, or *south-ard*), *ad.* towards the south.  
**South-west** (*south-west*), *n.* a point between south and west; — *a.* being at the south-west.  
**Souvenir** (*sōv'ēr-nēr*), *n.* a remembrancer; a keepsake.  
**Sovereign** (*sov'ēr-in*, or *sov'ēr-in*), *a.* supreme in power; — *n.* a supreme ruler; an English gold coin, value 20s. sterling or about \$4.84.  
**Sovereignty** (*sov'ēr-en-ti*, or *sov'ēr-en-ti*), *n.* supreme power.  
**Sow** (*sow*), *n.* a female swine.  
**Sow** (*sō*), *v. t.* [*pret.* sowed; *pp.* sowed, sown] to scatter as seed for growth; to spread.  
**Sower** (*sō-ēr*), *n.* one who sows. [*tered*.]  
**Sown** (*sōn*), *pp.* of *Sow*, scat.  
**Spa** (*spā*), *n.* a general name for springs of mineral water.  
**Space** (*spās*), *n.* room; distance; interval.  
**Spacious** (*spā-shus*), *a.* large in extent.

**Spade** (*spād*), *n.* an instrument for digging; one of the four suits of cards.  
**Span** (*span*), *n.* a hand's breadth when fingers are extended, or nine inches; — *v. t.* to measure by the fingers extended.  
**Spangle** (*spang-gl*), *n.* a small plate or scale of shining metal; — *v. t.* to set with spangles.  
**Spaniel** (*span-yel*), *n.* a sporting dog; — *v. t.* to fawn.  
**Spanish** (*span-ish*), *a.* pertaining to Spain.  
**Spank** (*spangk*), *v. t.* to slap with the open hand.  
**Spanker** (*spang-kēr*), *n.* the after-sail.  
**Spar** (*spār*), *n.* a mineral; a long, round piece of timber; — *v. t.* to box, as a pugilist.  
**Spare** (*spār*), *a.* scanty; lean; thin; — *v. t.* to use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.  
**Spare-rib** (*spār-rīb*), *n.* ribs of pork with little flesh.  
**Sparingly** (*spār-ing-ly*), *ad.* in a sparing manner.  
**Spark** (*spārk*), *n.* a particle of fire; a gay man; a lover.  
**Sparkish** (*spārk-ish*), *a.* lively; gay.  
**Sparkle** (*spārk-l*), *n.* a small particle of fire; — *v. i.* to emit sparks.  
**Sparrow** (*spar'ō*), *n.* a small well-known bird.  
**Sparse** (*spārs*), *a.* thin; scattered; distant. [*ly*.]  
**Sparsely** (*spārs-ly*), *ad.* thinly.  
**Spartan** (*spār-tan*), *a.* pertaining to Sparta; brave; enduring.  
**Spasm** (*spazm*), *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles; a sudden violent effort.  
**Spasmodic** (*spaz-mod'ik*), *a.* consisting in spasm; convulsive.  
**Spatter** (*spat'ēr*), *v. t.* to scatter or sprinkle on; — *v. i.* to sputter.  
**Spatula** (*spat'ū-lā*), *n.* Spatle (*spat-l*), *n.* an apothecary's knife for spreading plasters.  
**Spavin** (*spav'in*), *n.* a hard tumor or swelling on a horse's leg.  
**Spawn** (*spaw-n*), *n.* the eggs of frogs and fishes; — *v. t.* or *t.* to deposit, as spawn.

**Spay** (*spā*), *v. t.* to castrate, said of a female animal.

**Speak** (*spēk*), *v. t.* [pret. spoke, spake; *pp.* spoke, spoken] to utter words; to pronounce.

**Speaker** (*spēk'ēr*), *n.* one who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

**Spear** (*spēr*), *n.* a pointed weapon; — *v. t.* to stab with a spear.

**Spear-mint** (*spēr'mint*), *n.* a species of mint having leaves shaped like the head of a spear.

**Special** (*spesh'al*), *a.* particular; noting something more than ordinary.

**Specialty** (*spesh'al-ty*), *ad.* particularly.

**Specialty** (*spesh'al-ty*), *a.* special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; special object of attention.

**Specie** (*spē'shi*), *n.* coined money. [kind; class.]

**Species** (*spē'shēz*), *n.* sort; **Specific** (*spē'sif'ik*), *a.* distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; — *n.* a certain remedy.

**Specifically** (*spē'sif'ik-al-ty*), *ad.* definitely; particularly.

**Specification** (*spes-i-fikā'shun*), *n.* act of specifying; thing specified.

**Specificity** (*spē'sif'ik-nes*), *n.* quality of being specific.

**Specify** (*spē'sif-i*), *v. t.* to mention particularly.

**Specimen** (*spē'si-men*), *n.* a sample.

**Specious** (*spē'shus*), *a.* pleasing; appearing well at first sight.

**Speciously** (*spē'shus-ly*), *ad.* with fair appearance.

**Speck** (*spēk*), *n.* a stain; a small spot; — *v. t.* to spot.

**Speckle** (*spēk'l*), *n.* a small speck; — *v. t.* to mark with spots. [show; sight.]

**Spectacle** (*spēk'ta-kl*), *n.* a furnished with spectacles.

**Spectacles** (*spēk'ta-klz*), *n. pl.* glasses to assist the sight.

**Spectacular** (*spēk'tak'ulār*), *a.* pertaining to shows.

**Spectator** (*spēk'tat'ēr*), *n.* a looker on; a beholder.

**Spectral** (*spēk'tral*), *a.* pertaining to a specter.

**Specter** (*spēk'tēr*), *n.* an appearing; parition; ghost.

**Spectrum** (*spēk'trum*), *n.* the colors of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen.

**Specular** (*spēk'ulār*), *a.* having a smooth reflecting surface.

**Speculate** (*spēk'ulāt*), *v. t.* to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.

**Speculation** (*spēk'ulā'shun*), *n.* mental view; act of speculating.

**Speculatist** (*spēk'ulā-tist*), *n.* one who forms theories.

**Speculative** (*spēk'ulā-tiv*), *a.* given to speculation; theoretical.

**Speculator** (*spēk'ulāt-ēr*), *n.* one who speculates.

**Speculum** (*spēk'ul-um*), *n.* a glass that reflects images; mirror. [discourse.]

**Speech** (*spēch*), *n.* language; **Speechless** (*spēch'les*), *a.* not able to speak.

**Speed** (*spēd*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* sped] to hasten; — *n.* haste; dispatch.

**Speedily** (*spēd'i-ly*), *ad.* quickly; hastily.

**Speedy** (*spēd'i*), *a.* quick; **Spell** (*spel*), *n.* a charm; turn at work; a short time; — *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. and *pp.* spelled, spelt] to name in order the letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

**Speller** (*spēl'ēr*), *n.* one who spells; a spelling-book.

**Spencer** (*spen'sēr*), *n.* a short over-jacket.

**Spend** (*spend*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* spent] to consume; to waste; — *v. t.* to make expense.

**Spendthrift** (*spend'thrift*), *n.* a prodigal.

**Sperm** (*spēr-m*), *n.* animal seed; sperm; spermatozoon.

**Spermaceti** (*spēr-ma-sē'ti*), *n.* a fatty matter from the head of a kind of whale.

**Spermatic** (*spēr-mat'ik*), *a.* consisting of seed; seminal.

**Spew** (*spū*), *v. t.* to vomit; to eject.

**Sphenoid** (*sfē'noid*), *a.* } **Sphenoidal** (*sfē'noid'al*), *a.* }

Resembling a wedge. **Sphere** (*sfer*), *n.* a globe; orb; circuit; province.

**Spherical** (*sfer'ik-al*), *a.* having the form of a sphere; globular; round.

**Spherically** (*sfer'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* in form of a sphere.

**Sphericity** (*sfer'is'i-ty*), *n.* roundness.

**Spherics** (*sfer'iks*), *n.* doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry.

**Spheroid** (*sfer'oid*), *n.* a body nearly spherical.

**Spheroidal** (*sfer'oid'al*), *a.* formed like a spheroid.

**Spherule** (*sfer'ool*), *n.* a little sphere.

**Sphinx** (*sfinks*), *n.* a monster with the body of a lion and the face of a woman.

**Spice** (*spīz*), *n.* an aromatic vegetable substance; — *v. t.* to season with spice.

**Spicery** (*spī'sēr-i*), *n.* spices. **Spicular** (*spīk'ulār*), *a.* having a sharp point.

**Spicy** (*spī'si*), *a.* like spice; pungent.

**Spider** (*spī'dēr*), *n.* an insect that spins webs for catching prey.

**Spigot** (*spīg'ut*), *n.* a peg to stop a small hole in a cask.

**Spike** (*spīk*), *n.* an ear of corn; a large nail; a shoot; — *v. t.* to fasten with a spike.

**Spikelet** (*spīk'let*), *n.* a little spike.

**Spikenard** (*spīk'nārd*), *n.* an aromatic plant and the oil from it.

**Spile** (*spīl*), *n.* a pin or peg to stop a hole.

**Spill** (*spīl*), *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* spilled, spilt] to shed; — *v. t.* to be lost by shedding.

**Spin** (*spin*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. and *pp.* spun] to draw out and twist into threads.

**Spinach** (*spīn'aj*), *n.* a gar-spinage; den plant.

**Spinal** (*spī'nal*), *a.* belonging to the backbone.

**Spindle** (*spīn'dl*), *n.* a pin to form thread on in spinning; the axis of a wheel, etc.; — *v. t.* to become thin or tall.

**Spinous** (*spīn*), *n.* the backbone; a thorn. [instrument.]

**Spinot** (*spīn'et*), *n.* a musical



**Spinosity** (*spī'nos-i-ti*), *n.*  
state of being spiny.

**Spinous** (*spī'nu*), *a.* full of  
spines; thorny.

**Spinster** (*spīn'stēr*), *n.* a  
woman who spins; a maiden.

**Spiracle** (*spī'r-a-kū*), *n.* a  
breathing-hole.

**Spiral** (*spī'ral*), *a.* winding  
like a screw.

**Spirally** (*spī'ral-ly*), *ad.* in a spi-  
ral form.

**Spire** (*spīr*), *n.* a  
winding like a  
screw; a steeple;  
a blade of grass,  
etc.; — *v. t.* to  
shoot up pyra-  
midically or con-  
ically; to sprout.

**Spirit** (*spī'r-it*), *n.* breath;  
immaterial substance; the  
soul; excitement; vigor; dis-  
tilled liquor; — *v. t.* to ani-  
mate; to excite.

**Spirited** (*spī'r-it-ed*), *a.* full  
of life.

**Spiritless** (*spī'r-it-less*), *a.*  
without spirit.

**Spiritous** (*spī'r-it-us*), *a.* re-  
fined; ardent.

**Spiritual** (*spī'r-it-u-al*), *a.* in-  
corporeal; pertaining to di-  
vine things; pure; holy.

**Spiritualism** (*spī'r-it-u-al-izm*),  
*n.* the system which  
teaches that all that is real is  
spirit, soul, or self; the doc-  
trines opposed to material-  
ism; the belief in communi-  
cations from the world of  
spirits.

**Spirituality** (*spī'r-it-u-al-i-ty*),  
*n.* immateriality; spiri-  
tual nature; pure devotion.

**Spiritualize** (*spī'r-it-u-al-iz*),  
*v. t.* to convert to a spiritual  
sense.

**Spiritually** (*spī'r-it-u-al-ly*),  
*ad.* divinely.

**Spirituous** (*spī'r-it-u-us*), *a.*  
consisting of spirit; ardent.

**Spirit**. See **Spirit**.

**Spissitude** (*spīs-i-tūd*), *n.*  
thickness of soft substances.

**Spit** (*spī*), *n.* an iron prong;  
saliva; spittle; — *v. t.* to put  
on a spit; — *v. t.* or *i.* (*pret.*  
and *pp.*) to eject spittle.

**Spite** (*spīt*), *n.* rancorous ill-  
will; — *v. t.* to thwart; to  
vex.

**Spiteful** (*spīt'ful*), *a.* mali-  
cious; malignant.

**Spitefully** (*spīt'ful-ly*), *ad.*  
with malice.

**Spittle** (*spīt'l*), *n.* moisture of  
the mouth; saliva.

**Spittoon** (*spīt-tōon*), *n.* a ves-  
sel to spit in.

**Splash** (*splash*), *v. t.* to spat-  
ter with water or mud; — *v. i.*  
to strike and dash about wa-  
ter.

**Splash-board** (*splash'bōrd*),  
*n.* a board to keep those in a  
vehicle from being splashed  
with mud.

**Splashy** (*splash'y*), *a.* full of  
mud and water.

**Splay-footed** (*splā'fōt-ed*),  
*a.* having the sole flat in-  
stead of concave.

**Spleen** (*splēn*), *n.* the milt;  
a spongy gland above the  
kidney; latent spite.

**Spleeny** (*splēn'y*), *a.* angry;  
peevish.

**Splendent** (*splēn'dent*), *a.*  
shining; bright.

**Splendid** (*splēn'id*), *a.*  
showy; magnificent.

**Splendidly** (*splēn'id-ly*), *ad.*  
with great show.

**Splendor** (*splēn'dur*), *n.* great  
brightness; magnificence;  
pomp.

**Splenetic** (*splēn'e-tik*), *a.* full  
of spleen.

**Splice** (*splic*), *v. t.* to unite, as  
two ends of a rope; — *n.*  
union of ropes by interweav-  
ing.

**Splint** (*splint*), *n.* a splinter.

**Splinter** (*splīn'tēr*), *n.* a thin  
piece of wood; — *v. t.* to split  
into thin pieces; to secure  
by splints.

**Split** (*split*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and  
*pp.* split] to divide length-  
wise; to part asunder.

**Spoli** (*spoli*), *v. t.* to rob; to  
render useless; — *v. i.* to  
decay; — *n.* plunder.

**Spoiler** (*spoil'ēr*), *n.* one that  
spoils.

**Spoke** (*spōk*), *pret.* of **Speak**;  
— *n.* the ray or bar of a wheel  
or ladder.

**Spoken** (*spōk'n*), *pp.* of  
**Spoke**.

**Spokesman** (*spōks'man*), *n.*  
one who speaks for others.

**Spoliation** (*spō-li-ā'shun*), *n.*  
the act of plundering.

**Spondaic** (*spōn-dā'ik*), *a.* per-  
taining to a spondée.

**Spondée** (*spōn'dē*), *n.* a po-  
etic foot of two long sylla-  
bles.

**Sponge** (*spun*), *n.* a porous  
marine substance; — *v. t.* to  
wipe out with a sponge; —  
*v. i.* to imbibe; to live by  
mean arts.

**Sponginess** (*spun'j-i-nes*), *n.*  
quality of being spongy.

**Spongy** (*spun'j*), *a.* like a  
sponge; soft; open and por-  
ous; wet.

**Sponsal** (*spōn'sal*), *a.* relat-  
ing to marriage.

**Sponsor** (*spōn'sēr*), *n.* one  
who becomes surety for an-  
other.

**Spontaneity** (*spōn-ta-nē'ti*),  
*n.* the quality of acting  
freely without restraint.

**Spontaneous** (*spōn-tā-ne-us*),  
*a.* voluntary.

**Spontaneously** (*spōn-tā-ne-us-ly*),  
*ad.* of free will; vol-  
untarily.

**Spool** (*spōl*), *n.* a hollow  
cylinder to wind thread or  
yarn on, etc.; — *v. t.* to wind  
on spools.

**Spoon** (*spōon*), *n.* a small  
utensil for dipping up liq-  
uids.

**Spoonful** (*spōon'ful*), *n.* as  
much as a spoon can hold.

**Sporadic** (*spō-rad'ik*), *a.* sep-  
arate; scattered; applied to  
diseases which occur in sin-  
gle and scattered cases.

**Spore** (*spōr*), *n.* a minute  
grain which serves as a seed  
in flowerless plants.

**Sport** (*spōrt*), *n.* play; mirth;  
— *v. t.* to play; to make merr-  
y.

**Sportive** (*spōrt'iv*), *a.* merry;  
— *v. t.* to play; to make merr-  
y.

**Sportiveness** (*spōrt'iv-nes*),  
*n.* playfulness.

**Sportsman** (*spōrts'man*), *n.*  
one fond of field-sports.

**Spot** (*spot*), *n.* a stain; a blem-  
ish; a place; — *v. t.* to mark;  
to tarnish; to disgrace.

**Spotless** (*spot'les*), *a.* free  
from spots; pure.

**Sponsal** (*spōn'sal*), *a.* matri-  
monial; — *n.* pl. marriage.

**Spouse** (*spouz*), *n.* a husband  
or a wife.

**Spout** (*spout*), *n.* a projecting  
mouth; a pipe; — *v. t.* or *i.*  
to issue forcibly out of a nar-  
row orifice.

**Sprain** (*sprein*), *n.* excessive  
straining of the ligaments of  
the joints; — *v. t.* to overstrain  
the ligaments.



**Sprang** (*sprang*), *pret.* of *Spring*.

**Sprawl** (*sprawl*), *v. i.* to lie with the limbs stretched out.

**Spray** (*sprā*), *n.* a small shoot; water driven in small particles by the wind.

**Spread** (*spreɪd*), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *spread*] to extend; to expand; to diffuse; — *n.* extent; expansion.

**Spree** (*spreɪ*), *n.* a merry, disorderly, or drinking frolic.

**Sprig** (*sprɪg*), *n.* a small branch; twig; — *v. t.* to work with sprigs.

**Spright** (*sprɪt*), *n.* a spirit; an apparition; a shade. See *Sprite*.

**Sprightliness** (*sprɪt'lɪ-nɪs*), *n.* briskness; vivacity.

**Sprightly** (*sprɪt'lɪ*), *a.* brisk; lively; active; vigorous.

**Spring** (*sprɪŋ*), *v. i.* [*pret.* *sprang*, *sprung*; *pp.* *sprung*] to rise out of the ground; to arise; to start; to bound; — *v. t.* to fire, as a mine; — *n.* the season of the year when plants begin to grow; a leap; elastic force; a fountain.

**Springe** (*sprɪŋ*), *n.* a snare.

**Spring-halt** (*sprɪŋ'hɔlt*), *n.* a lameness in horses.

**Springiness** (*sprɪŋ'ɪ-nɪs*), *n.* elasticity. [*of* leaping.

**Springing** (*sprɪŋ'ɪŋ*), *n.* act

**Spring-tide** (*sprɪŋ'tɪd*), *n.* tide at the new and the full moon.

**Spring-time** (*sprɪŋ'tɪm*), *n.* the vernal season; spring.

**Springy** (*sprɪŋ'ɪ*), *a.* containing springs; elastic.

**Sprinkle** (*sprɪŋ'kl*), *v. t.* or *t.* to scatter in drops.

**Sprinkling** (*sprɪŋ'klɪŋ*), *n.* act of scattering in small particles. [*ghost*.

**Sprite** (*sprɪt*), *n.* a spirit; a

**Sprout** (*spraʊt*), *v. i.* to shoot; to bud; — *n.* a shoot of a plant. [*trim*.

**Spruce** (*sprʊɪs*), *a.* neat;

**Spruce** (*sprʊɪs*), *n.* a cone-bearing evergreen tree.

**Sprucely** (*sprʊɪs'li*), *ad.* with affected neatness.

**Spruceness** (*sprʊɪs'nes*), *n.* neatness in dress.

**Sprung** (*sprʊŋ*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Spring*.

**Spume** (*spʊm*), *n.* froth; foam.

**Spumescence** (*spū-mes'ens*), *n.* frothiness.

**Spumous** (*spū'nus*), *a.* consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

**Spun** (*spun*), *pret.* of *Spin*.

**Spunk** (*spʊŋk*), *n.* dry rotten wood; resolute spirit.

**Spur** (*spʊr*), *n.* an instrument with sharp points for horsemen; incitement;

— *v. t.* to prick; to incite.

**Spur-gall** (*spʊr'gawl*), *n.* a place excoriated by a spur.

**Spurious** (*spū'ri-us*), *a.* not genuine; false.

**Spuriously** (*spū'ri-us-li*), *ad.* falsely.

**Spuriousness** (*spū'ri-us-nes*), *n.* the state of being spurious. [*with* disdain.

**Spurn** (*spɜrn*), *v. t.* to reject

**Spurt** (*spɜrt*), *v. t.* to throw out a stream; — *v. t.* to gush out; — *n.* a small quick stream.

**Sputter** (*sput'ɜr*), *v. i.* to throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.

**Sputterer** (*sput'ɜr-ɜr*), *n.* one who sputters.

**Spy** (*spi*), *n.* one who watches another's actions; — *v. t.* to discover.

**Spy-glass** (*spi'glas*), *n.* small telescope.

**Squab** (*skwɒb*), *a.* unfeathered; short and stout; — *n.* a young pigeon.

**Squabble** (*skwɒb'l*), *v. i.* to wrangle; — *n.* a wrangle.

**Squabby** (*skwɒb'i*), *a.* thick; fat; heavy.

**Squad** (*skwɒd*), *n.* a company; a small party.

**Squadron** (*skwɒd'rɒn*), *n.* part of a fleet; a body of troops.

**Squalid** (*skwɒl'id*), *a.* extremely dirty; foul; filthy.

**Squalidity** (*skwɒl'id'i-ti*), *n.* foulness.

**Squalidness** (*skwɒl'id-nes*), *n.* foulness; filthiness.

**Squall** (*skwɒl*), *n.* a sudden gust of wind; a loud scream; — *v. t.* to scream, as a child.

**Squally** (*skwɒl'i*), *a.* subject to squalls. [*ness*.

**Squalor** (*skwɒ'lɔr*), *n.* filth.

**Squalor** (*skwɒ'lɔr*), *n.* filth.

**Squander** (*skwɒn'dɜr*), *v. t.* to spend lavishly; to waste.

**Square** (*skwɔr*), *a.* having four equal

sides and right angles;

— *n.* a figure of four equal sides and equal angles,

a carpenter's instrument;

— *v. t.* to make square or equal; to multiply a number by itself; — *v. i.* to suit.

**Squash** (*skwɒʃ*), *n.* a plant; — *v. t.* to press into pulp.

**Squat** (*skwɒt*), *v. t.* to sit upon the hams and heels; — *n.* the posture of sitting on the hams; — *a.* cowering; short and thick.

**Squatter** (*skwɒt'ɜr*), *n.* one who settles on new land without title.

**Squaw** (*skwɒw*), *n.* an Indian woman.

**Squeak** (*skwɛk*), *v. i.* to utter a short, sharp, shrill sound; — *n.* a shrill sound.

**Squeal** (*skwɛl*), *v. i.* to cry with a shrill sound.

**Squeamish** (*skwɛm'ɪʃ*), *a.* nice; fastidious.

**Squeamishness** (*skwɛm'ɪʃ-nes*), *n.* fastidiousness.

**Squeeze** (*skwɛz*), *v. t.* or *t.* to press close; — *n.* close compression.

**Squib** (*skwɪb*), *n.* a firework; a lampoon; — *v. t.* to throw squibs.

**Squill** (*skwɪl*), *n.* a plant allied to the lily.

**Squint** (*skwɪnt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to look obliquely.

**Squirim** (*skwɪrɪm*), *v. i.* to twist and struggle.

**Squirrel** (*skwɪ'rɪl* or *skwɜr'ɪrɪl*), *n.* a small agile quadruped.

**Squirt** (*skwɜrt*), *v. t.* to eject from a pipe; — *n.* a pipe for ejecting liquids.

**Stab** (*stab*), *v. t.* to pierce; — *n.* a wound with a pointed weapon. [*ness*.

**Stability** (*stæ-bɪl'i-ti*), *n.* firm-

**Stable** (*stæb'l*), *a.* fixed; durable; — *n.* a house for beasts; — *v. t.* to house or keep in a stable. [*in* general.

**Stabling** (*stæb'lɪŋ*), *n.* stables

**Stack** (*stæk*), *n.* a pile of hay, grain, wood, etc.; — *v. t.* to pile in stacks.





**Staddle** (*stad'l*), *n.* the support or platform of a stack; a young tree left standing.

**Staff** (*staf*), *n.* a stick for support; five lines and spaces in music; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

**Stag** (*stag*), *n.* male red deer.

**Stage** (*staj*), *n.* a raised floor; the theater; a degree of advance.

**Stage-coach** (*staj'kōch*), *n.* a public traveling carriage.

**Stage-player** (*staj'plā-ēr*), *n.* an actor of plays on the stage.

**Stagger** (*stag'ēr*), *v. i.* to reel

**Staging** (*staj'ing*), *n.* a stage or platform for workmen in building.

**Stagnancy** (*stag'nan-si*), *n.* state of being without motion or flow.

**Stagnant** (*stag'nant*), *a.* not

**Stagnate** (*stag'nāt*), *v. i.* to become stagnant.

**Stagnation** (*stag-nā'shun*), *n.* absence of motion.

**Staid** (*staid*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay* — *a.* steady; grave.

**Stain** (*stān*), *v. t.* to discolor; to disgrace; — *n.* a blot; spot; disgrace.

**Stainless** (*stān'les*), *a.* free from stains.

**Stair** (*stār*), *n.* a step for as-

**Stair-case** (*stār'kās*), *n.* framework of a flight of stairs.

**Stake** (*stāk*), *n.* a sharpened stick of wood; wager; pledge; — *v. t.* to wager; to pledge.

**Stalactic** (*sta-lak'tik*), *a.* pertaining to stalactite.

**Stalactite** (*sta-lak'tis*), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime hanging like an icicle in a cavern.

**Stalagmite** (*sta-lag'mit*), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof.

**Stale** (*stāl*), *a.* vapid and tasteless from age; trite; — *v. i.* to discharge urine.

**Stalk** (*stawk*), *n.* the stem of a plant; — *v. i.* to strut.

**Stalking-horse** (*stawk'ing-hors*), *n.* a mask or pretense.

**Stall** (*stawl*), *n.* a stand for a beast; a bench; — *v. t.* to keep in a stall; to invest.

**Stall-fed** (*stawl'fed*), *a.* fattened in a stable.

**Stallion** (*stal'yun*), *n.* a male horse for raising stock.

**Stamen** (*stā'men*), *n.* foundation; support; the male organ of a flower; — *pl.* Stamens. Stamina.

**Stammer** (*stan'ēr*), *v. t.* to hesitate in speaking.

**Stamp** (*stamp*), *v. t.* to strike downward with the foot; to mark; to coin money; — *n.* an instrument for making an impression; mark impressed.

**Stampede** (*stam-pēd'*), *n.* a sudden fright and running of cattle, horses, etc.

**Stanch** (*stanch*), *v. t.* to stop, as flowing blood; — *a.* firm; sound; strong.

**Stanchion** (*stan'shun*), *n.* a prop or support; a small post.

**Stand** (*stand*), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* stood] to be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to withstand; to abide by; — *n.* a stop; station; small table.

**Standard** (*stand'ard*), *n.* an ensign; test.

**Standish** (*stand'ish*), *n.* a case for pens and ink.

**Stannary** (*stan'a-ri*), *n.* a lime or tin-works.

**Stanza** (*stan'zā*), *n.* a number of lines in poetry.

**Staple** (*stā'pl*), *n.* a loop of iron; mart for goods; the thread or pile of wool, etc.; principal production; — *a.* chief; principal.

**Star** (*stār*), *n.* a luminous body in the heavens; the mark \*; — *v. i.* to set or adorn with stars.

**Starboard** (*stār'hōrd*, or *stār'brd*), *n.* right side of a ship looking toward the bow.

**Starch** (*stārch*), *n.* a granular substance, used to stiffen cloth, etc.; — *a.* stiff; — *v. t.* to stiffen with starch.

**Starchy** (*stārch'i*), *a.* stiff; precise.

**Stare** (*stār*), *v. t.* to look with eyes wide open; — *n.* a fixed look.

**Star-gazer** (*stār'gāz-ēr*), *n.* one who observes the stars.

**Stark** (*stārk*), *a.* stiff; strong; deep; — *ad.* wholly; entirely.

**Starless** (*stār'les*), *a.* having no stars visible.

**Starlight** (*stār'lit*), *n.* light from the stars; — *a.* lighted by stars.

**Starling** (*stār'ling*), *n.* a bird about the size of a blackbird.

**Starry** (*stār'i*), *adorned with stars.*

**Start** (*stārt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to move suddenly; to commence; to cause to move; — *n.* a sudden motion; the act of commencing. [suddenly.]

**Startle** (*stārt'l*), *v. t.* to alarm

**Starting** (*stārt'ing*), *a.* suddenly surprising.

**Starve** (*stārv*), *v. i.* to perish with hunger or cold; — *v. t.* to kill with hunger or want.

**Starveling** (*stārv'ling*), *n.* he who or that which is lean; — *a.* pining with want.

**State** (*stāt*), *n.* condition; pomp; a community; civil power; — *v. t.* to express in words. [regular.]

**Stated** (*stāt'ed*), *a.* settled;

**Statedly** (*stāt'ed-li*), *ad.* at regular periods.

**Stateliness** (*stāt'li-nes*), *n.* grandeur.

**Stately** (*stāt'li*), *a.* august; majestic; — *ad.* majestically.

**Statement** (*stāt'ment*), *n.* account of particulars.

**State-room** (*stāt'rōm*), *n.* an apartment in a vessel.

**Statesman** (*stāts'man*), *n.* one skilled in the art of government.

**Statesmanship** (*stāts'man-ship*), *n.* qualifications or employments of statesmen.

**Static** (*stat'ik*), *a.* pertaining to the science of bodies at rest.

**Statics** (*stat'iks*), *n. sing.* the science of bodies at rest.

**Station** (*stā'shun*), *n.* situation; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place; — *v. t.* to fix in a certain place.

**Stationary** (*stā'shun-ār-i*), *a.* fixed in a place; settled.

**Stationer** (*stā'shun-ēr*), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, etc.

**Stationery** (*stā'shun-ēr-i*), *n.* articles sold by a stationer, as paper, etc.

**Statistical** (*sta-tis'tik-al*), *a.* pertaining to statistics.

**Statistics** (*sta-tis'tiks*), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a collection of facts respecting the condition of a people.

**Statuary** (*stat'ū-ā-ri*), *n.* art of carving images; a carver; collection of statues.  
**Statue** (*stat'ū*), *n.* an image carved from some solid substance.  
**Statuesque** (*stat-ū-esk'*), *a.* like a statue.  
**Statuette** (*stat-ū-et'*), *n.* a small statue.  
**Stature** (*stat'ūr*), *n.* the natural height of an animal.  
**Status** (*stā'tus*), *n.* condition; state; rank.  
**Statute** (*stat'ū*), *n.* a law enacted by a legislature.  
**Statutory** (*stat'ū-to-ri*), *a.* established by statute.  
**Stave** (*stāv*), *n.* a thin piece of timber for casks; a stanza; — *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* stove or staved] to break or burst; to push or drive; to delay.  
**Stay** (*stā*), *v. t.* [*pret.* staid or stayed] to continue in a place; to tarry; — *v. t.* to prop up; — *n.* continuance; a prop.  
**Stays** (*stās*), *n. pl.* a bodice for females; any support.  
**Stead** (*sted*), *n.* place; room; turn.  
**Steadfast** (*sted'fast*), *a.* firm; constant.  
**Steadfastly** (*sted'fast-lī*), *ad.*  
**Steadfastness** (*sted'fast-nes*), *n.* firmness of mind or conduct.  
**Steadily** (*sted'i-lī*), *ad.* with firmness.  
**Steadiness** (*sted'i-nes*), *n.* constancy.  
**Steady** (*sted'i*), *a.* firm; uniform; — *v. t.* to hold or keep firm; to support.  
**Steak** (*stāk*), *n.* a slice of beef, etc., broiled or cut for broiling.  
**Steal** (*stēl*), *v. t. or i.* [*pret.* stole; *pp.* stole, stolen] to take goods privately and unlawfully; to pass secretly.  
**Stealth** (*stēth*), *n.* act of stealing; secret act.  
**Steam** (*stēm*), *n.* the vapor of water; — *v. i.* to rise in vapor; — *v. t.* to expose to steam.  
**Steamboat** (*stēm'hōt*), *n.* a vessel propelled through the water by steam.  
**Steam-engine** (*stēm'en-jin*), *n.* an engine worked by steam.  
**Steamer** (*stēm'ēr*), *n.* a vessel

propelled by steam; a steam fire-engine; a culinary vessel.  
**Steed** (*stēd*), *n.* a horse.  
**Steel** (*stēl*), *n.* iron with a small portion of carbon; — *v. t.* to harden.  
**Steelyard** (*stēl'yārd*), *n.* a kind of balance for weighing.  
**Steep** (*stēp*), *a.* greatly inclined; precipitous; — *v. t.* to soak in a liquid.  
**Steeple** (*stēp'l*), *n.* spire of a church.  
**Steepness** (*stēp'nes*), *n.* the state of being steep.  
**Steer** (*stēr*), *n.* a young ox; — *v. t. or i.* to direct.  
**Steerage** (*stēr'āj*), *n.* room in the fore part of a ship.  
**Steersman** (*stēr'z-man*), *n.* one who steers a ship.  
**Stellar** (*stēl'ar*), *a.* relating to stars.  
**Stellate** (*stēl'āt*), *a.* like stars.  
**Stelliform** (*stēl't-form*), *a.* star-shaped.  
**Stellular** (*stēl'ū-lar*), *a.* shaped like little stars.  
**Stem** (*stem*), *n.* the main body of a plant; stock of a family; prow of a ship; — *v. t.* to oppose or make progress against, as a current.  
**Stench** (*stēnch*), *n.* a stink.  
**Stencil** (*stēn'sil*), *n.* an open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush; — *v. t.* to paint or color by means of a stencil.  
**Stenographic** (*stēn-ō-grif-ik*), *a.* expressing in shorthand.  
**Stenographer** (*stē-nog'rā-jēr*), *n.* one who writes in shorthand.  
**Stenography** (*stē-nog'rā-fī*), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.  
**Stentorian** (*stēn-to'ri-an*), *a.* very loud.  
**Step** (*step*), *v. i.* to move the feet; — *v. t.* to fix; to erect a mast; — *n.* a pace; gait; degree.  
**Step-child** (*step'chīld*), *n.* a child by marriage only.  
**Step-father** (*step'fāth'ēr*), *n.* a father by marriage.  
**Steppe** (*step*), *n.* a vast uncultivated plain in Asia.  
**Step-son** (*step'sun*), *n.* a son by marriage.

**Stereoscope** (*stēr'e-o-skōp*), *n.* an optical instrument in which two pictures of the same object appear as one, and stand out in a solid form, as in nature.  
**Stereoscopic** (*stēr'e-o-skōp-ik*), *a.* pertaining to the stereoscope or adapted to it.  
**Stereotype** (*stēr'e-o-tīp*), *n.* a plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type; — *v. t.* to cast fixed metal plates from the forms of movable type.  
**Stercotyper** (*stēr'e-o-tīp-ēr*), *n.* one who makes stereotype plates. [unfruitful.  
**Sterile** (*stēr'il*), *a.* barren;  
**Sterility** (*stēr-il'itē*), *n.* quality or state of being barren.  
**Sterling** (*stēr'ling*), *a.* of the standard weight; genuine.  
**Stern** (*stēr'n*), *n.* the hinder part of a ship; — *a.* severe in look; harsh. [*ly.*  
**Sternly** (*stēr'n'lī*), *ad.* harsh.  
**Sternmost** (*stēr'n'mōst*), *a.* furthest astern.  
**Sternness** (*stēr'n'nes*), *n.* harshness.  
**Sternutation** (*stēr-nū-tū'shun*), *n.* the act of sneezing.  
**Sternutatory** (*stēr-nū-tū-to-ri*), *n.* provocator of sneezing.  
**Stertorous** (*stēr'tō-rus*), *a.* breathing heavily; snoring.  
**Stethoscope** (*steth'o-skōp*), *n.* an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.  
**Stewed** (*stēw'e-dōr*), *n.* one who loads or unloads vessels in port.  
**Stew** (*stū*), *v. t. or i.* to boil slowly; — *a.* meat stewed.  
**Steward** (*stū'ard*), *n.* a man who manages the affairs of another; the manager of the provision department, etc., at sea.  
**Stewardess** (*stū'ard-es*), *n.* a female steward.  
**Stewardship** (*stū'ard-ship*), *n.* office of a steward.  
**Stick** (*stik*), *n.* a piece of wood; — *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* stuck] to fix; to adhere; to stop; to stab; to thrust in.  
**Stickiness** (*stik'i-nes*), *n.* quality of adhering.  
**Stickle** (*stik'l*), *v. i.* to contend; to wrangle.

**Sticky** (*stik'i*), *a.* adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

**Stiff** (*stif*), *a.* unbending.

**Stiffen** (*stif'en*), *v. t.* to make stiff; — *v. i.* to grow stiff.

**Stiffly** (*stif'ly*), *ad.* stubbornly; rigidly.

**Stiffness** (*stif'nes*), *n.* want of pliability; formality.

**Stifle** (*stif'l*), *v. t.* to suffocate; to choke; to suppress; — *n.* joint of a horse.

**Stigma** (*stig'mă*), *n.* any mark of infamy; in botany, the top of the pistil.

**Stigmatic** (*stig-mat'ik*), *a.* marked with a stigma.

**Stigmatize** (*stig'ma-tîz*), *v. t.* to mark with infamy.

**Stiletto** (*sti-let'to*), *n.* a small dagger.

**Still** (*stil*), *v. t.* to calm; to quiet; — *a.* silent; motionless; — *ad.* to this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding; — *n.* a vessel, or boiler used in distillation.

**Still-born** (*stil'born*), *a.* born lifeless. [quietness.]

**Stillness** (*stil'nes*), *n.* calm.

**Stilt** (*stil*), *n.* a piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.

**Stimulant** (*stim'ul-ant*), *a.* tending to excite action; — *n.* a stimulating medicine.

**Stimulate** (*stim'ul-ate*), *v. t.* to excite; to rouse.

**Stimulation** (*stim - ũ - lă'shun*), *n.* act of exciting.

**Stimulative** (*stim'ul-ativ*), *a.* tending to excite; stimulating.

**Stimulus** (*stim'ul-us*), *n.* something that rouses the mind or excites to action.

**Sting** (*sting*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *stung*] to pierce or pain acutely; — *n.* sharp-pointed weapon of the bee, etc.

**Stingily** (*stin'gi-li*), *ad.* in a stingy manner.

**Stinginess** (*stin'gi-nes*), *n.* the state or quality of being stingy. [niggardly.]

**Stingy** (*stin'ji*), *a.* penurious.

**Stink** (*stink*), *n.* an offensive smell; — *v. i.* to emit an offensive smell.

**Stint** (*stint*), *n.* a limit; restraint; task; — *v. t.* to limit; to restrain.

**Stipend** (*stî'pend*), *n.* settled pay; wages; salary.

**Stipendiary** (*stî'pend'i-a-ri*), *a.* receiving a stipend.

**Stipulate** (*stîp'ul-ate*), *v. t.* to covenant; to bargain.

**Stipulation** (*stîp'ul-lă'shun*), *n.* an agreement; condition.

**Stipulator** (*stîp'ul-lă-lër*), *n.* one who covenants or contracts.

**Stir** (*stër*), *v. t.* or *i.* to move; to incite; — *n.* a tumult; bustle.

**Stirrup** (*stur'up*, or *stîr'up*), *n.* an iron for a horseman's foot.

**Stitch** (*stitch*), *v. t.* to sew; to join; — *n.*

a single pass of a needle.

**Stiver** (*stîvër*), *n.* a Dutch copper penny piece.

**Stout** (*stot*), *n.* a kind of vessel, called the ermine when in its winter dress.

**Stock** (*stok*), *n.* a body of a plant; progenitor of a family; a fund; a store; cattle; — *v. t.* to furnish or store.

**Stockade** (*stok'ad*), *n.* a line of stakes for a barrier; — *v. t.* to fortify with stakes.

**Stock-broker** (*stok'bruk-ër*), *n.* one who deals in stocks.

**Stocking** (*stok'ing*), *n.* a covering for the foot and leg.

**Stock-jobber** (*stok'job-ër*), *n.* a speculator in stocks.

**Stock-jobbing** (*stok'job-ing*), *n.* the art or practice of dealing in stocks.

**Stocks** (*stoks*), *n. pl.* public funds; a frame to confine the legs.

**Stock-still** (*stok'stil*), *a.* motionless. [stout.]

**Stokey** (*stok'i*), *a.* thick and

stale (*stok'ik*), *n.* one who affects insensibility to the joys and sorrows of life.

**Stoical** (*stok'ik-al*), *a.* unfeeling; cold; austere.

**Stoicism** (*stok'ik-izm*), *n.* indifference to pleasure or pain. [pleasure or pain.]

**Stoke** (*stok*), *v. t.* to stir or

stoker (*stok'ër*), *n.* one who looks after the fire of an engine. [ment.]

**Stole** (*stol*), *n.* a long vest

stolid (*stol'id*), *a.* stupid; foolish; heavy.

**Stolidity** (*stok'id-i-ti*), *n.* dullness of intellect; stupiditv.

**Stomach** (*stum'ak*), *n.* the organ of digestion; appetite; — *v. t.* to brook or endure.

**Stomacher** (*stum'a-kër*), *n.* ornament for the breast.

**Stomachic** (*stok-mak'ik*), *a.* strengthening the stomach;

*n.* medicine for the stomach.

**Stone** (*stôn*), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; the hard kernel of a fruit; a

weight of 14 pounds; — *a.* made of or like stone; — *v. t.* to pelt or kill with stones;

to free from stones.

**Stoneware** (*stôn'wër*), *a.* a species of potter's ware.

**Stoniness** (*stôn'i-nes*), *n.* abundance of stones.

**Stony** (*stôn'i*), *a.* made of stones; full of stones; hard.

**Stood** (*stôd*), *pret.* of *Stand*.

**Stook** (*stok*), *n.* a collection of sheaves set up.

**Stool** (*stool*), *n.* a seat without a back.

**Stoop** (*stôp*), *v. i.* to bend forward; to descend; to

yield; — *n.* act of stooping.

**Stop** (*stop*), *v. t.* to check motion; to close, as an aperture; to suppress; — *v. i.* to

cease to go forward; — *n.* cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

**Stoppage** (*stop'aj*), *n.* state of being stopped.

**Stopple** (*stop'l*), *n.* that which is used to close a bottle; a plug.

**Storage** (*stôr'aj*), *n.* act of storing; price of storing.

**Storax** (*stô'raks*), *n.* a fragrant resin.

**Store** (*stôr*), *n.* a large quantity; a warehouse; place where goods are sold; — *v. t.* to furnish; to put away for preservation.

**Store-house** (*stôr'how*), *n.* a magazine.

**Storied** (*stôr'id*), *a.* related in story; having stories.

**Storm** (*stôr-m*), *a.* a violent outburst of wind, rain, or snow; commotion; — *v. t.* to attack by open force.

**Stormy** (*stôr-mi*), *a.* agitated with winds; violent.

**Story** (*stôr'i*), *n.* history; a tale; floor or stage of a building; — *v. t.* to tell; to relate.



**Stout** (*stout*), *a.* large; strong; brave; — *n.* strong porter.

**Stoutly** (*stout'ly*), *ad.* strongly; lustily.

**Stoutness** (*stout'nes*), *n.* quality of being stout; boldness.

**Stove** (*stōv*), *n.* an apparatus for heating and for cooking; — *pret.* of *Stave*.

**Stow** (*stō*), *v. t.* to lay up to arrange and pack.

**Stowage** (*stō'āj*), *n.* act of stowing; room for stowing.

**Strabismus** (*stra-biz'mus*), *n.* squinting.

**Straddle** (*strad'l*), *v. i. or t.* to walk wide.

**Straggle** (*strag'l*), *v. i.* to wander aside.

**Straggler** (*strag'lēr*), *n.* one who straggles.

**Straight** (*strāt*), *a.* being in a right line; not crooked; direct.

**Straighten** (*strāt'n*), *v. t.* to make straight.

**Straightforward** (*strāt'for-wārd*), *a.* proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. [direct line.]

**Straightly** (*strāt'h*), *ad.* in a straightness.

**Straightness** (*strāt'nes*), *n.* the quality or state of being straight; directness.

**Straightway** (*strāt'wā*), *ad.* immediately.

**Strain** (*strān*), *v. t.* to stretch; to sprain; to filter; — *v. i.* to make violent efforts; — *n.* a sprain; force; song.

**Strainer** (*strān'ēr*), *n.* an instrument for filtering.

**Strait** (*strād*), *a.* narrow; close; strict; — *n.* a narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

**Straitsen** (*strāt'n*), *v. t.* to make narrow; to distress.

**Strait-jacket** (*strāt'jak-et*), *n.* an apparatus to confine maniacs.

**Straitlaced** (*strāt'lāst*), *a.* scrupulous; strict; rigid.

**Straitness** (*strāt'nes*), *n.* narrowness.

**Strake** (*strāk*), *n.* a narrow board or plank; the iron band of a wheel.



**Strand** (*strand*), *n.* shore or beach; one of the twists or strings of a rope; — *v. i.* or *t.* to run aground.

**Strange** (*strānj*), *a.* not before known; odd; wonderful; foreign.

**Strangely** (*strānj'li*), *ad.* in a strange manner.

**Strangeness** (*strānj'nes*), *n.* oddness; singularity.

**Stranger** (*strānj'ēr*), *n.* a foreigner; one unknown.

**Strangle** (*strang'gl*), *v. t. or i.* to choke; to suffocate.

**Strangles** (*strang'glz*), *n. pl.* a swelling in a horse's throat.

**Strangulation** (*strang-gū-lū'shun*), *n.* the act of strangling; suffocation.

**Strangury** (*strang'gū-ri*), *n.* difficulty in discharging urine.

**Strap** (*strap*), *n.* a long strip of leather; — *v. t.* to beat or to fasten with a strap.

**Strapping** (*strap'ing*), *a.* large; lusty.

**Strata** (*strāt'ā*), *n. pl.* beds; layers.

**Stratagem** (*strat'a-jem*), *n.* artifice; trick.

**Strategist** (*strat'e-jist*), *n.* one skilled in military movements.

**Strategy** (*strat'e-ji*), *n.* that branch of military science which consists in conducting great military movements.

**Stratification** (*strat-i-fī-kā'shun*), *n.* arrangement into strata.

**Stratify** (*strat'i-fā*), *v. t.* to form into layers.

**Stratum** (*strāt'um*), *n.* a layer, as of earth; — *pl.* Strata.

**Straw** (*straw*), *n.* a stalk of grain; mass of stalks.

**Strawberry** (*straw'ber-ri*), *n.* a plant and its fruit.

**Straw-color** (*straw'kul-ēr*), *n.* a yellowish color.

**Stray** (*strā*), *v. i.* to wander; to rove; — *n.* a beast that wanders.

**Streak** (*strēk*), *n.* a line of color; a stripe; — *v. t.* to stripe.

**Streaked** (*strēkt*, or *strek'ed*), *pp.* or *a.* striped.

**Streaky** (*strēk'i*), *a.* striped.

**Stream** (*strēm*), *n.* a running

water; a current; anything flowing out; — *v. i.* or *t.* to flow.

**Steamer** (*strēm'ēr*), *n.* a flag; a pennon.

**Streamlet** (*strēm'let*), *n.* a small stream.

**Steamy** (*strām'i*), *a.* flowing with a current.

**Street** (*strēt*), *n.* a way or road in a city or town.

**Strength** (*strenght*), *n.* power to act; force; vigor.

**Strengthen** (*strenght'en*), *v. t.* or *t.* to make or grow strong.

**Strenuous** (*stren'u-us*), *a.* eagerly pressing; active.

**Strenuously** (*stren'u-us-ly*), *ad.* with eager zeal.

**Stress** (*stres*), *n.* force; importance.

**Stretch** (*strech*), *v. t.* to extend; to strain; — *n.* extension; effort.

**Stretcher** (*strech'ēr*), *n.* one that stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.

**Strew** (*strōo*, or *strō*), *v. t.* to scatter. [strewn.]

**Striated** (*stri'āt-ed*), *a.* Stricken (*strikt'n*), *pp.* struck.

**Strickle** (*strikl'*), *n.* an instrument for leveling grain

heaped in a measure; a strike.

**Strict** (*strikt*), *a.* severe; close; rigid. [lously.]

**Strictly** (*strikt'ly*), *ad.* rigorously.

**Strictness** (*strikt'nes*), *n.* severity; rigor.

**Stricture** (*strikt'ūr*), *n.* a spasmodic or morbid contraction; criticism.

**Stride** (*strid*), *n.* a long step; — *v. i.* to walk with long steps.

**Strife** (*strif*), *n.* contention; rivalry.

**Strike** (*strikt*), *v. t.* [pret. struck; *pp.* struck, stricken] to give a blow to; to hit; to affect; to lower; to surrender; — *n.* ceasing from work and demanding higher wages; a flat piece of wood for leveling grain heaped in a measure.

**Striking** (*strikt'ing*), *a.* impressive.

**String** (*string*), *n.* a slender cord; a series; things filed; — *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* strung] to furnish with strings.

**Stringency** (*string'en-si*), *n.* severe pressure.



- Stringent** (*strin'jent*), *a.* binding closely; pressing hard; urgent.
- String-halt** (*strin'hawlt*), *n.* a twitching of a horse's legs.
- Stringy** (*string'ē*), *a.* ropy; fibrous; viscid.
- Strip** (*stri:p*), *v. t.* to make naked; to deprive; to peel; — *n.* a long, narrow piece.
- Stripe** (*stri:p*), *n.* a line of a different color; a mark made by a lash; — *v. t.* to form with stripes. [*youth.*]
- Stripling** (*stri:p'ling*), *n.* a striper.
- Strive** (*striv*), *v. i.* [*pret.* strove; *pp.* striven] to make effort; to struggle; to vie.
- Stroke** (*strök*), *n.* a blow; a dash; a touch; masterly effort; — *v. t.* to rub gently.
- Stroll** (*ströl*), *v. i.* to rove; to ramble; — *n.* a ramble.
- Stroller** (*ströl'ēr*), *n.* a rover; a vagrant.
- Strong** (*strong*), *a.* having great power; forcibly affecting.
- Strongly** (*strong'li*), *ad.* powerfully.
- Stronghold** (*strong'höld*), *n.* a fortress.
- Structural** (*struk'tūr-al*), *a.* pertaining to structure.
- Structure** (*struk'tūr*), *n.* form; frame; an edifice.
- Struggle** (*strug'l*), *v. i.* to strive; to endeavor; — *n.* vigorous effort; agony.
- Strumous** (*ström'mus*), *a.* having swellings in the glands. [*prostitute.*]
- Strumpet** (*strum'pet*), *n.* a strutt.
- Strut** (*strut*), *n.* an affected walk; — *v. i.* to walk affectedly.
- Strychnine** (*strik'nin*), *n.* a deadly poison.
- Stub** (*stub*), *n.* the stump of a small tree. [*and thick.*]
- Stubbed** (*stub'bed*), *a.* short
- Stubble** (*stub'l*), *n.* stumps of rye, wheat, etc.
- Stubbhorn** (*stub'orn*), *a.* inflexible in opinion; obstinate.
- Stubbornly** (*stub'orn-li*), *ad.* obstinately.
- Stubbornness** (*stub'orn-nes*), *n.* obstinacy.
- Stucco** (*stük'ō*), *n.* a kind of fine plaster; — *v. t.* to plaster with stucco.
- Stuck** (*stük*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Stick*.
- Stud** (*stud*), *n.* a small post; a set of horses; a button; a nail; — *v. t.* to set with studs.
- Student** (*stü'dent*), *n.* one who studies. [*dated.*]
- Studied** (*stud'id*), *a.* premeditated.
- Studio** (*stü'di-ō*), *n.* the workshop, especially of a sculptor; — *pl.* Studios.
- Studious** (*stü'di-us*), *a.* given to study.
- Studiously** (*stü'di-us-li*), *ad.* with close application; carefully.
- Study** (*stud'i*), *n.* application to books; subject of attention; a room for study; — *v. t.* or *i.* to apply the mind to.
- Stuff** (*stuf*), *n.* material; furniture; worthless matter; — *v. t.* to fill; to crowd; to cram.
- Stultify** (*stül'ti-fī*), *v. t.* to make foolish.
- Stumble** (*stum'bl*), *v. i.* to trip in walking; — *n.* a trip; a blunder.
- Stumbling-block** (*stum'bling-blok*), *n.* that which causes to err.
- Stump** (*stump*), *n.* the stub left after a tree is cut down.
- Stun** (*stun*), *v. t.* to make senseless. [*of Sting.*]
- Stung** (*stung*), *pret.* and *pp.*
- Stunt** (*stunt*), *v. t.* to hinder from growth.
- Stupefaction** (*stü-pē-fak'shun*), *n.* insensibility; torpor; stupidity.
- Stupefied** (*stü-pē-fī-ēr*), *n.* that which stupefies.
- Stupefy** (*stü-pē-fī*), *v. t.* to deprive of sensibility.
- Stupendous** (*stü-pen'dus*), *a.* amazingly great; wonderful.
- Stupendously** (*stü-pen'dus-li*), *ad.* so as to excite astonishment.
- Stupid** (*stü'pid*), *a.* wanting sensibility; dull; sluggish of apprehension.
- Stupidity** (*stü-pid'i-ti*), *n.* extreme dullness of perception or understanding.
- Stupidly** (*stü-pid-i*), *ad.* with extreme dullness.
- Stupor** (*stü'por*), *n.* suppression of sense; torpor.
- Sturdily** (*stur'di-li*), *ad.* stoutly; hardily.
- Sturdiness** (*stur'di-nes*), *n.* quality of being hardy.
- Sturdy** (*stur'di*), *a.* stout; hardy; strong.
- Sturgeon** (*stur'jun*), *n.* a large sea-fish.
- Stutter** (*stut'ēr*), *v. i.* to stammer. [*stammerer.*]
- Stutterer** (*stut'ēr-ēr*), *n.* a stammerer.
- Sty** (*stī*), *n.* a pen for swine; a small ulcer on the edge of the eyelid.
- Stygian** (*stij'an*), *a.* infernal; dark; black.
- Stylar** (*stil'ar*), *a.* belonging to the style of a dial.
- Style** (*stil*), *n.* manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; mode; part of a pistil; — *v. t.* to call; to name.
- Stylish** (*stil'ish*), *a.* in fashionable form or manner; showy. [*stops bleeding.*]
- Styptic** (*stip'tik*), *a.* that stops bleeding.
- Suasion** (*süd'shun*), *n.* act of persuading.
- Suasive** (*süd'siv*), *a.* tending to persuade.
- Suave** (*süd'v*), *a.* sweet; pleasant; agreeable. [*ness.*]
- Suavity** (*süd'v-i-ti*), *n.* sweetness.
- Subacid** (*sub-as'id*), *a.* moderately acid.
- Subaltern** (*sub-al'tēr'n*), *a.* inferior; subordinate; — *n.* an inferior officer.
- Subalternate** (*sub-al'tēr'nāt*), *a.* succeeding by turns.
- Subaqueous** (*sub-ä'küë-us*), *a.* being under the surface of water. [*der the stars.*]
- Subastral** (*sub-as'trol*), *a.* un-
- Subcommittee** (*sub-kom-mit'tē*), *n.* an under committee.
- Subdivide** (*sub-dī-vīd'*), *v. t.* to divide a part into parts.
- Subdivision** (*sub-dī-vīzh'un*), *n.* a part of a division.
- Subduable** (*sub-dü'a-bl*), *a.* that may be subdued.
- Subdue** (*sub-dü'*), *v. t.* to conquer; to tame.
- Subeditor** (*sub-ed'it-ēr*), *n.* an under or assistant editor.
- Subitaneous** (*sub-i-tā'ne-us*), *a.* sudden. [*lying under.*]
- Subjacent** (*sub-jä'sent*), *a.* being under authority; liable; — *n.* one who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion.
- Subject** (*sub-jekt*), *v. t.* to bring under the power of; to cause to undergo.

**Subjection** (*sub-jek't'shun*), *n.*  
act of subjecting; state of being subject.

**Subjective** (*sub-jekt'iv*), *a.*  
relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness. [add at the end.]

**Subjoin** (*sub-join'*), *v. t.*  
to reduce to slavery; to subdue.

**Subjugation** (*sub-jū-gā'shun*), *n.* act of subduing; subjection.

**Subjunction** (*sub-jungkt'shun*), *n.* the act of subjoining.

**Subjunctive** (*sub-jungkt'iv*), *a.*  
added; subjoined; expressing contingency, etc.

**Sublimate** (*sub-lī-nāt*), *v. t.*  
to refine by heat; — *n.* product of sublimation.

**Sublimation** (*sub-lī-mā'shun*), *n.* the act of bringing solid substances to a state of vapor and condensing it.

**Sublime** (*sub-līm'*), *a.* lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; — *n.* a lofty style.

**Sublimely** (*sub-līm'li*), *ad.*  
in a sublime manner.

**Sublimity** (*sub-līm'i-ti*), *n.*  
loftiness of style.

**Sublunar** (*sub-lū-nār*), *a.*  
pertaining to this world; earthly.

**Submarine** (*sub-mā-rēn'*), *a.*  
under the water of the sea.

**Submerge** (*sub-mērj'*) } *v. t.*  
**Submerse** (*sub-mēr's'*) } to put under water.

**Submersed** (*sub-mēr'st*), *a.*  
being or growing under water.

**Submersion** (*sub-mēr'shun*), *n.*  
act of plunging under water.

**Submission** (*sub-mish'un*), *n.*  
act of yielding to authority; resignation.

**Submissive** (*sub-mis'iv*), *a.*  
yielding to another; humble.

**Submissively** (*sub-mis'iv-li*), *ad.*  
with submission.

**Submissiveness** (*sub-mis'iv-ness*), *n.*  
submissive disposition.

**Submit** (*sub-mīt'*), *v. t. or i.*  
to yield to the power or opinion of another.

**Subnascent** (*sub-nas'ent*), *a.*  
growing beneath something.

**Subordinacy** (*sub-or'di-nā-si*), *n.*  
state of being subordinate.

**Subordinate** (*sub-or'di-nāt*), *a.*  
inferior; subject; — *n.* an inferior; — *v. t.* to make subject.

**Subordination** (*sub-or-di-nā'shun*), *n.*  
a state of subjection.

**Suborn** (*sub-orn'*), *v. t.*  
to induce to take a false oath.

**Subornation** (*sub-or-nā'shun*), *n.*  
crime of inducing a person to commit perjury.

**Suborner** (*sub-orn'ēr*), *n.*  
one who suborns.

**Subpoena** (*sub-pō'nā*), *n.*  
a summons for witnesses; — *v. t.* to summon by subpoena.

**Subscribe** (*sub-skrib'*), *v. t.*  
to sign; to bind one's self, or promise to give, by writing one's name; to enter one's name for a periodical, etc., to attest.

**Subscriber** (*sub-skrib'ēr*), *n.*  
one who subscribes.

**Subscription** (*sub-skrip'shun*), *n.*  
the signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.

**Subsequence** (*sub-sē-kwens*), *n.*  
the state of being subsequent. [following.]

**Subsequent** (*sub-sē-kwēnt*), *a.*  
Subsequently (*sub-sē-kwēnt-li*), *ad.* later.

**Subserve** (*sub-sēr'v*), *v. t.*  
to serve; to help forward.

**Subservience** (*sub-sēr'v-i-ens*), *n.*  
instrumentality.

**Subservient** (*sub-sēr'v-ent*), *a.*  
instrumental.

**Subside** (*sub-sid'*), *v. i.*  
to sink; to fall. [act of sinking.]

**Subsidence** (*sub-sē-dens*), *n.*  
Subsidiary (*sub-sid'i-ār*), *a.*  
furnishing supplies; assisting. [pay a subsidy to.]

**Subsidize** (*sub-sid'iz*), *v. t.*  
to subsidize (*sub-sid'*), *n.* aid in money.

**Subsist** (*sub-sist'*), *v. i.*  
to have existence; — *v. t.* to maintain.

**Subsistence** (*sub-sist'ens*), *n.*  
real being; support.

**Subsistent** (*sub-sist'ent*), *a.*  
having being; inherent.

**Subsoil** (*sub-soil*), *n.*  
soil under the surface soil.

**Subspecies** (*sub-spē'shēz*), *n.*  
division of a species.

**Substance** (*sub'stans*), *n.*  
the material of a thing; essential part; matter; goods.

**Substantial** (*sub-stan'shal*), *a.*  
real; solid.

**Substantially** (*sub-stan'shal-li*), *ad.* really.

**Substantia's** (*sub-stan'shalz*), *n. pl.*  
essential parts.

**Substantiate** (*sub-stan'ti-āt*), *v. t.*  
to prove.

**Substantive** (*sub'stan'tiv*), *n.*  
a noun; — *a.* noting existence; solid; real; essential.

**Substitute** (*sub'sti-tūt*), *n.*  
one put in place of another; *v. t.* to put in the place of another.

**Substitution** (*sub-sti-tū'shun*), *n.*  
state of being substituted.

**Substratum** (*sub-strā'tum*), *n.*  
a layer under something; basis.

**Substructure** (*sub-strukt'ūr*), *n.*  
foundation.

**Subtend** (*sub-tēnd'*), *v. t.*  
to extend under.

**Subtense** (*sub-tēns'*), *n.*  
the chord of an arc.

**Subterfuge** (*sub-tēr'fūj*), *n.*  
a flowing beneath.

**Subterfuge** (*sub-tēr'fūj*), *n.*  
an evasion.

**Subterranean** (*sub-tēr-rā'nē-an*), *a.*  
being under the surface of the earth.

**Subtle** (*sub'til*), *a.*  
fine; thin.

**Subtilization** (*sub-til-i-zā'shun*), *n.*  
act of making anything fine or thin; over-refinement.

**Subtilize** (*sub'til-iz*), *v. t.*  
to make fine; to refine.

**Subtly** (*sub'til*), *a.*  
quality of being subtle.

**Subtle** (*sub'til*), *a.*  
sly; artful.

**Subtly** (*sub'til*), *ad.*  
artfully.

**Subtract** (*sub-trakt'*), *v. t.*  
to withdraw a part; to deduct.

**Subtraction** (*sub-trakt'shun*), *n.*  
the taking a lesser sum from a greater; a withdrawing.

**Subtractive** (*sub-trakt'iv*), *a.*  
tending to subtract.

**Subtrahend** (*sub-tra-hēnd'*), *n.*  
number to be subtracted.

**Suburban** (*sub-ur'ban*), *a.*  
relating to or being in the suburbs.

**Suburbs** (*sub'urbz*), *n. pl.*  
outlying parts or confines of a city.

**Subversion** (*sub-vēr'shun*), *n.* total overthrow; ruin.  
**Subversive** (*sub-vēr'siv*), *a.* tending to ruin.  
**Subvert** (*sub-vért'*), *v. t.* to overthrow; to ruin.  
**Succeed** (*suk-séd'*), *v. t. or i.* to follow in order; to be successful.  
**Success** (*suk-ses'*), *n.* prosperity; happy or favorable issue.  
**Successful** (*suk-ses'ful*), *a.* prosperous; fortunate.  
**Successfully** (*suk-ses'ful-ly*), *ad.* prosperously; luckily.  
**Succession** (*suk-sesh'un*), *n.* series of things; right of succeeding.  
**Successional** (*suk-sesh'un-al*), *a.* noting succession.  
**Successive** (*suk-ses'siv*), *a.* following in order.  
**Successively** (*suk-ses'siv-ly*), *ad.* in regular order.  
**Successor** (*suk-ses'or*), *n.* one who succeeds another.  
**Succinct** (*suk-singkt'*), *a.* compressed into a narrow compass.  
**Succinctly** (*suk-singkt'ly*), *ad.* briefly.  
**Succinctness** (*suk-singkt'-nes*), *n.* conciseness; brevity.  
**Succor** (*suk'ur*), *v. t.* to relieve in distress; to aid; — *n.* assistance in distress.  
**Succulence** (*suk'ü-lens*), *n.* juiciness.  
**Succulent** (*suk'ü-lent*), *a.* juicy.  
**Succumb** (*suk-kumb'*, or *suk-kumb'*), *v. i.* to yield; to sink under. [kind.]  
**Such** (*sukh*), *a.* of the like.  
**Suck** (*suk*), *v. t.* to draw with the mouth; to imbibe.  
**Sucker** (*suk'er*), *n.* a shoot.  
**Suckle** (*suk'li*), *v. t.* to nurse at the breast.  
**Suckling** (*suk'ling*), *n.* a child at the breast.  
**Suction** (*suk'shun*), *n.* act of drawing in.  
**Suctorial** (*suk-tö'ri-al*), *a.* adapted for sucking.  
**Sudden** (*sud'en*), *a.* coming without previous notice; hasty.  
**Suddenly** (*sud'en-ly*), *ad.* unexpectedly.  
**Suddenness** (*sud'en-nes*), *n.* a coming unexpectedly.  
**Sudorific** (*sü-dor'if'ik*), *a.* causing sweat.

**Suds** (*suds*), *n. sing.* water impregnated with soap.  
**Sue** (*sü*), *v. t.* to prosecute in law.  
**Suet** (*sü'et*), *n.* fat about the kidneys and loins.  
**Suffer** (*suf'er*), *v. t.* to bear what is painful; — *v. i.* to allow.  
**Sufferable** (*suf'er-a-bl*), *a.* that may be endured.  
**Sufferance** (*suf'er-ans*), *n.* permission; endurance; toleration. [who suffers.]  
**Sufferer** (*suf'er-er*), *n.* one suffering.  
**Suffering** (*suf'er-ing*), *n.* the bearing of pain; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury sustained.  
**Suffice** (*suf-fis'*), *v. t.* to satisfy; — *v. i.* to be enough.  
**Sufficiency** (*suf-fish'en-si*), *n.* a full supply.  
**Sufficient** (*suf-fish'ent*), *a.* adequate to wants; enough.  
**Sufficiently** (*suf-fish'ent-ly*), *ad.* so as to satisfy.  
**Suffix** (*suf-fiks*), *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word.  
**Suffix** (*suf-fiks'*), *v. t.* to add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.  
**Suffocate** (*suf'ö-kät*), *v. t.* to choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.  
**Suffocation** (*suf'ö-kä'shun*), *n.* the act of choking; strangling.  
**Suffragan** (*suf-ra-gan*), *n.* a bishop, as an assistant.  
**Suffrage** (*suf'räj*), *n.* a vote; voice.  
**Suffuse** (*suf-füz'*), *v. t.* to overspread.  
**Suffusion** (*suf-füz'zhun*), *n.* act of suffusing.  
**Sugar** (*shug'ar*), *n.* the sweet substance obtained from the expressed juice of the sugarcane, beet-root, etc. — *v. i.* to sweeten.  
**Sugar-cane** (*shug'ar-kän*), *n.* the cane whose juice produces sugar.  
**Sugar-loaf** (*shug'ar-löf*), *n.* a conical mass of refined sugar.  
**Sugary** (*shug'ar-i*), *a.* sweet.  
**Suggest** (*sug-jest'*, or *sud-jest'*), *v. t.* to hint; to intimate.  
**Suggestion** (*sug-jest'yun*, *sud-jest'yum*), *n.* hint; intimation.

**Suggestive** (*sug-jest'iv*, or *sud-jest'iv*), *a.* containing a hint.  
**Suicidal** (*sü'i-sid-al*), *a.* of the nature of suicide.  
**Suicide** (*sü'i-sid*), *n.* self-murder; a self-murderer.  
**Suit** (*süt*), *n.* a set; petition; process; prosecution; — *v. t.* or *i.* to fit or be fitted.  
**Suitable** (*süt'a-bl*), *a.* fit, proper.  
**Suitableness** (*süt'a-bl-nes*), *n.* fitness.  
**Suitably** (*süt'a-bl-ly*), *ad.* fitly; properly.  
**Suite** (*swät*), *n.* a retinue; a set; a series.  
**Suitor** (*süt-er*), *n.* one court-lug; one who sues; a petitioner.  
**Sulcate** (*sul'kät*) } *a.* furrowed.  
**Sulcated** (*sul'kät-ed*) } *a.* rowed; grooved.  
**Sulkiness** (*sul'ti-nes*), *n.* silent or fitful sulkiness.  
**Sulky** (*sul'ki*), *a.* sullen; morose.  
**Sullen** (*sul'en*), *a.* cross and silent; morose; obstinate.  
**Sully** (*sul'li*), *v. t.* or *i.* to soil; to spot; to tarnish.  
**Sulphate** (*sul'fat*), *n.* a compound of sulphuric acid and a base. [stone.]  
**Sulphur** (*sul'fur*), *n.* brim-stone.  
**Sulphurate** (*sul-fu-rät*), *v. t.* to subject to the action of sulphur.  
**Sulphuret** (*sul'fu-ret*), *n.* a combination of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.  
**Sulphureted** (*sul-fu-ret'ed*), *a.* having sulphur in combination.  
**Sulphuric** (*sul-fu'rik*), *a.* pertaining to sulphur.  
**Sulphurous** (*sul'fur-us*), *a.* having the qualities of sulphur.  
**Sulphury** (*sul'fur-i*), *a.* partaking of or resembling sulphur. [temperor.]  
**Sultan** (*sul'tan*), *n.* Turkish.  
**Sultana** (*sul-tä-nä*, or *sul-tä-nä*), *n.* Sultanness (*sul'tan-ess*), *n.* wife or consort of a sultan.  
**Sultriness** (*sul'tri-nes*), *n.* state of being sultry.  
**Sultry** (*sul'tri*), *a.* hot and close.  
**Sum** (*sum*), *n.* the whole amount; a problem; — *v. t.* to collect into a total.

**Sumac** {(*shōō'mak*), *n.* a Sumach plant or shrub used in dyeing, etc.

**Summarily** (*sum'a-ri-ti*), *ad.* briefly.

**Summary** (*sum'a-ri*), *a.* brief; short; concise; — *n.* an abridged account; an abstract.

**Summation** (*sum-ū'shun*), *n.* the act of summing; aggregate.

**Summer** (*sum'er*), *n.* the hot season.

**Summerset** (*sum'er-set*), *n.* a leap heels over head. See **Somersault** and **Somerset**.

**Summit** (*sum'it*), *n.* the highest point; the top.

**Summon** (*sum'un*), *v. t.* to call by authority; to convoke.

**Summons** (*sum'un*), *n.* sing. a citation. [pack-horse.]

**Sumpter** (*sumpt'ēr*), *n.* a sumptuary (*sumpt'ū-a-ri*), *a.* regulating expenses.

**Sumptuous** (*sumpt'ū-us*), *a.* characterized by expense and magnificence.

**Sumptuously** (*sumpt'ū-us-ly*), *ad.* in a magnificent manner.

**Sun** (*sun*), *n.* the luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; — *v. t.* to expose to the sun.

**Sunbeam** (*sun'bēn*), *n.* a ray of the sun.

**Sunday** (*sun'dā*), *n.* the Christian Sabbath.

**Sunder** (*sun'dēr*), *v. t.* to separate; to part; to divide.

**Sundial** (*sun'di-al*), *n.* an instrument to show the time by the shadow of a style.

**Sundries** (*sun'd-ries*), *n. pl.* many different small things.

**Sundry** (*sun'dri*), *a.* more than one or two.

**Sunflower** (*sun'flow-ēr*), *a.* a plant whose flower is a large disk, with yellow rays.

**Sunny** (*sun'i*), *a.* exposed to the sun.

**Sunrise** (*sun'riz*), *n.* first appearance of the sun in the morning.

**Sunset** (*sun'set*), *n.* disappearance of the sun at night.

**Sunshine** (*sun'shūn*), *n.* light of the sun.

**Sunshiny** (*sun-shin'i*), *a.* bright with the sun's rays.

**Sun-stroke** (*sun'strōk*), *n.* prostration from exposure to the sun.

**Sup** (*sup*), *v. i.* or *t.* to eat supper; — *n.* a small draught.

**Superabound** (*sū-pēr-a-bound*), *v. i.* to be very abundant.

**Superabundance** (*sū-pēr-a-bound'ans*), *n.* more than is sufficient.

**Superabundant** (*sū-pēr-a-bound'ant*), *a.* more than is sufficient.

**Superadd** (*sū-pēr-ad*), *v. t.* to add over and above.

**Superannuate** (*sū-pēr-an'ti-ū*), *v. t.* to impair by old age.

**Superannuated** (*sū-pēr-an'ti-ū-at-ed*), *a.* disqualified by old age. [magnificent.]

**Superb** (*sū-pēr'b*), *a.* grand;

**Superbly** (*sū-pēr'b-ly*), *ad.* grandly.

**Supercargo** (*sū-pēr-kār'gō*), *n.* one who has the care of a cargo.

**Supercilious** (*sū-pēr-sil'ius*), *a.* haughty; dictatorial.

**Superciliously** (*sū-pēr-sil'ius-ly*), *ad.* haughtily.

**Supereminent** (*sū-pēr-en'i-nent*), *a.* eminent in a high degree.

**Supererogation** (*sū-pēr-er-ō-gū'shun*), *n.* a doing more than duty.

**Supererogatory** (*sū-pēr-er-ō-gū'a-tō-ri*), *a.* exceeding the calls of duty.

**Superexcellence** (*sū-pēr-eks'e-lens*), *n.* superior excellence.

**Superexcellent** (*sū-pēr-eks'e-lent*), *a.* very excellent.

**Superficial** (*sū-pēr-fish'al*), *a.* being on the surface; shallow; more showy than real.

**Superficially** (*sū-pēr-fish'al-ly*), *ad.* on the surface only.

**Superficies** (*sū-pēr-fish'ēz*), *n.* surface; exterior part of a thing.

**Superfine** (*sū-pēr-fīn*), *a.* very fine.

**Superfluity** (*sū-pēr-flū-i-ti*), *n.* abundance above necessity.

**Superfluous** (*sū-pēr-flū-us*), *a.* exceeding what is wanted; useless.

**Superhuman** (*sū-pēr-hū-man*), *a.* beyond what is human.

**Superinduce** (*sū-pēr-in-dūs*), *v. t.* to bring in as addition to something.

**Superintend** (*sū-pēr-in-tend*), *v. t.* to oversee.

**Superintendence** (*sū-pēr-in-tend'ens*), *n.* act of overseeing; management.

**Superintendent** (*sū-pēr-in-tend'ent*), *n.* a manager; an overseer. — *a.* directing.

**Superior** (*sū-pēr-i-or*), *a.* higher; greater; — *n.* one higher or more excellent; a chief. [higher rank.]

**Superiority** (*sū-pēr-i-or-i-ti*), *n.* superiority.

**Superlative** (*sū-pēr-lā-tiv*), *a.* expressing the highest degree.

**Supermundane** (*sū-pēr-mūn'dān*), *a.* above the world.

**Supernal** (*sū-pēr-nal*), *a.* relating to things above; celestial.

**Supernatant** (*sū-pēr-nā'tant*), *a.* swimming on the surface.

**Supernatural** (*sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral*), *a.* being beyond the laws of nature.

**Supernaturally** (*sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-ly*), *ad.* beyond the laws of nature.

**Supernumery** (*sū-pēr-nū'mēr-a-ri*), *a.* exceeding the number necessary.

**Superscribe** (*sū-pēr-skrib*), *v. t.* to write on the outside of; to address.

**Superscription** (*sū-pēr-skrip'shun*), *n.* a writing over or on the outside.

**Supersede** (*sū-pēr-sēd*), *v. t.* to take the place of.

**Superstition** (*sū-pēr-stish-um*), *n.* excessive exactness or rigor in religion; worship of false gods; belief in omens.

**Superstitious** (*sū-pēr-stish-us*), *a.* addicted to or proceeding from superstition.

**Superstitiously** (*sū-pēr-stish-us-ly*), *ad.* in a superstitious manner.

**Superstructure** (*sū-pēr-strukt'ūr*), *n.* that which is built on something.

**Supervene** (*sū-pēr-ven*), *v. i.* to come extraneously; to take place.





**Supervenient** (*sū-pĕr-vēn-yent*), *a.* added; additional.  
**Supervise** (*sū-pĕr-vīz'*), *v. t.* to overlook; to inspect.  
**Supervisal** (*sū-pĕr-vīz'al*)  
**Supervision** (*sū-pĕr-vīz'h-un*), *n.* inspection; superintendence.  
**Supervisor** (*sū-pĕr-vīz'ēr*), *n.* an overseer. [noun.]  
**Supine** (*sū-pin*), *n.* a verbal  
**Supine** (*sū-pin*), *a.* lying on the back; indolent; careless.  
**Supinely** (*sū-pin'ly*), *ad.* carelessly. [carelessness.]  
**Supineness** (*sū-pin'nes*), *n.*  
**Supper** (*sū-pĕr*), *n.* the evening meal.  
**Supplant** (*sū-plānt'*), *v. t.* to displace by stratagem.  
**Supple** (*sū-pl*), *a.* pliable; flexible.  
**Supplement** (*sū-plĕ-ment*), *n.* an addition.  
**Supplemental** (*sū-plĕ-ment'al*), **Supplementary** (*sū-plĕ-ment'al-ri*), *a.* added to supply what is wanted.  
**Suppleness** (*sū-plĕ-nes*), *n.* pliancy; flexibility.  
**Suppliant** (*sū-pli-ant*), *a.* entreating.  
**Suppliant** (*sū-pli-kant*), *n.* a humble petitioner.  
**Supplicate** (*sū-pli-kāt*), *v. t.* to entreat; — *v. i.* to offer supplication.  
**Supplication** (*sū-pli-kā-shun*), *n.* humble petition; entreaty.  
**Supplicatory** (*sū-pli-ka-to-ri*), *a.* containing supplication.  
**Supplies** (*sū-plīz'*), *n. pl.* things supplied, as food, etc., for an army.  
**Supply** (*sū-plī*), *v. t.* to fill or furnish; — *n.* sufficiency for wants.  
**Support** (*sū-pōrt'*), *n.* a prop; maintenance; — *v. t.* to prop; to sustain; to maintain.  
**Supportable** (*sū-pōrt'al*), *a.* that may be supported.  
**Supposal** (*sū-pōz'al*), *n.* supposition.  
**Supposable** (*sū-pōz'al*), *a.* that may be supposed.  
**Suppose** (*sū-pōz'*), *v. t.* to admit without proof; to imagine.  
**Supposition** (*sū-pō-zish'un*), *n.* something supposed.

**Suppositional** (*sū-pō-zish'un-al*), *a.* assumed without proof; conjectural.  
**Supposititious** (*sū-pōz-itish'us*), *a.* not genuine; illegitimate.  
**Suppress** (*sū-pres'*), *v. t.* to crush; to restrain from disclosure; to stifle.  
**Suppression** (*sū-pres'h-un*), *n.* act of suppressing.  
**Suppressive** (*sū-pres'v*), *a.* tending to suppress.  
**Suppurate** (*sū-pū-rāt*), *v. i.* or *t.* to generate pus.  
**Suppuration** (*sū-pū-rā-shun*), *n.* a ripening into matter or pus; matter.  
**Suppurative** (*sū-pū-rā-tiv*), *a.* promoting suppuration.  
**Supramundane** (*sū-pra-mūn'dān*), *a.* above the world.  
**Supremacy** (*sū-prem'a-si*), *n.* highest authority.  
**Supreme** (*sū-prem'*), *a.* highest; chief; — *n.* the highest and greatest Being; God.  
**Supremely** (*sū-prem'ly*), *ad.* in the highest degree.  
**Sural** (*sū-rāl*), *a.* pertaining to the calf of the leg.  
**Surcharge** (*sū-chārg*), *v. t.* to overcharge; — *n.* excessive load; an extra charge.  
**Surcingle** (*sū-sing-gl*), *n.* a girth which passes over the saddle.  
**Surd** (*surd*), *n.* a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.  
**Sure** (*shōr*), *a.* not liable to fail; certainly knowing.  
**Surely** (*shōr'ly*), *ad.* certainly. [certainly.]  
**Sureness** (*shōr'nes*), *n.* certainty.  
**Surety** (*shōr'ti-ship*), *n.* state of being surety for another.  
**Surety** (*shōr'ti*), *n.* certainty; security against loss; a bondsman.  
**Surf** (*surf*), *n.* continual swell of the sea upon the shore.  
**Surface** (*sū-fās*), *n.* the outside.  
**Surfeit** (*sū-ft*), *n.* fullness occasioned by excess; — *v. t.* or *i.* to feed to excess.  
**Surge** (*surf*), *n.* a rising billow; — *v. i.* to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.  
**Surgeon** (*sū-jen*), *n.* one who practices surgery.

**Surgery** (*sū-jĕr-i*), *n.* the art of healing injuries of the body by manual operations.  
**Surgical** (*sū-jik'al*), *a.* pertaining to surgery.  
**Surliness** (*sū-rĕ-nes*), *n.* crabbedness. [crabbed.]  
**Suriy** (*sū-rĕ*), *a.* morose;  
**Surmise** (*sū-mīz'*), *v. t.* to imagine; — *n.* suspicion.  
**Surmount** (*sū-mōnt'*), *v. t.* to rise above; to overcome.  
**Surmountable** (*sū-mōnt'al*), *a.* that may be overcome.  
**Surname** (*sū-rām*), *n.* a name added to the baptismal name; a family name; — *v. t.* to call by a family name.  
**Surpass** (*sū-pās'*), *v. t.* to go beyond; to exceed.  
**Surpassing** (*sū-pās'ing*), *ppr.* or *a.* exceeding others.  
**Surplice** (*sū-plis*), *n.* a white garment for clergymen.  
**Surplus** (*sū-plūs*), *n.* excess beyond what is necessary.  
**Surprisa** (*sū-prīz'al*), *n.* act of surprising.  
**Surprise** (*sū-prīz'*), *n.* wonder suddenly excited; — *v. t.* to come unexpectedly; to excite wonder in.  
**Surprising** (*sū-prīz'ing*), *a.* wonderful.  
**Surrender** (*sū-ren'dĕr*), *v. t.* to yield; to deliver up; — *n.* the act of yielding to another.  
**Surreptitious** (*sū-rep-tish'us*), *a.* done by stealth.  
**Surreptitiously** (*sū-rep-tish'us-ly*), *ad.* by stealth.  
**Surrogate** (*sū-rō-gāt*), *n.* a deputy; one who has the probate of wills.  
**Surround** (*sū-round'*), *v. t.* to encompass.  
**Surtout** (*sū-rōt'*), *n.* a close fitting overcoat.  
**Surveillance** (*sū-rū'vīns*), *n.* a being watchful; inspection.  
**Survey** (*sū-vā'*), *v. t.* to view attentively; to measure.  
**Survey** (*sū-vā'*), *n.* a general view; plan or draft.  
**Surveyor** (*sū-vā'ēr*), *n.* one who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, etc.  
**Survival** (*sū-vū'al*), *n.* state of living beyond another.

**Survive** (*sur-viv'*), *v. i.* to live after the death of another.

**Survivor** (*sur-viv'ér*), *n.* one who outlives another.

**Survivorship** (*sur-viv'ér-ship*), *n.* office of a survivor.

**Susceptibility** (*sus-sep-ti-bil-i-té*), *n.* capacity of receiving impressions; impressibility.

**Susceptible** (*sus-sep'ti-bl*), *a.* capable of receiving impressions.

**Susceptive** (*sus-sep'tiv*), *a.* capable of receiving; readily admitting.

**Suspect** (*sus-pek't'*), *v. t.* to imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt.

**Suspend** (*sus-pend'*), *v. t.* to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time.

**Suspender** (*sus-pend'ér*), *n.* one that suspends; — *pl.* braces for trousers.

**Suspense** (*sus-pens*), *n.* state of uncertainty.

**Suspension** (*sus-pen'shun*), *n.* act of suspending; state of being suspended; temporary cessation.

**Suspensory** (*sus-pen'so-ri*), *a.* that suspends.

**Suspicion** (*sus-pish'un*), *n.* mistrust. [*apt* to suspect.

**Suspicious** (*sus-pish'us*), *a.*

**Suspiciously** (*sus-pish'us-lé*), *ad.* so as to excite suspicion.

**Suspuration** (*sus-pi-rá'shun*), *n.* a long breath.

**Sustain** (*sus-tain'*), *v. t.* to bear; to uphold; to endure.

**Sustainable** (*sus-tain'a-bl*), *a.* that can be sustained.

**Sustenance** (*sus'te-nans*), *n.* food that sustains; support.

**Sustentation** (*sus-ten-tá'shun*), *n.* support.

**Sutler** (*sut'lér*), *n.* one who sells provisions and liquors in a camp.

**Suttee** (*sut-té*), *n.* a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband; the burning itself.

**Suture** (*sut'ür*), *n.* a seam; joint uniting the bones of the skull.

**Swab** (*swob*), *n.* a mop for cleaning floors; a sponge for cleaning the mouth; — *v. t.* to wipe with a swab.

**Swaddle** (*swod'l*), *v. t.* to swathe; — *n.* clothes bound tight round the body.

**Swag** (*swag*), *v. i.* to sink by its weight. [*boast*; to brag.

**Swagger** (*swag'ér*), *v. i.* to swaggerer (*swag'ér-ér*), *n.* one who brags. [*youth*.

**Swain** (*swän*), *n.* a rustic

**Swale** (*swäl*), *n.* a tract of low land; — *v. i.* to melt and run down, as a candle.

**Swallow** (*swol'd*), *n.* a migratory bird; the throat; — *v. t.* to take down the throat; to engulf; to absorb.

**Swam** (*swam*), *pret.* of *Swim*.

**Swamp** (*swamp*), *n.* wet, soft, spongy ground. [*and* spongy.

**Swampy** (*swomp'y*), *a.* soft

**Swan** (*noon*), *n.* a large water-fowl.

**Swap** }  
**Swap** }

**Swap** } (*swop*), *v. t.* to exchange; to barter; —

*n.* an exchange.

**Sward** (*swaörd*), *n.* grassy surface of land; compact turf.

**Swarm** (*swaorm*), *n.* a multitude; — *v. i.* to leave a hive in a body, as bees.

**Swartly** (*swaört'h*), *a.* of a dark hue; tawny.

**Swath** (*swaath*), *n.* a line of grass, etc., cut down in mowing.

**Swathe** (*swäth*), *n.* a band or fillet; — *v. t.* to bind with cloth or bandages.

**Sway** (*swä*), *v. t.* or *i.* to wield; to govern; to move or wave; — *n.* rule; command; power.

**Swear** (*swär*), *v. i.* *pret.* swore; — *pp.* sworn] to affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to use profane language; — *v. t.* to put to an oath. [*who* swears.

**Sweater** (*swär'ér*), *n.* one

**Swearing** (*swär'ing*), *n.* act of swearing; profanity.

**Sweat** (*swet*), *n.* the moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; — *v. i.* or *t.* to emit moisture through the pores.

**Sweatiness** (*swet'i-nes*), *n.* moisture from perspiration.

**Sweaty** (*swet'i*), *a.* moist with sweat.

**Sweep** (*swép*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* swept] to brush with a

broom; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke; — *n.* act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar.

**Sweepings** (*swép'ingz*), *n.* *pl.* things collected in sweeping.

**Sweepstakes** (*swép'stáks*), *n.* *pl.* the whole money won at a horse-race.

**Sweet** (*swét*), *a.* grateful to the taste. [*the* pancreas.

**Sweetbread** (*swét'bred*), *n.*

**Sweet-briar** } (*swét'brí-ér*),

**Sweet-brier** } *n.* a kind of rose having a sweet smell.

**Sweeten** (*swét'n*), *v. t.* or *t.* to make or become sweet.

**Sweetheart** (*swét'hárt*), *n.* a lover or mistress.

**Sweetly** (*swét'li*), *ad.* with sweetness.

**Sweetmeat** (*swét'mét*), *n.* fruit preserved with sugar.

**Sweetness** (*swét'nes*), *n.* gratefulness to the taste.

**Sweet-william** (*swét-wil'yam*), *n.* a species of pink.

**Swell** (*swél*), *v. t.* to dilate or extend; — *v. i.* to grow larger; to rise in waves; to be inflated; — *n.* extension of bulk.

**Swelling** (*swél'ing*), *n.* a tumor; any morbid enlargement.

**Swelter** (*swelt'ér*), *v. i.* or *t.* to be oppressed with heat.

**Sweltry** (*swelt'ri*), *a.* sultry.

**Swerve** (*swérn*), *v. t.* to deviate; to rove; to bend.

**Swift** (*swift*), *a.* moving with celerity; quick; rapid.

**Swiftly** (*swift'li*), *ad.* rapidly; with velocity.

**Swiftness** (*swif'tnes*), *n.* rapidity; celerity.

**Swill** (*swil*), *v. t.* to drink largely; — *n.* the liquid mixture given to swine.

**Swim** (*swim*), *v. i.* (*pret.* swam; *pp.* swum] to move on or in a fluid; to float; to be dizzy. [*who* swims.

**Swimmer** (*swim'ér*), *n.* one

**Swimming** (*swim'ing*), *n.* act of one who swims.

**Swindle** (*swin'dl*), *v. t.* to defraud with deliberate artifice.

**Swindler** (*swin'dlér*), *n.* one who cheats grossly.

**Swine** (*swin*), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* a hog or hogs.

**Swing** (*swing*), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* swung] to move when suspended; to vibrate;



— *n.* a waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.

**Swinger** (*swing'ēr*), *n.* one who swings.

**Swingle** (*swing'gl*), *v. t.* to clean, as flax, by beating; — *n.* an instrument of wood like a knife for swinging flax.

**Swinish** (*swim'ish*), *a.* like swine; gross.

**Switch** (*swich*), *n.* a flexible twig; a movable rail.

**Switchman** (*swich'man*), *n.* one who tends a railway-switch.

**Swivel** (*swiv'l*), *n.* a ring turning on a staple; a small cannon.

**Swollen** (*swōln*), *pp.* of *Swell*.

**Swoon** (*swōdn*), *v. i.* to faint; — *n.* a fainting fit.

**Swoop** (*swōp*), *v. t.* or *i.* to fall on with a sweeping motion; — *n.* a pouncing on, as a bird of prey.

**Sword** (*sōrd*), *n.* a weapon for cutting or stabbing.

**Swordfish** (*sōrd'fīsh*), *n.* a large sea-fish having a long upper jaw.

**Swordman** (*sōrdz'man*), *n.* a man skilled in the use of the sword.

**Swore** (*swōr*), *pret.* of *Swear*.

**Sworn** (*swōrn*), *pp.* or *a.* of *Swear*.

**Swum** (*swum*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Swim*.

**Swung** (*swung*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Swing*.

**Sybarite** (*sib'a-rīt*), *n.* one devoted to luxury.

**Sycamore** (*sik'a-nōr*), *n.* a species of fig tree; in America the plane tree or buttonwood; in England a maple tree.

**Sycophancy** (*sik'ō-fan-si*), *n.* mean flattery; servility.

**Sycophant** (*sik'ō-fant*), *n.* an obsequious flatterer; a parasite.

**Sycophantic** (*sik'ō-fant'ik*), *a.* servilely flattering.

**Syllabic** (*sil-lab'ik*), *a.* relating to syllables.

**Syllabication** (*sil-lab-i-kā-shən*), *n.* the formation of syllables.

**Syllable** (*sil'a-bl*), *n.* a letter or combination of letters uttered by one articulation.

**Syllabus** (*sil'a-bus*), *n.* an abstract.

**Syllogism** (*sil'ō-jizm*), *n.* an argument consisting of three propositions.

**Syllogistic** (*sil'ō-jist'ik*), *a.* consisting of a syllogism.

**Sylph** (*sil'f*), *n.* a kind of fairy.

**Sylva** (*sil'vā*), *n.* the forest trees of any country.

**Sylvan** (*sil'van*), *a.* woody; belonging to the woods.

**Symbol** (*sim'bol*), *n.* a type, emblem, or representation.

**Symbolical** (*sim-bol'ik-al*), *a.* expressing by signs.

**Symbolize** (*sim'bol-iz*), *v. t.* or *i.* to express by symbols; to have resemblance.

**Symmetrical** (*sim-met'rik-al*), *a.* proportional.

**Symmetrical** (*sim-met'rik-al-lī*), *ad.* with due proportions.

**Symmetry** (*sim'me-trī*), *n.* adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; proportion.

**Sympathetic** (*sim-pa-thet'ik*), *a.* having a feeling in common with another.

**Sympathize** (*sim'pa-thīz*), *v. t.* to feel with another.

**Sympathy** (*sim'pa-thī*), *n.* fellow-feeling; compassion.

**Symphonious** (*sim-f'ō-ni-us*), *a.* agreeing in sound; harmonious.

**Symphony** (*sim'fō-nī*), *n.* accordance of sounds; a musical composition for instruments.

**Symptom** (*simp'tum*), *n.* a sign; a token; indication.

**Symptomatic** (*simp-tun-at'ik*), *a.* indicating the existence of something else.

**Synæresis** (*sin-op'e-sis*), *n.* the drawing together of two vowels into one syllable.

**Synæresis** (*sin'a-gog*), *n.* a Jewish assembly or place of worship.

**Synchroanal** (*sin'kro-nal*), *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous.

**Synchronism** (*sin'kro-nizm*), *n.* concurrence of two or more events in time.

**Synchronize** (*sin'kro-nīz*), *v. i.* to agree in time.

**Synopato** (*sin'kō-pāt*), *v. t.* to contract; to prolong a note in music.

**Synecopation** (*sin-kō-pā'-shun*), *n.* contraction of a word by suppressing one or more letters from the middle.

**Syncope** (*sin'kō-pe*), *n.* a throwing out of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit.

**Synopist** (*sin'kō-pist*), *n.* one who contracts words.

**Syndic** (*sin'dik*), *n.* an officer chosen to transact business for another; an advocate.

**Syndicate** (*sin'dik-āt*), *n.* a body or council of syndics.

**Synecdoche** (*sin-ek'ō-ke*), *n.* a figure by which the whole is put for a part or a part for the whole.

**Synod** (*sin'od*), *n.* an ecclesiastical council.

**Synodic** (*sin-od'ik*), *a.* done by, or pertaining to, a synod.

**Synonym** (*sin'ō-nim*), *n.* a word which has the same meaning as another word.

**Synonymize** (*sin-on'i-mīz*), *v. t.* to express the same meaning in different words.

**Synonymous** (*sin-on'i-mus*), *a.* the same in meaning.

**Synonymously** (*sin-on'i-mus-lī*), *ad.* in the same sense.

**Synonymy** (*sin-on'i-mī*), *n.* quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

**Synopsis** (*sin-op'sis*), *n.* a general view; — *pl.* Synopses.

**Synoptical** (*sin-op'tik-al*), *a.* affording a general view.

**Syntactic** (*sin-tak'tik*), *a.* pertaining to syntax.

**Syntax** (*sin'taks*), *n.* arrangement of words in sentences.

**Synthesis** (*sin'the-sis*), *n.* composition, or the putting of two or more things together.

**Synthetical** (*sin-thet'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to synthesis, or composition.

**Synthetically** (*sin-thet'ik-al-lī*), *ad.* by synthesis, by composition.

**Syphilis** (*sif'i-lis*), *n.* an infectious venereal disease.

**Syriac** (*sir'i-ak*), *a.* pertaining to Syria; — *n.* the language of Syria.  
**Syrian** (*sir'i-an*), *a.* pertaining to Syria.  
**Syringe** (*sir'ing*), *n.* an instrument for injecting liquids; — *v. t.* to inject with a syringe.  
**Syrup** (*sir'up*). See **Sirup**.  
**System** (*sis'tem*), *n.* connec-

tion of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.  
**Systematic** (*sis-tem-at'ik*), *a.* pertaining to system; methodical; connected.  
**Systematically** (*sis-tem-at'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* with method; orderly.

**Systematize** (*sis'tem-a-tiz*), *v. t.* to reduce to system or method.  
**Systole** (*sis'tō-lē*), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of the heart for expelling the blood.  
**Systolic** (*sis-tō'lik*), *a.* relating to systole.

## T.

**TAFARD** (*tab'ard*), *n.* an article of sort of mantle or tunic; a herald's coat.  
**Tabby** (*tab'i*), *a.* brindled; — *n.* a waved silk.  
**Tabernacle** (*tab'er-na-kul*), *n.* a tent; a temporary habitation; a place of worship; — *v. t.* to reside for a time.  
**Tabid** (*tab'id*), *a.* wasted by disease.  
**Tablature** (*tab'la-tūr*), *n.* painting on walls.  
**Table** (*tā'bl*), *n.* an article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; a synopsis; — *v. t.* to lay on the table; to form into a table.  
**Tableau** (*tab'ō*), *n.* a picture-like representation, or still pantomime.  
**Table-land** (*tā'hl-land*), *n.* elevated flat land.  
**Tablet** (*tab'let*), *n.* a little table; a flat surface.  
**Taboo** (*ta-bō*), *n.* a prohibition; — *v. t.* to forbid approach to; to hold sacred.  
**Tabor** (*tā'bur*), *n.* a small drum.  
**Tabular** (*tab'ū-lar*), *a.* having a flat or square surface.  
**Tabulate** (*tab'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* to reduce to tables or synopses.  
**Tacit** (*tas'it*), *a.* silent; implied.  
**Tacitly** (*tas'it-lē*), *ad.* without words; by implication.  
**Taciturn** (*tas'i-turn*), *a.* habitually silent.  
**Taciturnity** (*tas-i-turn'i-tē*), *n.* habitual silence; reserve.  
**Tack** (*tak*), *n.* a small nail; a rope; — *v. t.* to change the course of a ship by shifting the position of her sails.  
**Tackle** (*tak'ul*), *n.* apparatus

for raising weights; rigging of a ship; — *v. t.* to harness.  
**Tackling** (*tak'ing*), *n.* rigging of ships; harness.  
**Tact** (*takt*), *n.* nice perception or skill; knack.  
**Tactician** (*tak'tish'an*), *n.* one versed in tactics.  
**Tactics** (*tak'tiks*), *n. sing.* the science and art of disposing military and naval forces.  
**Tactile** (*tak'til*), *a.* susceptible of touch.  
**Taction** (*tak'shun*), *n.* touch.  
**Tactual** (*tak'tū-al*), *a.* pertaining to touch.  
**Tadpole** (*tad'pōl*), *n.* the young of a frog in its first state.  
**Taffeta** (*taf'e-tā*), } *n.* a glossy  
**Taffety** (*taf'e-tū*), } silk stuff.  
**Taffrail** (*taf'rāl*), *n.* upper part of a ship's stern.  
**Taffy** (*taf'fī*), *n.* a kind of candy made of molasses.  
**Tag** (*tag*), *n.* a metallic point at the end of a string; a label; — *v. t.* to fit with a point.  
**Tail** (*tā*), *n.* the hinder part; end; the bottom or lower part.  
**Tailor** (*tā'lēr*), *n.* one who makes men's clothes.  
**Tailoress** (*tā'lēr-es*), *n.* a female who makes men's clothes.  
**Taint** (*tānt*), *v. t.* to infect; to corrupt; — *n.* infection; corruption.  
**Take** (*tāk*), *v. t.* [pret. took; pp. taken] to receive; to seize; to assume; to convey.  
**Taking** (*tāk'ing*), *a.* alluring.  
**Tale** (*tāk*), *n.* a mineral occurring in flakes of a white or green color and with a soapy feel.

**Tale** (*tāl*), *n.* a story; number reckoned or stated.  
**Tale-bearer** (*tāl'bār-ēr*), *n.* an officious informer.  
**Talent** (*tal'ent*), *n.* a weight; an ancient coin or sum of money; faculty; eminent ability.  
**Talented** (*tal'ent-ed*), *a.* possessing talents or abilities.  
**Talesman** (*tāl'ez-man*), *n.* a juror taken from among the bystanders in court.  
**Talismán** (*tal'iz-man*), *n.* a magical character; a charm.  
**Talismanic** (*tal'iz-man-ik*), *a.* affording magical protection.  
**Talk** (*tauk*), *n.* familiar conversation; — *v. i.* to converse familiarly; to prate.  
**Talkative** (*tauk'a-tiv*), *a.* given to much talking.  
**Talker** (*tauk'ēr*), *n.* one who talks.  
**Tall** (*tawl*), *a.* high in stature; lofty.  
**Tallness** (*tawl'nes*), *n.* height of stature.  
**Tallow** (*tal'ō*), *n.* hard fat of certain animals; — *v. t.* to smear with tallow.  
**Tallow-chandler** (*tal'ō-chand-lēr*), *n.* one who makes or sells candles.  
**Tally** (*tal'i*), *n.* a notched stick for keeping accounts; — *v. t.* or *i.* to score; to agree; to conform.  
**Tallyman** (*tal'i-man*), *n.* one who keeps tally.  
**Talmud** (*tal'mud*), *n.* a book of Hebrew traditions.  
**Talon** (*tal'on*), *n.* the claw of a bird or beast of prey.  
**Tamarind** (*tan'a-rind*), *n.* a tree and its fruit.



**Tambour** (*tan'bôor*), *n.* a small drum; a kind of embroidery; — *v. t.* to embroider on a cushion.

**Tambourine** (*tan-bôor-ên'*), *n.* a kind of drum.

**Tame** (*tâm*), *a.* mild; accustomed to man; spiritless; — *v. t.* to reclaim from wildness; to subdue.

**Tamely** (*tâm'lî*), *ad.* with mean submission.

**Tameness** (*tâm'nes*), *n.* gentleness.

**Tamper** (*tan'pêr*), *v. t.* to tampon (*tan'pi-on*), *n.* the stopper of a cannon.

**Tan** (*tan*), *v. t.* to convert into leather, as skins; to make brown; — *v. i.* to become brown; — *n.* bark prepared for tanning; — *a.* of a yellowish-brown color.

**Tang** (*tang*), *n.* a strong taste; a kind of sea-weed.

**Tangency** (*tan'jen-sî*), *n.* a contact or touching.

**Tangent** (*tan'jent*), *n.* a right line touching a curve.

**Tangibility** (*tan'ji-bil-î-tî*), *n.* quality of being tangible.

**Tangible** (*tan'ji-bîl*), *a.* perceptible by the touch.

**Tangle** (*tan'gl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to entangle; — *n.* an intricate knot. [reservoir.

**Tank** (*tan'k*), *n.* a cistern; a Tankard (*tan'k'ard*), *n.* a drinking-cup with a lid.

**Tanner** (*tan'er*), *n.* one who tans hides.

**Tannery** (*tan'er-î*), *n.* house for tanning.

**Tannin** (*tan'in*), *n.* the astringent substance in bark.

**Tansy** (*tan'zî*), *n.* a very bitter plant.

**Tantalism** (*tan'ta-lîsm*), *n.* torment by vain hopes.

**Tantalization** (*tan'ta-lî-zâ-shun*), *n.* act of tantalizing.

**Tantalize** (*tan'ta-lîz*), *v. i.* to tease with false hopes.

**Tantamount** (*tan'ta-mount*), *a.* equivalent.



**Tan-yard** (*tan'yârd*), *n.* a yard where tanning is carried on.

**Tap** (*tâp*), *v. t.* to strike lightly; to pierce so as to let out fluid; to put a new sole on; — *n.* a gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor. [used for binding, etc.

**Tape** (*tâp*), *n.* a narrow band.

**Taper** (*tâpêr*), *n.* a small wax candle; — *a.* decreasing regularly; — *v. t.* or *i.* to decrease gradually.

**Tapestry** (*tâp'es-trî*), *n.* cloth woven with figures.

**Tape-worm** (*tâp'wurm*), *n.* a worm bred in the intestines.

**Tapioca** (*tâp-ô-kâ*), *n.* a farinaceous food prepared from Cassava, a Brazilian plant.

**Tapir** (*tâ'pir*), *n.* a hooved mammal somewhat like a pig.

**Tap-room** (*tâp'rôom*), *n.* a room where liquors are served.

**Tap-root** (*tâp'rôot*), *n.* the chief downward root.

**Tapster** (*tâp'stêr*), *n.* one who draws liquors.

**Tar** (*târ*), *n.* a resinous substance obtained from pine trees; — *v. t.* to smear with tar.

**Tardily** (*târ'dî-lî*), *ad.* with slow pace; out of season.

**Tardiness** (*târ'dî-nes*), *n.* slowness of motion; lateness.

**Tardy** (*târ'dî*), *a.* noting a slow pace or motion; dilatory; not in season; late.

**Tare** (*târ*), *n.* a weed; allowance in weight for the cask or bag.

**Target** (*târ'get*), *n.* a small shield; a mark to shoot at.

**Tariff** (*târ'îf*), *n.* a table of duties or customs.

**Tarnish** (*târ'nîsh*), *v. t.* to sully; to lose brightness.

**Tarpaulin** (*târ-paw'lin*), *n.* canvas tarred.

**Tarry** (*târ'î*), *v. t.* to stay behind; to continue; to delay.

**Tarry** (*târ'î*), *a.* like tar.



**Tart** (*târt*), *a.* acid; sharp; severe; — *n.* a kind of small open pie or pastry.

**Tartan** (*târ'tan*), *n.* cloth checked with stripes of various colors.

**Tartar** (*târ'tar*), *n.* an acid salt deposited from wine; concretion on the teeth; inhabitant of Tartary.

**Tartarean** (*târ-târ'ê-an*), *a.* pertaining to Tartarus or the infernal regions; hellish.

**Tartaric** (*târ-târ'îk*), *a.* of or pertaining to tartar, — applied to an acid found in tartar and in the juice of grapes, etc.

**Tartish** (*târ'tîsh*), *a.* somewhat tart. [keenly.

**Tartly** (*târ'tî*), *ad.* sharply.

**Tartness** (*târ'tî-nes*), *n.* sharpness; acidity.

**Tar-water** (*târ'wâ-ter*), *n.* a cold infusion of tar.

**Task** (*tâsk*), *n.* business or study imposed; burdensome employment; — *v. t.* to impose a task upon.

**Task-master** (*tâsk-mâs-têr*), *n.* one who imposes tasks.

**Tassel** (*tâs'el*), *n.* an ornamental bunch of silk.

**Taste** (*tâst*), *v. t.* to perceive by the palate; to eat or drink a little; to experience; to relish; — *n.* sense of tasting; intellectual relish or discernment.

**Tasteful** (*tâst'fûl*), *a.* having a high relish; having or showing good taste.

**Tastefully** (*tâst'fûl-lî*), *ad.* with good taste.

**Tasteless** (*tâst'les*), *a.* having no taste; insipid.

**Tastily** (*tâst'î-lî*), *ad.* with good taste.

**Tasty** (*tâst'î*), *a.* having taste; according to taste.

**Tatter** (*tât'êr*), *v. t.* to rend in pieces; — *n.* a torn piece; a rag.

**Tattle** (*tât'î*), *v. i.* to tell tales; — *n.* idle, trifling talk. [sip.

**Tattler** (*tât'lêr*), *n.* an idle rascal.


**Tattoo** (*tât-tôo*), *n.* a beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin; — *v. t.* to puncture the skin and stain the spots in figures.

**Taught** (*taw't*) *pret.* and *pp.* of Teach.

**Taunt** (*tânt*), *v. t.* to insult with reproachful words; — *n.* a jibe; scoff.

**Taurus** (*taw'rus*), *n.* the Bull, a sign in the zodiac.  
**Tautological** (*taw-to-loj'ik-al*), *a.* repeating the same meaning or the same words.  
**Tautologist** (*taw-to-loj'ist*), *n.* one who uses tautology.  
**Tautology** (*taw-to-loj'ik*), *n.* repetition of the same thing in different words.  
**Tavern** (*taw'ern*), *n.* a public house; an inn.  
**Tavern-keeper** (*taw'ern-kep-er*), *n.* one who keeps a tavern.  
**Taw** (*taw*), *v. t.* to dress, as skins into white leather.  
**Tawdrily** (*taw'dri-li*), *ad.* with excess of finery.  
**Tawdriness** (*taw'dri-nes*), *n.* excess of finery.  
**Tawdry** (*taw'dri*), *a.* gaudy in dress.  
**Tawny** (*taw'ni*), *a.* of a yellowish brown color, like tan.  
**Tax** (*taks*), *n.* a rate assessed on a person for public use; — *v. t.* to lay a tax; to assess; to accue.  
**Taxable** (*taks'a-bl*), *a.* liable to be taxed.  
**Taxation** (*taks-a'shun*), *n.* act of imposing taxes; in-pot.  
**Taxidermist** (*taks'i-dër-mist*), *n.* one skillful in preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.  
**Taxidermy** (*taks'i-dër-mi*), *a.* the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.  
**Tea** (*tê*), *n.* the dried rolled leaves of a shrub cultivated in China, etc.; an infusion from them.  
**Teach** (*têch*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. taught] to instruct; to show; to tell.  
**Teachable** (*têch'a-bl*), *a.* that may be taught.  
**Teacher** (*têch'er*), *n.* an instructor.  
**Tea-cup** (*tê'kup*), *n.* a small cup in which tea is drunk.  
**Teal** (*têl*), *n.* a small web-footed water-fowl.  
**Team** (*têm*), *n.* horses or oxen harnessed together.  
**Teamster** (*têm'stër*), *n.* one who drives a team.  
**Tea-pot** (*tê'pot*), *n.* a vessel in which tea is made.  
**Tear** (*têr*), *n.* a drop of water from the eyes.

**Tear** (*târ*), *v. t.* or *t.* [pret. tore; pp. torn] to pull or burst asunder; to lacerate.  
**Tease** (*têz*), *v. t.* to comb or card; to annoy; to vex.  
**Teasel** (*têz'el*), *n.* a bur used in dressing cloth.  
**Tea-spoon** (*tê'spôn*), *n.* a small spoon.  
**Teat** (*tê*), *n.* the nipple.  
**Technical** (*tek'nik-al*), *a.* pertaining to any art, science, or business.  
**Technicality** (*tek-ni-kal'i-ti*), *n.* quality of being technical; that which is technical.  
**Technically** (*tek'nik-al-li*), *ad.* in a technical manner.  
**Technics** (*tek'niks*), *n. sing.* or *pl.* learning that relates to the arts.  
**Technological** (*tek-no-loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to technology.  
**Technology** (*tek-no-loj'ik*), *n.* a treatise on any art or on the arts in general, or the terms used in the arts.  
**Te Deum** (*tê-dê'um*), *n.* a hymn of joy.  
**Tedious** (*tê'di-us*), *a.* tiresome from continuance or slowness.  
**Tediously** (*tê'di-us-li*), *ad.* wearisomely.  
**Tedium** (*tê'di-um*), *n.* lirk-someness.  
**Teem** (*têm*), *v. t.* to be prolific; — *v. t.* to bring forth.  
**Teens** (*tênz*), *n. pl.* years between twelve and twenty.  
**Teeth** (*têth*), *n. pl.* of *tooth*.  
**Teeth** (*têth*), *v. t.* to breed teeth. [like a top].  
**Teetotum** (*tê-tô'tum*), *n.* toy pertaining to tiles.  
**Tegular** (*teg'û-lar*), *a.* pertaining to tiles.  
**Tegument** (*teg'û-ment*), *n.* a covering.  
**Telegram** (*tel'e-gram*), *n.* a telegraphic message.  
**Telegraph** (*tel'e-graf*), *n.* a machine for communicating information by signals by means of electricity.  
**Telegraphic** (*tel'e-graf'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a telegraph.  
**Telegraphist** (*te-leg'ra-fist*), *n.* one who works a telegraph.  
**Telegraphy** (*te-leg'ra-fi*), *n.* the science or the art of constructing or using telegraphs.

**Telescope** (*tel'ê-skôp*), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing distant objects.  
  
**Telescopical** (*tel'ê-skôp'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a telescope.  
**Tell** (*tel*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. told] to relate; to inform; to count.  
**Teller** (*tel'ër*), *n.* one who tells; a bank officer who pays money on checks.  
**Tell-tale** (*tel'tal*), *n.* an officious informer.  
**Telluric** (*tel-lû'rik*), *a.* pertaining to the earth.  
**Tellurium** (*tel-lû'ri-um*), *n.* a white metal.  
**Temerity** (*tê-mêr'i-ti*), *n.* rash boldness.  
**Temper** (*tem'per*), *n.* frame of mind; proneness to anger; state of a metal; due mixture; — *v. t.* to mix in due proportion; to qualify; to soften; to adjust; to harden, as steel, etc.  
**Temperament** (*tem'për-a-ment*), *n.* internal constitution; disposition.  
**Temperance** (*tem'për-ans*), *n.* moderate indulgence of the appetites. [moderate; sober].  
**Temperate** (*tem'për-âl*), *a.* appetitive.  
**Temperature** (*tem'për-â-çur*), *n.* degree of heat or cold.  
**Tempest** (*tem'pest*), *n.* violent wind; a storm; commotion.  
**Tempestuous** (*tem-pest'û-us*), *a.* stormy; turbulent.  
**Tempestuously** (*tem-pest'û-us-li*), *ad.* with great violence.  
**Temple** (*tem'pl*), *n.* an edifice erected to some deity; a church; the upper part of the sides of the head.  
**Templet** (*tem'plet*), *n.* a pattern used by masons, machinists, etc.  
**Temporal** (*tem'pô-ral*), *a.* pertaining to this life; not spiritual.  
**Temporally** (*tem'pô-ral-li*), *ad.* with respect to this life.  
**Temporarily** (*tem'pô-ra-ri-li*), *ad.* for a time only.  
**Temporary** (*tem'pô-ra-ri*), *a.* continuing for a time only; transitory.

**Temporize** (*tem'pō-rīz*), *v. i.* to comply with the time or occasion; to delay.

**Temporizer** (*tem'pō-rīz-ēr*), *n.* a time-server.

**Tempt** (*tempt*), *v. t.* to entice to evil acts.

**Temptation** (*tempt-ū'shun*), *n.* act of tempting; that which tempts.

**Tempter** (*tempt'ēr*), *n.* one who entices to evil.

**Ten** (*ten*), *a.* twice five.

**Tenable** (*ten'a-bl*), *a.* that can be held.

**Tenacious** (*tē-nā'shus*), *a.* holding fast; adhesive.

**Tenacity** (*tē-nas'itē*), *n.* the quality of being tenacious.

**Tenancy** (*ten'an-si*), *n.* a holding or temporary possession.

**Tenant** (*ten'ant*), *n.* one who holds property of another; — *v. t.* to hold or possess as a tenant.

**Tenantry** (*ten'ant-rī*), *n.* tenants in general.

**Tench** (*tench*), *n.* a freshwater fish of the carp family.

**Tend** (*tend*), *v. t.* to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on; to watch.

**Tendency** (*tend'en-si*), *n.* drift; direction.

**Tender** (*ten'dēr*), *n.* a small vessel that attends a larger; an offer; — *a.* easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity; — *v. t.* to offer.

**Tenderly** (*ten'dēr-lī*), *ad.* gently; kindly.

**Tenderloin** (*ten'dēr-loin*), *n.* under part of the sirloin.

**Tenderness** (*ten'dēr-nes*), *n.* softness; kindness.

**Tendinous** (*ten'di-nus*), *a.* full of tendons.

**Tendon** (*ten'don*), *n.* a hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

**Tendril** (*ten'dril*), *n.* clasper of a vine.

**Tenebrous** (*ten'e-brus*), *a.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

**Tenement** (*ten'e-ment*), *n.* a house or an apartment used by one family.

**Tenet** (*ten'et*), *n.* opinion; principle.

**Tennis** (*ten'is*), *n.* a play with racket and ball.

**Tenon** (*ten'un*), *n.* that part of timber which enters a mortise.

**Tenor** (*ten'ur*), *n.* continued course; purport; intent; the highest kind of male voice.

**Tense** (*tens*), *a.* strained tight; — *n.* form of a verb to express time.

**Tenseness** (*tens'nes*), *n.* state of being tense; rigidity.

**Tension** (*ten'shun*), *n.* state of being stretched; strain.

**Tent** (*tent*), *n.* a pavilion or movable lodge; a

roll of lint; —

*v. t.* to lodge in a tent;

— *v. t.* to probe.

**Tentacle** (*ten'ta-kli*), *n.* an organ of certain insects, etc., for feeling or motion.

**Tenter** (*ten'tēr*), *n.* a hook for cloth; — *v. t.* to stretch on hooks.

**Tenth** (*tenth*), *a.* the ordinal of ten; — *n.* one part in ten; a tithe.

**Tenthly** (*tenth'th*), *ad.* in the tenth place. [*ness*]

**Tenuity** (*ten'ū'i-tē*), *n.* thinness.

**Tenuous** (*ten'ū-us*), *a.* thin; slender.

**Tenure** (*ten'ūr*), *n.* holding, or manner of holding.

**Tepefaction** (*tep-e-fak'shun*), *n.* act of warming. [*warm*].

**Tepid** (*tep'id*), *a.* moderately

tepor (*te'por*), *n.* gentle heat.

**Teraphim** (*ter'a-fim*), *n. pl.* household deities.

**Tergrivation** (*tēr-jī-vēr-sā'shun*), *n.* a shifting.

**Term** (*tērm*), *n.* a boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session; —

*v. t.* to call; to name.

**Termagancy** (*tēr'ma-gan-si*), *n.* turbulence.

**Termagant** (*tēr'ma-gant*), *n.* a bawling woman; — *a.* quarrelsome.

**Terminable** (*tēr'mi-na-bl*), *a.* that may be bounded.

**Terminal** (*tēr'mi-nal*), *a.* ending; forming the end.

**Terminate** (*tēr'mi-nāt*), *v. t.* to set the limit to a thing; to put an end to; — *v. t.* to end.

**Termination** (*tēr-mi-nā'shun*), *n.* a limit; end; result.

**Terminology** (*tēr-mi-nol'o-jī*), *n.* explanation of terms.

**Terminus** (*tēr'mi-nus*), *n.* a boundary; either end of a railroad, etc.; — *pl.* Termini.

**Tern** (*tēr'n*), *a.* consisting of three.

**Ternary** (*tēr'na-rī*), *a.* proceeding by threes; — *n.* three.

**Ternate** (*tēr'nāt*), *a.* threefold, or arranged in threes.

**Terrace** (*ter'ās*), *n.* a raised bank of earth; a flat roof; an open gallery.

**Terra-cotta** (*ter'a-kot'a*), *n.* a composition of clay and sand.

**Terrapin** (*ter'a-pin*), *n.* a species of tortoise.

**Terraqueous** (*ter-ū'kwē-us*), *a.* composed of land and water.

**Terreen**. See Tureen.

**Terrene** (*ter-ēn*), *a.* pertaining to the earth.

**Terrestrial** (*ter-es'tri-al*), *a.* belonging to the earth.

**Terrible** (*ter'ibl*), *a.* that may excite terror; frightful; dreadful.

**Terribly** (*ter'i-blī*), *ad.* frightfully.

**Terrier** (*ter'i-ēr*), *n.* a dog that pursues game into holes.

**Terrific** (*ter-ī'fīk*), *a.* adapted to excite terror; dreadful.

**Terrify** (*ter-i-fī*), *v. t.* to frighten.

**Territorial** (*ter-i-tō'ri-al*), *a.* pertaining to territory.

**Territory** (*ter'i-tō-rī*), *n.* land within certain limits or jurisdiction; a district of country; in the U. S., a portion of the country having a separate government, but not yet admitted as a State. [*read*].

**Terror** (*ter'ur*), *n.* great fear; Terrorism (*ter'ur-izm*), *n.* a state impressing terror.

**Terse** (*tērs*), *a.* neat; elegant.

**Tersely** (*tērs'li*), *ad.* smoothly; neatly and concisely.

**Terseness** (*tērs'nes*), *n.* smoothness; neatness and compactness.

**Tertian** (*tēr'shan*), *a.* happening every third day.

**Tertiary** (*tēr'shi-a-rī*), *a.* third; of the third formation.

**Tessellate** (*tes'sel-lāt*), *v. t.* to form into checkered work.



**Tessellation** (*tes-sel-lā'shun*), *n.* the making of mosaic work.

**Test** (*test*), *n.* trial; standard; — *v. t.* to try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

**Testaceous** (*tes-lū'shus*), *a.* having a hard shell.

**Testament** (*tes'ta-men't*), *n.* a will; one of the general divisions of the Scriptures.

**Testamentary** (*tes'ta-men't-a-ri*), *a.* relating to a will.

**Testate** (*tes'tāt*), *a.* having made a will.

**Testator** (*tes-tū'tor*), *n.* one who leaves a will.

**Testatrix** (*tes-tā'triks*), *n.* a female who leaves a will.

**Tester** (*tes'tēr*), *n.* the top covering of a bed.

**Testicle** (*tes'ti-kl*), *n.* one of the two glands that secrete the seminal fluid.

**Testification** (*tes-ti-fi-kū'shun*), *n.* act of testifying.

**Testify** (*tes'ti-fy*), *v. t.* to give testimony.

**Testily** (*tes'ti-lī*), *ad.* peevishly; fretfully.

**Testimonial** (*tes-ti-mō'n-al*), *n.* a certificate of character.

**Testimony** (*tes'ti-mo-ni*), *n.* affirmation; evidence.

**Testiness** (*tes'ti-nes*), *n.* peevishness; fretfulness.

**Testy** (*tes'ti*), *a.* peevish; fretful; petulant.

**Tetanus** (*tet-a-nus*), *n.* a disease; lock-jaw.

**Tête-à-tête** (*tât-a-tât*), *n.* head to head; in private.

**Tether** (*tet'ēr*), *v. t.* to confine with a rope, as a horse.

**Tetragon** (*tet'ra-gon*), *n.* a plane figure with four angles.

**Tetrahedron** (*tet-ra-hē'dron*), *n.* a solid figure enclosed by four equal triangles.



**Tetrarch** (*tē'trīrk*), *n.* the governor of a fourth part of a province.

**Tetrasyllable** (*tet-ra-sī'lā-bl*), *n.* a word of four syllables.

**Tetter** (*tet'ēr*), *n.* a cutaneous disease.

**Toutonico** (*tū-ton'ik*), *a.* relating to the Toutons or Germans.

**Text** (*tekst*), *n.* passage selected as the subject of discourse.

**Text-book** (*tekst'bōōk*), *n.* a book of general principles for students.

**Text-hand** (*tekst'hand*), *n.* a large kind of writing.

**Textile** (*tekst'il*), *a.* woven.

**Textual** (*tekst'u-āl*), *a.* contained in the text.

**Texture** (*tekst'ūr*), *n.* manner of weaving; the web woven.

**Thank** (*thank*), *v. t.* to express gratitude for a favor.

**Thankful** (*thank'fūl*), *a.* full of gratitude.

**Thankfully** (*thank'fūl-lī*), *ad.* with a grateful sense of favors.

**Thankfulness** (*thank'fūl-nes*), *n.* gratitude.

**Thankless** (*thank'les*), *a.* unthankful; not obtaining thanks.

**Thanklessness** (*thank'les-nes*), *n.* want of gratitude.

**Thanks** (*thanks*), *n. pl.* expression of gratitude.

**Thanksgiving** (*thank's-giv-ing*), *n.* act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude.

**Thankworthy** (*thank'wūr-thi*), *a.* deserving thanks.

**Thatch** (*thach*), *n.* straw for covering a roof; — *v. t.* to cover with straw.

**Thaw** (*thaw*), *v. i.* or *t.* to melt as ice or snow; — *n.* dissolution of frost.

**Theater** } (*thē-a'tēr*), *n.* a play-house; a place of action or exhibition.

**Theatrical** (*thē-a'trik-al*), *a.* pertaining to or suiting a theater.

**Thee** (*thē*), *pron.* objective case singular of Thou.

**Theft** (*thēft*), *n.* a felonious taking of property; act of stealing.

**Their** (*thār*), *pron. adj.* belonging to them. [a God.]

**Theism** (*thē'izm*), *n.* belief in Theist (*thē'ist*), *n.* one who believes in the being of a God.

**Theistical** (*thē-ist'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to theism.

**Them** (*thēn*), *pron.* objective case of They. [Topic.]

**Theme** (*thēm*), *n.* subject or

Themselves (*thēm-selvz'*), *pron. pl.* them and selves.

**Then** (*thēn*), *ad.* at that time; in that case.

**Thence** (*thēns*), *ad.* from that place or time.

**Thenceforth** (*thēns'forth*), *ad.* from that time.

**Thenceforward** (*thēns-for-ward*), *ad.* from that time.

**Theocracy** (*thē-ō-kra-si*), *n.* a government immediately directed by God.

**Theoretical** (*thē-ō-kra't-ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to theory.

**Theodolite** (*thē-ōd'ō-lī*), *n.* an instrument for trigonometrical surveying, etc.



**Theologian** (*thē-ō-lō-jī-an*), *n.* one versed in divinity.

**Theology** (*thē-ō-lō-j'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to theology.

**Theologist** (*thē-ō-lō-j'ist*), *n.* one versed in the science of divinity.

**Theology** (*thē-ō-lō-j'ī*), *n.* the science of God and divine things.

**Theorem** (*thē-ō-rem*), *n.* proposition to be proved by reasoning.

**Theoretical** (*thē-ō-ret'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to theory; speculative.

**Theoretically** (*thē-ō-ret'ik-al-lī*), *ad.* in theory.

**Theorist** (*thē-ō-ris't*), *n.* one given to theorizing.

**Theorize** (*thē-ō-rīz*), *v. i.* to form theories.

**Theory** (*thē-ō-rī*), *n.* speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art.

**Therapeutic** (*ther-a-pū'tik*), *a.* pertaining to the healing art; curative.

**There** (*thār*), *ad.* in that place.

**Thereabout** (*thār-a-bout*), *ad.* near that place.

**Thereafter** (*thār-āft'ēr*), *ad.* after that.

**Thereat** (*thār-at*), *ad.* at that place; on that account.

**Thereby** (*thār-bī*), *ad.* by that; for that cause.

**Therefore** (*thār'fōr*), *ad.* for this reason; consequently.



**Therein** (*thâr-in*), *ad.* in that or this. [for this.]

**Thereof** (*thâr-of*), *ad.* of that

**Thereon** (*thâr-on*), *ad.* on that or this.

**Thereupon** (*thâr-up-on*), *ad.* upon that or this.

**Therewith** (*thâr-with*), with that. [tepid.]

**Thermal** (*thêr-mal*), *a.* warm;

**Thermometer** (*thêr-mom'e-têr*), *n.* an instrument to measure heat.

**Thermometrical** (*thêr-mo-met'rik-al*), *a.* pertaining to a thermometer.

**Thesaurus** (*thê-sau'-rus*), *n.* a storehouse of literary information.

**These** (*thêz*), *pron. pl.* of *This*.

**Thesis** (*thê-sis*), *n.* a theme; *pl.* *Theses*.

**Thesurgy** (*thê-ur-jî*), *n.* the art of doing supernatural things.

**Thews** (*thûz*), *n. pl.* muscles; sinews.

**They** (*thâ*), *pron. pl.* in the nominative case.

**Thick** (*thîk*), *a.* dense; compact; deep; not thin.

**Thicken** (*thîk'n*), *v. t. or i.* to make or become thick.

**Thicket** (*thîk'et*), *n.* a wood with trees or shrubs closely set. [densely.]

**Thickly** (*thîk'ly*), *ad.* closely;

**Thickness** (*thîk'nes*), *n.* the state of being thick.

**Thief** (*thêf*), *n.* one who steals.

**Thieve** (*thêv*), *v. t.* to steal or practice theft.

**Thievery** (*thêv'êr-i*), *n.* the practice of stealing; theft.

**Thievish** (*thêv'ish*), *a.* given to stealing.

**Thigh** (*thîg*), *n.* thick, fleshy part of the leg above the knee.

**Thills** (*thîlz*), *n. pl.* shafts of a

**Thimble** (*thîm'b'l*), *n.* a metal cap for the finger in sewing.

**Thin** (*thîn*), *a.* not thick; lean; slender; — *v. t.* to make thinner. [thee.]

**Thine** (*thîn*), *a.* belonging to

**Thing** (*thîng*), *n.* event or action; any substance.

**Think** (*thîngk*), *v. i. or t.* [pret. and pp. thought] to revolve ideas in the mind; to imagine; to judge.



**Thinly** (*thîn'ly*), *ad.* in a scattered manner.

**Thinness** (*thîm'nes*), *n.* state of being thin; slenderness.

**Third** (*thêrd*), *a.* next to the second; — *n.* a third part.

**Thirdly** (*thêrd'ly*), *ad.* in the third place.

**Thirds** (*thêrds*), *n. pl.* the third part of an estate, to which a widow is entitled by law.

**Thirst** (*thêrst*), *n.* desire of drink; eager desire for anything; — *v. t.* to feel a want of drink; to long.

**Thirsty** (*thêrst'y*), *a.* suffering the want of drink; dry.

**Thirteen** (*thêr'tên*), *a.* ten and three.

**Thirteenth** (*thêr'tênth*), *a.* next after the twelfth.

**Thirty** (*thêr'tî*), *a.* thrice ten.

**This** (*thîs*), *a.* or *pron.* denoting a specific person or object; — *pl.* *These*.

**Thistle** (*thîs'l*), *n.* a prickly plant.

**Thither** (*thîth'êr*), *ad.* to that place or result.

**Thitherward** (*thîth'êr-wêrd*), *ad.* toward that place.

**Thole** (*thôl*), *n.* a pin in the gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in place.

**Thong** (*thong*), *n.* a strip of leather.

**Thorax** (*thô'raks*), *n.* the cavity of the chest.

**Thorn** (*thorn*), *n.* a prickly tree or shrub; a spine.

**Thorny** (*thorn'y*), *a.* full of thorns.

**Thorough** (*thur'ô*), *a.* complete; passing through.

**Thoroughfare** (*thur'ô-fâr*), *n.* a passage; way through.

**Thoroughly** (*thur'ô'ly*), *ad.* completely.

**Those** (*thôz*), *pron. pl.* of *That*.

**Thou** (*thou*), *pron.* denoting the person addressed.

**Though** (*thô*), *con.* admit; allow; grant that.

**Thought** (*thawt*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Think*; — *n.* that which the mind thinks; idea; inward reasoning.

**Thoughtful** (*thawt'fûl*), *a.* given to thought.

**Thoughtfully** (*thawt'fûl'y*), *ad.* with contemplation.

**Thoughtfulness** (*thawt'fûl-nes*), *n.* deep meditation.

**Thoughtless** (*thawt'les*), *a.* heedless.

**Thoughtlessly** (*thawt'les'ly*), *ad.* without thought; stupidly.

**Thoughtlessness** (*thawt'les-nes*), *n.* want of thought; heedlessness.

**Thousand** (*thow'zand*), *a.* or *n.* ten hundred.

**Thousandth** (*thow'zandth*), *a.* ten hundredth.

**Thowl** (*thôl*). See *Thole*.

**Thraldom** (*thrawl'dom*), *n.* slavery; bondage; servitude.

**Thrash** (*thrash*), *v. t.* to beat out grain; to beat thoroughly.

**Thread** (*thred*), a small twist of silk, cotton, etc.; a filament; — *v. i.* to put a thread in; to pass through.

**Threadbare** (*thred'bâr*), *a.* worn out; common.

**Threat** (*thret*), *n.* denunciation of ill.

**Threaten** (*thret'n*), *v. t.* to menace.

**Threatening** (*thret'n-ing*), *a.* indicating danger; imminent.

**Three** (*thrê*), *a.* two and one.

**Threefold** (*thrê'fôld*), *a.* consisting of three.

**Threepence** (*thrê'pens*), *n.* three pennies.

**Threescore** (*thrê'skôr*), *a.* thrice twenty.

**Threnody** (*thren'o-dî*), *n.* a song of lamentation.

**Thresh** (*thresh*), *v. t.* to thrash.

**Threshold** (*thresh'ôld*), *n.* the door-sill; entrance; gate.

**Threw** (*thrô*), *pret.* of *Throw*.

**Thrice** (*thrîs*), *ad.* three times.

**Thrid** (*thrid*), *v. t.* to slide through; to thread.

**Thrift** (*thrift*), *n.* wise management; prosperity.

**Thriftyly** (*thrift'i-ly*), *ad.* with wise or successful economy.

**Thrifless** (*thrift'les*), *a.* extravagant; without thrift.

**Thrifty** (*thrift'y*), *a.* thriving by industry.

**Thrill** (*thril*), *v. t.* to pierce; *v. i.* to feel a sharp, shivering sensation; — *n.* a warbling; a tingling sensation.



**Thrive** (*thriv*), *v. i.* [pret. thrived; pp. thrived, thriven] to prosper by industry; to grow vigorously.

**Thriving** (*thriv'ing*), *a.* flourishing; prosperous.

**Throat** (*thro*), *n.* fore part of the neck.

**Throb** (*thro*), *v. i.* to beat forcibly; — *n.* a strong pulsation.

**Throe** (*thro*), *n.* extreme pain; anguish; — *v. t.* to agonize.

**Throne** (*thron*), *n.* a royal seat.

**Throng** (*throng*), *n.* a crowd of people; — *v. i.* or *t.* to crowd.



**Throttle** (*throt'l*), *n.* the windpipe; — *v. i.* or *t.* to choke.

**Through** (*thro*), *prep.* from end to end; by means of.

**Throughout** (*thro'out*), *ad.* in every part. [Thrive.]

**Throve** (*thro*), *pret.* of throw.

**Throw** (*thro*), *v. t.* [pret. threw; pp. thrown] to fling; to cast; to toss; to turn; to twist; — *n.* a cast; a fall.

**Thrum** (*thrum*), *n.* the ends of a weaver's threads; — *v. t.* to play coarsely or rudely.

**Thrush** (*thrush*), *n.* a bird; ulcers in the mouth.

**Thrust** (*thrust*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. thrust] to push or drive with force; to stab; — *n.* a violent push.

**Thumb** (*thun*), *n.* the short, thick finger; — *v. t.* to handle awkwardly.

**Thump** (*thump*), *v. t.* or *t.* to beat with something thick; — *n.* a heavy blow.

**Thunder** (*thun'dër*), *n.* the sound which follows lightning; — *v. t.* to discharge electrical fluid with noise.

**Thunder-bolt** (*thun'dër-bôlt*), *n.* a shaft of lightning.

**Thunder-clap** (*thun'dër-klap*), *n.* a burst of thunder.

**Thunder-struck** (*thun'dër-struck*), *a.* astonished with wonder.

**Thursday** (*thurs'dä*), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

**Thus** (*thus*), *ad.* so; in this manner.

**Thwack** (*thwak*), *v. t.* to thump; to bang; — *n.* a heavy stroke.

**Thwart** (*thwa'rt*), *v. t.* to cross; to oppose; — *a.* being across. [thee.]

**Thyme** (*tim*), *a.* belonging to Thyme (*tim*), *n.* an aromatic herb.

**Thyself** (*thi-sel'f*), *pron.* emphatical, thou or thee only.

**Tiara** (*ti-ä-rä*), *n.* a diadem.

**Tibia** (*tib'i-ä*), *n.* the large bone of the leg.

**Tibial** (*tib'i-al*), *a.* pertaining to the large bone of the leg.

**Tic-douloureux** (*tik-döu-lö-rö'üz*), *n.* a painful affection of a nerve, usually in the face.

**Tick** (*tik*), *n.* credit; an insect; a case for a bed; — *v. i.* to run upon credit; to beat, as a watch.

**Ticket** (*tik'et*), *n.* a piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege; — *v. t.* to mark or distinguish by a ticket.

**Ticking** (*tik'ing*), *n.* the strong cloth used for bed-ticks.

**Tickle** (*tik'l*), *v. t.* to excite a thrilling sensation by the touch; to please.

**Ticklish** (*tik'lish*), *a.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical.

**Tidal** (*tid'al*), *a.* relating to tides.

**Tidbit** (*tid'bit*), *n.* a delicate piece; also written Titbit.

**Tide** (*tid*), *n.* the ebb and flow of the waters of the ocean.

**Tide-waiter** (*ti'd-wät-ër*), *n.* a man who watches the landing of goods.

**Tidily** (*ti'di-lî*), *ad.* with neatness.

**Tidiness** (*ti'di-nes*), *n.* neatness and simplicity.

**Tidings** (*ti'dings*), *n. pl.* news; intelligence.

**Tidy** (*ti'di*), *a.* neat and clean.

**Tie** (*ti*), *v. t.* to bind; to fasten; — *n.* an obligation; bond.

**Tier** (*tër*), *n.* a row, especially where two or more are placed one above another.

**Tierce** (*tërse*), *n.* a cask, holding 42 gallons.

**Tiff** (*ti'*), *n.* a small draught of liquor; a fit of peevishness.

**Tiger** (*ti'gër*), *n.* a fierce Asiatic beast of prey.



**Tight** (*tî't*), *a.* tense; close.

**Tighten** (*tî't'n*), *v. t.* to make more tight.

**Tightly** (*tî't'lî*), *ad.* closely.

**Tightness** (*tî't'nes*), *n.* compactness. [tiger.]

**Tigress** (*ti'gres*), *n.* a female tiger.

**Take** (*tik*), *n.* a clown; a dog.

**Take** (*tik*), *n.* a piece of baked clay for covering buildings; — *v. t.* to cover with tiles.

**Till** (*til*), *n.* a money-box; a shelf; — *prep.* or *ad.* until; — *v. t.* to plow; to cultivate.

**Tillable** (*til'a-bl*), *a.* that may be tilled. [land.]

**Tillage** (*til'aj*), *n.* culture of tiller.

**Tiller** (*til'ër*), *n.* handle of a rudder; a thrustman.

**Tilt** (*til*), *n.* a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer; — *v. t.* to incline; to hammer or forge; to rush.

**Tilt-hammer** (*til't'ham-mër*), *n.* a heavy hammer in iron works.

**Timber** (*tim'bër*), *n.* wood for building purposes; — *v. t.* to furnish with timber.

**Timbrel** (*tim'brel*), *n.* a kind of drum.

**Time** (*tim*), *n.* a part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds; — *v. t.* to adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

**Time-keeper** (*tim'këp-ër*), *n.* a clock or watch; one who takes notice of workmen's time at work.

**Timely** (*tim'lî*), *a.* in good time; — *ad.* early; in good time.

**Time-piece** (*tim'pës*), *n.* a clock or watch.

**Time-server** (*tim'sërv-ër*), *n.* one who complies with the times; a trimmer.

**Time-serving** (*tim'sërv-ing*), *a.* obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions.

**Time-table** (*tim'tä-b*), *n.* a table or list showing the time at which certain things are done.

**Timid** (*tim'id*), *a.* wanting courage; fearful.

**Timidity** (*tim-id'i-ti*), *n.* want of courage.  
**Timidly** (*tim-id-i*), *ad.* in a weak or timid manner.  
**Timocracy** (*ti-mok'ra-si*), *n.* government by men of property. [ful; bashful.]  
**Timorous** (*tim'or-us*), *a.* fearful.  
**Tin** (*tin*), *n.* a white metal much used; thin plates of iron covered with tin; — *v. t.* to cover with tin.  
**Tincture** (*tingk'l-ur*), *n.* liquid extract of a substance; tinge or shade of color; — *v. t.* to tinge; to imbue.  
**Tinder** (*tin'd-er*), *n.* something very inflammable.  
**Tinder-box** (*tin'd-er-bok-s*), *n.* a box for tinder.  
**Tine** (*tin*), *n.* a tooth or prong.  
**Tinfoil** (*tin'foil*), *n.* tin reduced to a thin leaf.  
**Tinge** (*ting*), *n.* a color; dye; tincture; slight taste; — *v. t.* to imbue; to dye.  
**Tingle** (*ting'gl*), *v. i.* to feel a thrilling or pricking sensation.  
**Tinker** (*tingk'ér*), *n.* one who mends vessels of metal.  
**Tinkle** (*tingk'l*), *v. i.* to make small, quick, sharp sounds.  
**Tinkling** (*tingk'ling*), *n.* a small, quick, sharp sound.  
**Tinner** (*tin'ér*), *n.* one who deals in or manufactures tinware.  
**Tinsel** (*tin'sel*), *n.* something shining; — *a.* gaudy; showy to excess; — *v. t.* to adorn.  
**Tint** (*tint*), *n.* a slight coloring; — *v. t.* to color; to tinge.  
**Tinware** (*tin'w-er*), *n.* articles made of tinned iron.  
**Tiny** (*ti'ny*), *a.* very small.  
**Tip** (*tip*), *n.* the end; the point; — *v. t.* to form a point; to lower one end, as a cart.  
**Tippet** (*tip'et*), *n.* a narrow covering for the neck and shoulders worn by women.  
**Tipple** (*tip'l*), *v. i.* to drink strong liquors to excess.  
**Tippler** (*tip'l-ér*), *n.* a drunkard. [stable.]  
**Tipstaff** (*tip'stáf*), *n.* a constable.  
**Tipsey** (*tip'si*), *a.* intoxicated; drunk. [the toe.]  
**Tip-toe** (*tip'tó*), *n.* the end of  
**Tip-top** (*tip'top*), *n.* the highest degree; — *a.* most excellent; supreme.

**Tirade** (*ti-rád*), *n.* a strain of violent invective.  
**Tire** (*tir*), *n.* a tier or row; a band of iron for a wheel; — *v. t.* or *t.* to weary.  
**Tired** (*tí-r'd*), *a.* fatigued; weary.  
**Tiresome** (*tir'sum*), *a.* tedious; wearisome.  
**Tiresomeness** (*tir'sum-nes*), *n.* tediousness.  
**Tissue** (*tish' shoo*), *n.* any woven stuff; any thin and delicate texture; a connected series; — *v. t.* to form tissue.  
**Tit** (*tít*), *n.* a small horse; a bird; the titmouse.  
**Titanic** (*tí-tan-ik*), *a.* enormous in size or strength.  
**Tithable** (*títh-a-bl*), *a.* subject to tithes.  
**Tithe** (*títh*), *n.* tenth of any thing; — *v. t.* to levy a tenth.  
**Tithingman** (*títh'ing-man*), *n.* a parish officer.  
**Titillate** (*tít'il-lát*), *v. t.* to tickle.  
**Titillation** (*tít-il-lá'shun*), *n.* act of tickling; any slight pleasure.  
**Title** (*tí-tl*), *n.* an inscription; right; appellation of honor; — *v. t.* to name; to entitle.  
**Titmouse** (*tít'mous*), *n.* a small bird.  
**Titter** (*tít'ér*), *v. i.* to laugh; to giggle; — *n.* a restrained laugh.  
**Tittle** (*tít'l*), *n.* a point; a dot.  
**Tittle-tattle** (*tít'l-tat'l*), *n.* idle talk; an idle talker.  
**Titular** (*tít'u-lar*), *a.* existing in name only.  
**Toad** (*tód*), *n.* a small, well-known reptile.  
**Toad-stool** (*tód'stód*), *n.* a poisonous fungus.  
**Toast** (*tóast*), *v. t.* to dry and scorch at the fire; to honor in drinking; — *n.* bread dried and scorched; a sentiment, etc., honored by drinking.  
**Tobacco** (*tó-bak'ó*), *n.* a highly narcotic plant whose leaves are much used in smoking and chewing.  
**Tobacconist** (*tó-bak'ó-nist*), *n.* a dealer in tobacco.  
**Toecin** (*tók'sin*), *n.* an alarm-bell.  
**Tod** (*tod*), *n.* twenty-eight pounds of wool.  
**To-day** (*tó-dá'*), *n.* this present day.

**Toddling** (*tod'ling*), *a.* waddling, as children, in walking.  
**Toddy** (*tod'di*), *n.* a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.  
**Toe** (*tó*), *n.* one of the extremities of the foot.  
**Toga** (*tó'gá*), *n.* the mantle of a Roman citizen.  
**Together** (*tóo-geth'ér*), *ad.* in company.  
**Toll** (*tól*), *v. i.* to work hard; — *n.* hard labor; a net.  
**Toilet** (*tóil'et*), *n.* a dressing-table; operation of dressing.  
**Toilsome** (*tóil'sum*), *a.* laborious; wearisome.  
**Tokay** (*tó-ká'*), *n.* wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.  
**Token** (*tó'kn*), *n.* something intended to represent another thing.  
**Told** (*told*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Tell*. [bait.]  
**Tole** (*tól*), *v. t.* to allure by  
**Tolerable** (*tól'ér-a-bl*), *a.* that may be endured.  
**Tolerably** (*tól'ér-a-bl*), *ad.* moderately well.  
**Tolerance** (*tól'ér-ans*), *n.* act of enduring.  
**Tolerate** (*tól'ér-át*), *v. t.* to allow by not hindering; to suffer to be, or be done.  
**Toleration** (*tól'ér-á'shun*), *n.* act of tolerating; sufferance.  
**Toll** (*tól*), *n.* a tax for passing; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung with slow, uniform strokes; — *v. t.* or *t.* to ring a bell with slow, uniform strokes.  
**Toll-bridge** (*tól'bríj*), *n.* a bridge where toll is paid for passing.  
**Toll-gate** (*tól'gát*), *n.* a gate where toll is paid.  
**Toll-gatherer** (*tól'gáth-ér*), *n.* one who takes toll.  
**Toll-house** (*tól'hous*), *n.* house where toll is taken.  
**Tomahawk** (*tom'a-hawk*), *n.* an Indian war hatchet; — *v. t.* to cut with a tomahawk.  
**Tomato** (*tó-má'tó*, or *tó-má'tó*), *n.* a well-known garden plant and its fruit; — *pl.* Tomatoes.



**Tomb** (*tōm*), *n.* the grave; a vault for the dead.

**Tomboy** (*tom'boy*), *n.* a romping girl.

**Tombstone** (*tōm'stōn*), *n.* a stone at a grave.

**Tomcat** (*tom'kat*), *n.* a male cat.

**Tome** (*tōm*), *n.* a book; a volume.

**To-morrow** (*tō-mor'ō*), *n.* day after the present.

**Ton** (*tōn*), *n.* the prevailing fashion.

**Ton** (*tun*), *n.* weight of 2,000 or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois.

**Tone** (*tōn*), *n.* a sound or a modification of sound; strength; accent; — *v. t.* to utter with a whine; to tune.

**Toned** (*tōnd*), *a.* having a tone.

**Tongs** (*tongz*), *n. pl.* instrument to handle fire or metals.

**Tongue** (*tung*), *n.* the organ of taste and speech; a language; — *v. t.* to chide; to scold.

**Tongue-tied** (*tung'tīd*), *a.* having an impediment in speech.

**Tonic** (*ton'ik*), *a.* giving or increasing strength.

**To-night** (*tō-nit'*), *n.* this very night.

**Tonnage** (*tun'ej*), *n.* amount of tons; duty by the ton.

**Tonsil** (*ton'sil*), *n.* a gland at the root of the tongue.

**Tonsure** (*ton'sūr*), *n.* act of shaving off the hair.

**Tontine** (*ton'tēn*), *n.* annuity or survivorship.

**Too** (*tōo*), *ad. over*; noting excess; also.

**Tool** (*tōol*), *n.* an instrument; a hireling.

**Tooth** (*tōoth*), *n.* one of small bones in the jaws for chewing; a tine or prong; — *v. t.* to indent; to furnish with teeth; — *pl.* Teeth.

**Toothache** (*tōoth'āk*), *n.* a pain in the teeth.

**Toothless** (*tōoth'les*), *a.* without teeth.

**Tooth-pick** (*tōoth'pik*), *n.* an instrument to clear teeth.

**Toothsome** (*tōoth'sum*), *a.* pleasing to the taste.

**Top** (*top*), *n.* the highest part; a toy; — *v. t.* or *t.* to tip; to erode.

**Topaz** (*tō'paz*), *n.* a precious stone, generally yellow.

**Tope** (*tōp*), *v. i.* to drink to excess.

**Toper** (*tōp'ēr*), *n.* a tippler; a Top-gallant (*top'gal-ant*), *a.* above the topmast, and below the royal mast.

**Tophet** (*tō'fet*), *n.* hell.

**Topic** (*tōp'ik*), *n.* subject of discourse.

**Topical** (*tōp'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to a place; local.

**Topmast** (*top'mast*), *n.* the mast next above the lower mast.

**Topmost** (*top'mōst*), *a.* uppermost; highest.

**Topographer** (*to-pog'ra-fēr*), *n.* a writer on topography.

**Topographic** (*top-o-gra-fik*), *a.* descriptive of a place.

**Topographically** (*top-o-gra-fik-al*), *ad.* by local description.

**Topography** (*to-pog'ra-fi*), *n.* description of any place; art of describing places.

**Topple** (*top'l*), *v. t.* to fall or pitch forward.

**Torch** (*torch*), *n.* a light made of combustible matter, to be carried in the hand.

**Torchlight** (*torch'lit*), *n.* the light of a torch or torches.

**Torment** (*tor'ment*), *n.* extreme pain.

**Torment** (*tor'ment*), *v. t.* to put to anguish.

**Tormenter** (*tor'ment'ēr*), *n.* one who torments.

**Torn** (*tōrn*), *pp.* of *Tear*.

**Tornado** (*tor-nā'dō*), *n.* a violent gust of wind.

**Torpedo** (*tor-pe'dō*), *n.* the cramp-fish; an engine for blowing up ships.

**Torpid** (*tor'pid*), *a.* having lost the power of feeling; benumbed; inactive.

**Torpidity** (*tor-pid'i-ti*), *n.* numbness; insensibility; inactivity.

**Torpor** (*tor'por*), *n.* numbness; sluggishness.

**Torrefaction** (*tor-ē-fak'shun*), *n.* the act of roasting.

**Torrefy** (*tor-ē-fē*), *v. t.* to parch; to roast.

**Torrent** (*tor'ent*), *n.* a rapid, rushing stream.

**Torrid** (*tor'id*), *a.* burning;

**Torsion** (*tor'shun*), *n.* act of twisting.

**Tort** (*tor*), *n.* wrong; injury done.

**Tortoise** (*tor'tis*), *n.* a reptile covered with a hard shell.

**Tortuous** (*tor'tū-us*), *a.* twisted; wretched; winding.

**Torture** (*tor'tūr*), *n.* extreme pain; anguish; — *v. t.* to inflict extreme pain.

**Tory** (*tō'ri*), *n.* an advocate for royal power; a conservative.

**Toryism** (*tō'ri-izm*), *n.* the principles of tories.

**Toss** (*tos*), *v. t.* to throw with the hand; — *v. t.* to roll and tumble; — *n.* act of tossing.

**Total** (*tō'tal*), *a.* whole; complete; — *n.* the whole sum.

**Totality** (*tō'tal-i-ti*), *n.* the whole sum.

**Totally** (*tō'tal-lī*), *ad.* wholly; completely; entirely.

**Totter** (*tō'tēr*), *v. i.* to vacillate; to walk unsteadily.

**Touch** (*tuch*), *v. t.* to come in contact with; to feel; to affect; — *n.* contact; sense of feeling.

**Touchiness** (*tuch'i-nes*), *n.* peevishness.

**Touching** (*tuch'ing*), *a.* adapted to affect the feelings.

**Touchstone** (*tuch'stōn*), *n.* a criterion or test.

**Touch-wood** (*tuch'wōd*), *n.* decayed wood that easily takes fire.

**Touchy** (*tuch'i*), *a.* peevish; Tough (*tuj*), *a.* not easily broken or separated; able to endure hard-hips.

**Toughen** (*tuj'en*), *v. t.* to make tough.

**Toughly** (*tuj'li*), *ad.* in a toughness (*tuj'nes*), *n.* firmness of cohesion; tenacity.

**Tour** (*tōor*), *n.* a journey in a circuit; turn of duty.

**Tourist** (*tōor'ist*), *n.* one who makes a tour.

**Tournament** (*tōor'na-ment*), *n.* martial sport on horse back.

**Touse** (*tooz*), *v. t.* to pull and Tow (*tō*), *n.* coarse part of flax; — *v. t.* to draw by a rope.






- Towage** (*tō'āj*), *n.* act of towing; price for towing.
- Toward** (*tō'ard*), *prep.* in the direction of; near to;—*a.* ready to do or learn.
- Towardly** (*tō'ard-lī*), *a.* ready to do or learn; apt.
- Towardliness** (*tō'ard-lī-nes*), *n.* tractableness; aptness.
- Towel** (*tow'el*), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, face, etc.
- Tower** (*tow'ēr*), *n.* a high edifice; a citadel;—*v. i.* to soar aloft.
- Towering** (*tow'ēr-ing*), *a.* very high; soaring.
- Tow-line** (*tō'tān*), *n.* a rope for towing.
- Town** (*town*), *n.* a large collection of houses; a township; the inhabitants of a town.
- Town-house** (*town'house*), *n.* the house for transacting business of a town.
- Township** (*town'ship*), *n.* territory of a town.
- Townsmen** (*townz'men*), *n.* one of the same town.
- Town-talk** (*town'talk*), *n.* common discourse.
- Toxicology** (*toks-i-kol'o-ji*), *n.* the science which treats of poisons.
- Toy** (*toy*), *n.* a trifle; a plaything;—*v. t.* to dally; to trifle.
- Toy-shop** (*toy'shop*), *n.* a shop where toys are sold.
- Trace** (*trās*), *n.* a mark drawn; a footstep; vestige;—*v. t.* to delineate by marks; to follow by the footprints.
- Traceable** (*trās'ā-bl*), *a.* that may be traced.
- Traces** (*trās'ez*), *n. pl.* the straps of a harness for drawing.
- Tracery** (*trās'ēr-i*), *n.* ornamental work.
- Trachea** (*trā'ke-ā*), *n.* the windpipe.
- Track** (*trak*), *n.* a footstep; path;—*v. t.* to follow by traces.
- Trackless** (*trak'les*), *a.* having no path.
- Tract** (*trak*), *n.* a space of indefinite extent; a short treatise.
- Tractable** (*trak'tā-bl*), *a.* easily managed.
- Tractability** (*trak'tā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the state or quality of being manageable.
- Tractably** (*trak'tā-blī*), *ad.* with ready compliance.
- Tractile** (*trak'tīl*), *a.* that may be drawn out.
- Tractility** (*trak-tīl'i-ti*), *n.* capacity of being drawn out in length.
- Traction** (*trak'shun*), *n.* act of drawing.
- Trade** (*trād*), *n.* commerce; traffic; calling;—*v. i.* to buy or sell; to deal.
- Trader** (*trād'ēr*), *n.* one engaged in trade.
- Tradesman** (*trādz'man*), *n.* one who trades; merchant; a shopkeeper.
- Trade-wind** (*trād'wind*), *n.* a periodical wind.
- Tradition** (*tra-dish'un*), *n.* oral account transmitted from father to son.
- Traditional** (*tra-dish'un-al*), *a.* delivered by tradition.
- Traduce** (*tra-diis*), *v. t.* to defame; to slander; to vilify.
- Traducer** (*tra-diis'ēr*), *n.* one who vilifies.
- Traffic** (*traf'ik*), *n.* dealing for purposes of any kind;—*v. t.* to buy and sell.
- Tracked** (*traf'ikt*), *pp.* of *Traffic*.
- Traffic** (*traf'ik-ēr*), *n.* a trader.
- Tragedian** (*tra-jē'di-an*), *n.* an actor or writer of tragedies.
- Tragedy** (*traj'e-di*), *n.* a dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue; a dreadful event.
- Tragical** (*traf'ik-al*), *a.* relating to tragedy; fatal.
- Tragically** (*traf'ik-al-lī*), *ad.* with a fatal event.
- Tragi-comedy** (*traj-i-kom'i-di*), *n.* a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy.
- Trail** (*trāl*), *v. t.* or *i.* to draw along the ground;—*n.* a track; scent.
- Train** (*trān*), *v. t.* to draw along; to exercise for discipline; to educate, or bring up;—*n.* that which is drawn along behind; retinue; procession; line; series.
- Train-bands** (*trān'bandz*), *n. pl.* militia.
- Train-oil** (*trān'oil*), *n.* oil from the fat of whales.
- Traipse** (*trāps*), *v. i.* to walk sluttishly.
- Trait** (*trāt*), *n.* a stroke; a line; a feature.
- Traitor** (*trā'tor*), *n.* one who violates his allegiance or his trust.
- Traitorous** (*trā'tor-us*), *a.* treacherous.
- Traitress** (*trā'tres*), *n.* a female traitor.
- Traction** (*tra-jek'shun*), *n.* act of casting through.
- Trajectory** (*tra-jekt'o-rī*), *n.* the orbit of a comet or of a stone thrown obliquely; a curve.
- Tram-road** (*tram'rōd*), *n.*
- Tram-way** (*tram'wā*), *n.* a kind of railway for wagons.
- Trammel** (*tram'el*), *n.* shackles; a hook;—*v. t.* to catch; to confine; to hamper.
- Tramontane** (*tra-mon'tān*), *a.* being beyond the mountain from Rome.
- Tramp** (*tramp*), *v. t.* or *i.* to tread;—*n.* a foot-journey; a vagrant.
- Trample** (*tram'pl*), *v. t.* to tread under foot.
- Trance** (*trāns*), *n.* state of insensibility; ecstasy.
- Tranquil** (*trang'wil*), *a.* quiet; undisturbed.
- Tranquillize** (*trang'wil-līz*), *v. t.* to quiet; to render calm; to allay.
- Tranquillity** (*trang'wil-i-ti*), *n.* quietness.
- Tranquilly** (*tran'kwil-lī*), *ad.* peacefully; quietly.
- Transact** (*trans-akt*), *v. t.* to do; to perform; to conduct.
- Transaction** (*trans-ak'shun*), *n.* performance; act or affair.
- Transactor** (*trans-akt'ēr*), *n.* one who transacts.
- Transalpine** (*trans-alp'in*), *a.* being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
- Transatlantic** (*trans-at-lan-tik*), *a.* being on the other side of the Atlantic.
- Transcend** (*trans-send'*), *v. t.* to surpass; to go beyond.
- Transcendent** (*trans-send-ent*), *a.* surpassing.
- Transcendental** (*trans-send-ent'al*), *a.* supereminent.
- Transcendently** (*trans-send-ent-lī*), *ad.* supereminently.

**Transcribe** (*trans-skrib'*), *v. t.* to copy; to write over again.  
**Transcriber** (*trans-skrib'er*), *n.* one who copies.  
**Transcript** (*trans-skript*), *n.* a copy from an original.  
**Transcription** (*trans-skrip-shun*), *n.* the act of copying.  
**Transfer** (*trans-fér*), *v. t.* to convey from one place or person to another; to sell.  
**Transfer** (*trans-fér*), *n.* conveyance to another.  
**Transferable** (*trans-fér-a-bil*), *a.* that may be conveyed.  
**Transference** (*trans-fér-ens*), *n.* act of transferring.  
**Transfiguration** (*trans-fig-ú-rá-shun*), *n.* change of form or appearance.  
**Transfigure** (*trans-fíg-úr*), *v. t.* to change the form or external appearance of.  
**Transfix** (*trans-fiks'*), *v. t.* to pierce through.  
**Transform** (*trans-form'*), *v. t.* to change the form of; to metamorphose.  
**Transformation** (*trans-form-shun*), *n.* change of form.  
**Transfuse** (*trans-fú-z'*), *v. t.* to transfer, as blood from one living animal to another; to cause to be imbibed.  
**Transfusion** (*trans-fú-zhun*), *n.* act of pouring from one into another.  
**Transgress** (*trans-gres'*), *v. t.* to pass beyond; to violate; — *v. t.* to sin.  
**Transgression** (*trans-gresh-un*), *n.* violation of a law.  
**Transgressor** (*trans-gresh'er*), *n.* one who breaks a law.  
**Transient** (*trans-shent*), *a.* passing; hasty; not stationary.  
**Transiently** (*trans-shent-li*), *ad.* hastily; in passing.  
**Transit** (*trans-ít*), *n.* a passing as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk.  
**Transition** (*trans-sizh-un*), *n.* a passage from one place or state to another; change.  
**Transitional** (*trans-sizh-un-al*), *a.* involving transition.  
**Transitive** (*trans-si-tiv*), *a.* expressing action passing from an agent to an object.  
**Transitoriness** (*trans-i-tor-i-nes*), *n.* a passing with short continuance.

**Transitory** (*trans-i-to-ri*), *a.* continuing but a short time.  
**Translate** (*trans-lát'*), *v. t.* to remove; to render into another language.  
**Translation** (*trans-lá-shun*), *n.* a removal; that which is translated; a version.  
**Translator** (*trans-lát'or*), *n.* one who translates.  
**Translucent** (*trans-lú'sent*), *a.* transmitting rays imperfectly; semi-transparent.  
**Transmarine** (*trans-ma-rén'*), *a.* lying or being beyond the sea.  
**Transmigrate** (*trans-mi-grát'*), *v. t.* to pass from one country or body to another.  
**Transmigration** (*trans-mi-grá-shun*), *n.* a passing from one country or body to another.  
**Transmissible** (*trans-mis-i-bl*), *a.* that may be transmitted.  
**Transmission** (*trans-mish-un*), *n.* act of sending from one place to another.  
**Transmissive** (*trans-mis'iv*), *a.* transmitted.  
**Transmit** (*trans-mít'*), *v. t.* to send from one to another.  
**Transmittal** (*trans-mít'al*), *n.* transmission.  
**Transmutable** (*trans-mút'a-bl*), *a.* that may be transmuted.  
**Transmutation** (*trans-mú-tá-shun*), *n.* the change of anything into another substance.  
**Transmute** (*trans-mút'*), *v. t.* to change into another substance. [cross-beam].  
**Transom** (*trans-um*), *n.* a transparency (*trans-pár'-en-si*), *n.* the quality of being transparent.  
**Transparent** (*trans-pár'ent*), *a.* transmitting rays of light; clear; opposite of opaque.  
**Transpiration** (*trans-pi-rá-shun*), *n.* act of passing through pores.  
**Transpire** (*trans-pír'*), *v. t.* or *i.* to emit in vapor; to leak out or become known.  
**Transplant** (*trans-plant'*), *v. t.* to remove and plant in another place.  
**Transplantation** (*trans-plan-tá-shun*), *n.* act of planting in another place.

**Transport** (*trans-pört*), *n.* ecstasy; a ship for transportation.  
**Transport** (*trans-pört'*), *v. t.* to convey; to banish; to ravish with pleasure.  
**Transportation** (*trans-por-tá-shun*), *n.* act of conveying; banishment.  
**Transposal** (*trans-póz'al*), *n.* a changing of place.  
**Transpose** (*trans-póz'*), *v. t.* to put each in place of the other.  
**Transposition** (*trans-pō-zish'un*), *n.* change of places.  
**Transpositional** (*trans-pō-zish-un-al*), *a.* pertaining to transposition.  
**Transubstantiate** (*trans-sub-stan-shi-áte*), *v. t.* to change into another substance.  
**Transubstantiation** (*trans-sub-stan-shi-á-shun*), *n.* a supposed change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.  
**Transversal** (*trans-vér'sal*), *a.* running or lying across.  
**Transverse** (*trans'vèrs*), *n.* longer axis of an ellipse.  
**Transverse** (*trans-vèrs'*), *a.* running in a cross direction.  
  
**Transversely** (*trans-vèrs'li*), *ad.* in a cross direction.  
**Trap** (*trap*), *n.* a contrivance to catch animals; a snare; — *v. t.* or *i.* to catch in a trap.  
**Trapan** (*tra-pan'*), *v. t.* to insnare; — *n.* a snare.  
**Trap-door** (*trap'dór*), *n.* a door in a floor or roof.  
**Trapeze** (*tra-pèz'*), *n.* }  
**Trapezium** (*tra-pèz'it-un*), *n.* a plane figure having four unequal sides and none of them parallel; a swing used in gymnastics.  
**Trapezoid** (*trap'e-zoid*), *n.* a plane four-sided figure having only two of its opposite sides parallel.  
**Trappings** (*trap'ingz*), *n. pl.* ornaments. [matter].  
**Trash** (*trash*), *n.* any waste.  
**Trashy** (*trash'y*), *a.* worthless.

**Travail** (*trav'äl*), *v. t.* to toil; to labor; — *n.* toil; labor; childbirth.

**Travel** (*trav'el*), *v. t.* to make a journey or voyage; — *n.* a journey or voyage.

**Traveler** (*trav'el-ër*), *n.* a traveler.

**Traveler**, one who travels.

**Traversable** (*trav'ers-äb*), *a.* that may be crossed or denied.

**Traverse** (*trav'ers*), *a.* lying across; — *v. t.* to cross; to deny; — *n.* a denial.

**Travesty** (*trav'es-ti*), *n.* a parody; — *v. t.* to translate so as to turn to ridicule.

**Tray** (*trä*), *n.* a salver for serving dishes and tea.

**Treachorous** (*trech'er-us*), *a.* faithless; perfidious.

**Treachery** (*trech'er-i*), *n.* violation of faith.

**Treacle** (*treä'el*), *n.* the sirup which is drained from sugar in the making.

**Tread** (*treä*), *v. i.* [*pret.* trod; *pp.* trod, trodden] to step; to set the foot; — *n.* manner of stepping.

**Treadle** (*treä'd*), *n.* the part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot.

**Treason** (*treä'zn*), *n.* violation of allegiance; rebellion.

**Treasonable** (*treä'zn-äb*), *a.* partaking of treason.

**Treasure** (*trezh'ür*), *n.* wealth accumulated; great abundance; — *v. t.* to lay up.

**Treasurer** (*trezh'ür-ër*), *n.* an officer who has charge of a treasury.

**Treasury** (*trezh'ür-i*), *n.* a place where public money is kept.

**Treat** (*trëä*), *v. t.* or *i.* to handle; to negotiate; to entertain; — *n.* entertainment given.

**Treatise** (*trëä'tiz*), *n.* a written discourse; a tract.

**Treatment** (*trëä'ment*), *n.* usage; management; behavior.

**Treaty** (*trëä'ti*), *n.* an agreement or compact between parties, usually states.

**Treble** (*trëb'l*), *a.* threefold; — *v. t.* or *i.* to make or to become threefold; — *n.* highest part in music.

**Trebley** (*trëb'li*), *ad.* in a

threefold number or quantity.

**Tree** (*trë*), *n.* a plant having a woody trunk, branched, and of a large size.

**Treenail** (*trë'näil*, or *traw'el*), *n.* a long wooden pin.

**Trefoil** (*trë'föil*), *n.* a three-leaved plant, as clover.

**Trellis** (*trë'lis*), *n.* a structure or lattice-work.

**Tremble** (*trem'b*), *v. i.* to shake or quake; to quiver.

**Trembling** (*trem'b*ing), *n.* act of shaking; a quivering.

**Tremendous** (*trë-men'dus*), *a.* awful; frightful; terrible.

**Tremendously** (*trë-men'dus-ly*), *ad.* in a manner to awaken terror.

**Tremor** (*trë'mör*, or *trem'or*), *n.* involuntary trembling.

**Tremulous** (*trem'ü-lus*), *a.* trembling; shaking.

**Tremulousness** (*trem'ü-lus-nes*), *n.* act of trembling.

**Trench** (*trench*), *v. i.* to dig a ditch; — *n.* a ditch; a fosse.

**Trencher** (*trench'er*), *n.* a wooden plate.

**Trencherman** (*trench'er-man*), *n.* a great eater.

**Trepan** (*tre-pän*), *n.* a circular saw for perforating the skull; — *v. t.* to cut with a trepan.

**Trepanning** (*trë-pän'ing*), *n.* the operation of making an opening in the skull.

**Trephine** (*tre-fün*), *n.* an instrument for trepanning.

**Trepidation** (*trë-p-i-dä'shun*), *n.* a trembling.

**Trespass** (*tres'pas*), *v. t.* to enter on another's property without right; to transgress; — *n.* violation of another's rights.

**Trespasser** (*tres'pas-ër*), *n.* one who trespasses.

**Tress** (*tres*), *n.* a lock; ringlet of hair.

**Trestle** (*trës'l*), *n.* a frame to support anything. [waste.]

**Tret** (*tret*), *n.* allowance for Tretvet (*trëv'et*), *n.* a three-legged iron frame.

**Trey** (*trä*), *n.* the three at cards or dice. [three]

**Triad** (*trä'd*), *n.* the union of

**Trial** (*trä'al*), *n.* a temptation; legal examination; test.

**Triangle** (*trä'ang-g*), *n.* a figure of three angles.

**Triangular** (*trä'ang-gü-lar*), *a.* having three angles.

**Triangulate** (*trä'ang-gü-lät*), *v. t.* to survey by means of triangles.

**Tribe** (*trib*), *n.* a family; race; class.

**Triblet** (*trib'let*), *n.* a goldsmith's tool for making rings.

**Tribulation** (*trib-ü-lä'shun*), *n.* a great affliction.

**Tribunal** (*trib-ü'näl*), *n.* a court of justice.

**Tribune** (*trib'ün*), *n.* a Roman magistrate; a platform for a speaker.

**Tributary** (*trib-ü-tä-ri*), *a.* subject to tribute; contributing; — *n.* one subject to tribute.

**Tribute** (*trib'üt*), *n.* a tax on a conquered country.

**Trice** (*tris*), *n.* an instant.

**Triennial** (*tri-en'ni-äl*), *a.* occurring every thirty years.

**Triek** (*trik*), *n.* an artifice for the purpose of deception; — *v. t.* to cheat; to deceive.

**Trickery** (*trik'er-i*), *n.* artifice; act of dressing up.

**Trickish** (*trik'ish*), *a.* knavishly artful.

**Trickle** (*trik'l*), *v. i.* to flow or drop gently.

**Tricolored** (*trik'ul-ërd*), *a.* of three colors.

**Tricuspid** (*tri-kus'pid*), *a.* having three points.

**Trident** (*tri'dent*), *n.* a kind of scepter or spear having three prongs.

**Tridentate** (*tri-dent'ät*), *a.* having three prongs.

**Triennial** (*tri-en'ni-äl*), *a.* being every third year.

**Triennially** (*tri-en'ni-äl-ly*), *ad.* once in three years.

**Trier** (*trë'r*), *n.* one who tries.

**Trifle** (*trif'l*), *n.* a thing of little value or importance; — *v. i.* to act or talk with levity. [trifies.]

**Trifler** (*trif'flër*), *n.* one who trifles.

**Trifling** (*trif'fling*), *a.* of little value or importance; — *n.* employment in things of no value.



**Trifoliate** (*tri-fō-lī-āt*), *a.* having three leaves.

**Triform** (*tri-form*), *a.* having a triple shape.

**Trig** (*tri-g*), *v. t.* to stop or fasten a wheel.

**Trigger** (*tri-gēr*), *n.* catch of a firearm; a wedge.

**Triglyph** (*tri-gli-f*), *n.* a three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture.

**Trigonal** (*tri-gō-nal*), *a.* triangular.

**Trigonometry** (*tri-gō-nom-e-tri*), *n.* the art of measuring angles.

**Trihedral** (*tri-hē-dral*), *a.* having three equal sides.

**Trihedron** (*tri-hē-dron*), *n.* a figure having three equal sides.



**Triateral** (*tri-lat-er-al*), *a.* having three sides.

**Trilateral** (*tri-lit-er-al*), *a.* consisting of three letters.

**Trill** (*tri-l*), *n.* a shaking of the voice; — *v. t.* to quaver or shake; to flow in drops.

**Trillion** (*tri-lī-on*), *n.* a million of millions.

**Trim** (*tri-m*), *a.* neat; compact; tight; — *v. t.* or *i.* to dress; to balance for sailing, as a vessel; to fluctuate between parties; — *n.* dress; condition. [neatly]

**Trimly** (*tri-m-lī*), *ad.* nicely;

**Trimmer** (*tri-mēr*), *n.* one who trims; a time-server.

**Trimming** (*tri-mīng*), *n.* ornamental appendages.

**Trinitarian** (*tri-nī-tā-ri-an*), *a.* pertaining to the Trinity; *n.* one who believes in the Trinity.

**Trinity** (*tri-nī-ti*), *n.* the union of three persons in one God.

**Trinket** (*tri-ngk-et*), *n.* a small ornament of little value.

**Trinomial** (*tri-nō-mī-al*), *a.* consisting of three parts or terms.

**Trio** (*tri-ō*), *n.* a piece of music for three performers.

**Trip** (*tri-p*), *v. i.* to step lightly; to stumble; — *v. t.* to cause to trip; — *n.* a stumble; error; an excursion.

**Tripartite** (*tri-pār-tī-t*), *a.* divided into three parts.

**Tripartition** (*tri-pār-tīsh-un*), *n.* a division by three.

**Tripedal** (*tri-pē-dal*), *a.* having three feet.

**Tripe** (*tri-p*), *n.* the large stomach of the ox, cow, etc., prepared for food.

**Tripetalous** (*tri-pet-a-lus*), *a.* having three petals or flower-leaves.

**Trip-hammer** (*tri-p-ham-ēr*), *n.* a heavy hammer moved by machinery.

**Triphthong** (*tri-phong*, or *trip-phong*), *n.* a union of three vowels in a syllable.

**Triphthongal** (*tri-phong-gal* or *trip-phong-gal*), *a.* pertaining to a triphthong.

**Triple** (*tri-pl*), *a.* treble; threefold; — *v. t.* to make threefold.

**Triplet** (*tri-plēt*), *n.* three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.

**TriPLICATE** (*tri-plī-kūl*), *a.* threefold.

**TriPLICATION** (*tri-plī-kā-shun*), *n.* act of making threefold.

**TriPLICITY** (*tri-plī-sī-ti*), *n.* state of being threefold.

**Tripod** (*tri-pōd*), *n.* a stool with three feet.

**Trisect** (*tri-sekt*), *v. t.* to cut into three equal parts.

**Trisection** (*tri-sek-shun*), *n.* a division into three parts.

**Trisyllabic** (*tri-sil-lab-īk*), *a.* consisting of three syllables.

**Trisyllable** (*tri-sil-la-bl*), *n.* a word of three syllables.

**Trite** (*tri*), *a.* worn out; common. [manner]

**Tritley** (*tri-tlī*), *ad.* in a trite

**Triteness** (*tri-tē-nes*), *n.* a state of being trite. [demigod]

**Triton** (*tri-tōn*), *n.* a sea

**Triturate** (*tri-tū-rāt*), *v. t.* to reduce to a fine powder by

pounding.

**Trituration** (*tri-tū-rā-shun*), *n.* act of grinding to powder.

**Triumph** (*tri-ū-mf*), *n.* joy or pomp for victory or success; — *v. t.* to rejoice at success; to obtain victory.

**Triumphal** (*tri-ū-mf-al*), *a.* used in celebrating victory.

**Triumphant** (*tri-ū-mf-ant*), *a.* celebrating victory.

**Triumvir** (*tri-ū-n-vir*), *n.* one of three men united in office.

**Triumviral** (*tri-ū-n-vī-rāl*), *a.* pertaining to a triumvirate.

**Triumvirate** (*tri-ū-n-vī-rāt*), *n.* government by three men.

**Triune** (*tri-ū-n*), *a.* three in one. [light]

**Trivial** (*tri-vī-al*), *a.* trifling;

**Trocar** (*trō-kar*), *n.* an instrument to tap dropsical persons.

**Trochee** (*trō-kē*), *n.* a metrical foot, consisting of a long and a short syllable.

**Trod** (*trōd*), *pres.* and *pp.* of *Tread*. [Tread.]

**Trodden** (*trōd*), *pp.* of *Troll* (*trōl*), *v. t.* to roll; to utter volubly; — *v. i.* to fish by drawing the bait quickly through the water; to fish with a rod and a reel.

**Trollop** (*trōl-up*), *n.* a slattern.

**Trombone** (*trōm-bōn*), *n.* a deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

**Troop** (*trōop*), *n.* a body of soldiers; — *v. t.* to march in a line. [soldier]

**Trooper** (*trōop-ēr*), *n.* a horse

**Trope** (*trōp*), *n.* a figure of speech. [ed with tropies.]

**Trophied** (*trōf-id*), *a.* adorned

**Trophy** (*trōf-i*), *n.* a memorial of victory in battle.

**Tropic** (*trōp-īk*), *n.* the line that bounds the sun's declination from the equator.

**Tropical** (*trōp-īk-al*), *a.* incident to or between the tropics; figurative.

**Trot** (*trōt*), *v. i.* to move or to ride at a trot; — *n.* a rapid pace of a horse.

**Troth** (*trōth*), *n.* faith; fidelity. [horse]

**Trotter** (*trōt-ēr*), *n.* a trotting

**Trouble** (*trū-bl*), *v. t.* to disturb; — *n.* disturbance; affliction. [giving trouble.]

**Troublesome** (*trū-bl-sūm*), *a.* Troublous (*trū-bl-us*), *a.* full of disorder. [low vessel]

**Trough** (*trawf*), *n.* a long hol-

**Troupe** (*trōop*), *n.* a company of play-actors.

**Trousseau** (*trō-sō*), *n.* the lighter articles of a bride's outfit.

**Trousers** (*trōuz-ērs*) *n.* loose pantaloons; also written

**Trowers**. [fresh water fish.]

**Trout** (*trout*), *n.* a speckled



**Trover** (*trō'vēr*), *n.* an action for goods found and refused to the owner. [or think.]

**Trow** (*trō*), *v. i.* to suppose.

**Trowel** (*trōw'el*), *n.* a tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.

**Troy-weight** (*trōy'wēit*), *n.* twelve ounces to the pound.

**Truant** (*trō'ant*), *a.* idle; wandering; — *n.* an idle boy.

**Truce** (*trōos*), *a.* temporary peace; brief quiet.

**Truck** (*truk*), *v. t. or i.* to barter; — *n.* exchange of goods; a low cart.

**Truckage** (*trōk'ej*), *n.* the practice of bartering; charge for carrying articles on a truck.

**Truckle** (*truk'l*), *n.* a small wheel; — *v. i.* to yield obsequiously.

**Truckle-bed** (*truk'l-bed*), *n.* a bed that runs on wheels.

**Truculence** (*trōd'kū-lens*), *n.* savage ferocity.

**Truculent** (*trōd'kū-lent*), *a.* fierce; cruel. [heavily.]

**Trudge** (*truǰ*), *v. i.* to jog on.

**True** (*trōō*), *a.* real; not false; loyal; exact. [mushroom.]

**Truffle** (*truf'l*), *n.* a kind of

**Truism** (*trōō'izm*), *n.* an undoubted or self-evident truth. [really.]

**Truly** (*trōō'li*), *ad.* certainly;

**Trump** (*trump*), *n.* a trumpet;

a winning card; — *v. t. or i.* to take with a trump card; to devise.

**Trumpery** (*trōmp'ēr-i*), *n.* empty talk; trifles; trash.

**Trumpet** (*trump'et*), *n.* a wind instrument; — *v. t.* to sound by trumpet.

**Trumpeter** (*trump'et-ēr*), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet.

**Truncated** (*trōmp'ūt-ed*), *a.* cut off short.

**Truncation** (*trōmp'ūt-shen*), *n.* the act of lopping off short.

**Truncheon** (*trun'shun*), *n.* a short staff; a club.

**Trundle** (*trun'dl*), *v. i.* to roll on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop; — *n.* a little wheel.

**Trundle-bed** (*trun'dl-bed*), *n.* a truckle-bed.

**Trunk** (*trōnk*), *n.* the stem or body of a tree; the proboscis of an elephant; a long tube; chest for clothes.

**Trunnion** (*trun'yūn*), *n.* a

knob on each side of a cannon.

**Truss** (*trus*), *n.* a bandage for ruptures; — *v. t.* to pack or bind close.

**Trust** (*trust*), *n.* confidence; credit; — *v. t.* to sell on credit; to rely on; — *v. i.* to believe; to expect.

**Trustee** (*trus-tē*), *n.* one intrusted with anything.

**Trustiness** (*trus'ti-nes*), *n.* fidelity; honesty.

**Trustworthy** (*trus'tu-wi*), *a.* worthy of trust.

**Trusty** (*trus'ti*), *a.* worthy of trust.

**Truth** (*trōth*), *n.* conformity to reality or fact; veracity.

**Truthful** (*trōth'fūl*), *a.* full of truth. [tempt; to test.]

**Try** (*trī*), *v. t. or i.* to attack.

**Tube** (*tūb*), *n.* an open wooden vessel. [pipe.]

**Tube** (*tūb*), *n.* a long hollow

**Tuber** (*tūbēr*), *n.* a fleshy, rounded root.

**Tubercle** (*tūbēr-kl*), *n.* a small, hard, local tumor; a pimple; a small knob on leaves.

**Tubercular** (*tū-bēr-kū-lar*)

**Tuberculous** (*tū-bēr-kū-lus*), *a.* full of tubercles.

**Tuberose** (*tūbēr-ōs*), *n.* a plant with a tuberous root.

**Tuberous** (*tūbēr-us*), *a.* full of tubers, or like a tuber.

**Tubular** (*tūbū-lar*), *a.* resembling or consisting of a pipe. [low.]

**Tubulous** (*tūbū-lus*), *a.* hollow.

**Tuck** (*tuk*), *n.* a plait or fold in dress; — *v. t.* to thrust in together; to fold.

**Tucker** (*tuk'ēr*), *n.* a cloth for the breast.

**Tuesday** (*tūz'dē*), *n.* the third day of the week.

**Tuft** (*tuft*), *n.* a cluster of grass, etc. [in tufts.]

**Tufted** (*tuft'ed*), *a.* growing in tufts.

**Tufty** (*tuft'i*), *a.* growing in tufts.

**Tug** (*tug*), *v. i.* to pull with effort; — *n.* a pulling with force.

**Tuition** (*tū-ish'un*), *n.* guardianship; instruction; price of teaching.

**Tulip** (*tūlip*), *n.* a bulbous plant and flower.

**Tumble** (*tūmb*), *v. i.* to fall without resistance; — *v. t.*

to turn over carelessly; to dis-

**turb**; — *n.* a fall with rolling.

**Tumbler** (*tūm'bler*), *n.* one who tumbles; a glass cup.

**Tumbrel** (*tūm'bre*), *n.* a ducking stool; a cart or truck that may be tilted up; a willow frame or crib.

**Tumefaction** (*tū-mē-fak-shun*), *n.* a swelling.

**Tumefy** (*tū-mē-fī*), *v. t. or i.* to swell.

**Tumid** (*tū'mid*), *a.* swelled; distended; pompous.

**Tumor** (*tū'mor*), *n.* a morbid swelling.

**Tumulous** (*tū'mi-lus*), *a.* full of hillocks.

**Tumult** (*tū'mult*), *n.* wild commotion.

**Tumultuary** (*tū-mult'ū-ar*), *a.* disorderly.

**Tumultuous** (*tū-mult'ū-us*), *a.* conducted with tumult.

**Tumultuously** (*tū-mult'ū-us-i*), *ad.* in a disorderly manner.

**Tumulus** (*tū'mi-lus*), *n.* a mound or hillock.

**Tun** (*tun*), *n.* a large cask; — *v. t.* to put in a cask.

**Tune** (*tūn*), *n.* a series of musical notes; — *v. t.* to put in a state for harmonious sounds. [pius.]

**Tuneful** (*tūn'fūl*), *a.* harmonious.

**Tunic** (*tū'nik*), *n.* a kind of short loose frock; a membrane.

**Tunnel** (*tūn'el*), *n.* a tube for pouring liquors into vessels; a funnel; an underground passage — *v. t.* to form like a tunnel. [dress.]

**Turban** (*tur'ban*), *n.* a head-

**Turbid** (*tur'bid*), *a.* muddy; not clear.

**Turbidness** (*tur'bid-nes*), *n.* muddiness.

**Turbinated** (*tur'bi-nāt-ed*), *a.* spiral; twisted. [flat round fish.]

**Turbot** (*tur'but*), *n.* a large

**Turbulence** (*tur'bu-lens*), *n.* tumult; confusion.

**Turbulent** (*tur'bu-lent*), *a.* tumultuous; disorderly.

**Tureen** (*tū-rēn*), *n.* a vessel for soup.

**Turf** (*turf*), *n.* a mass of earth filled with roots; sod; peat; — *v. t.* to cover with turf.



**Turfy** (*tur'fī*), *a.* full of turf.  
**Turgent** (*tur'jent*), *a.* swelling; tumid.  
**Turgescence** (*tur-jes'ens*), *n.* state of being swelled.  
**Turgid** (*tur'jid*), *a.* tumid; bombastic.  
**Turgidity** (*tur-jid'i-ti*), *n.* a swelled state; bombast.  
**Turkey** (*tur'kē*), *n.* a large fowl, a native of America; — *pl.* Turkeys.  
**Turkois** (*tur-kōz'*, or *tur-kēz'*), *n.* a bluish-green stone. See **Turquoise**.  
**Turmeric** (*tur'mēr-ik*), *n.* Indian saffron.  
**Turmoil** (*tur'moil*), *n.* great stir; trouble; — *v. t.* or *i. t.* to harass.  
**Turn** (*turn*), *v. t.* or *t.* to move or go round; to change; — *n.* act of moving round; a winding; change.  
**Turn-coat** (*turn'kōt*), *n.* one who changes sides or principles.  
**Turnery** (*turn'ēr-i*), *n.* the art of forming by a lathe.  
**Turnip** (*turn'ip*), *n.* an esculent root.  
**Turnkey** (*turn'kē*), *n.* one who keeps the keys of a prison.  
**Turnpike** (*turn'pik*), *n.* a toll-gate; a road on which are turnpikes; — *v. t.* to form a turnpike.  
**Turnstile** (*turn'stil*), *n.* a revolving frame across a footpath.  
**Turpentine** (*tur'pen-tin*), *n.* a resinous juice from pine trees. [buseness.]  
**Turpitude** (*tur'pi-tud*), *n.* Turquoise (*tur'kōis*), *n.* a bluish-green jeweler's stone.  
**Turret** (*tur'et*), *n.* a small tower.  
**Turreted** (*tur'et-er*), *a.* furnished with a turret; like a tower.  
**Turtle** (*tur'tl*), *n.* a dove; a tortoise.  
**Turtle-dove** (*tur'el-duv*), *n.* a dove or pigeon.  
**Tuscan** (*tus'kan*), *a.* pertaining to an order of architecture which allows no ornaments or fluting.



**Tusk** (*tusk*), *n.* a long pointed tooth.  
**Tutelage** (*tū'te-lāj*), *n.* guardianship; protection; care.  
**Tutelar** (*tū'te-lā-rī*), *a.* guarding; protecting.  
**Tutor** (*tū'tor*), *n.* one who instructs; — *v. t.* to instruct.  
**Tutorage** (*tū'tor-āj*), *n.* guardianship.  
**Twaddle** (*twad'l*), *v. i.* to prate; — *n.* senseless talk.  
**Twain** (*twān*), *a.* two.  
**Twang** (*twang*), *v. i.* to sound with a quick, sharp noise; — *n.* a sharp, quick sound.  
**Tweak** (*twēk*), *v. t.* to twitch; — *n.* a pinch.  
**Tweddle** (*twēd'l*), *v. t.* to handle lightly; to coax.  
**Tweds** (*twēds*), *n. pl.* cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.  
**Tweezers** (*twēz'zēz*), *n. pl.* small nippers or pincers.  
**Twelfth** (*twel'th*), *a.* next after the eleventh.  
**Twelve** (*twelv*), *a.* two and ten.  
**Twentieth** (*twen'ti-eth*), *a.* next after the nineteenth.  
**Twenty** (*twen'ti*), *a.* twice ten. [doubly.]  
**Twice** (*twis*), *ad.* two times.  
**Twig** (*twig*), *n.* a small shoot or branch.  
**Twilight** (*twi'ht*), *n.* light after sunset and before sunrise.  
**Twill** (*twil*), *v. t.* to weave in a twill.  
**Twin** (*twīn*), *n.* one of two produced at a birth.  
**Twine** (*twīn*), *v. t.* or *i. t.* to twist; to wrap closely round; — *n.* strong twisted thread or cord; a string; a twist.  
**Twingo** (*twīng*), *v. i.* to feel sharp pain; — *n.* a darting pain.  
**Twinkle** (*twīng'l*), *v. i.* to sparkle.  
**Twirl** (*twēr'l*), *v. t.* to move or whirl round; — *n.* a quick turn.  
**Twist** (*twist*), *v. t.* to wind, as one thread round another; — *n.* a thread made by twisting.  
**Twit** (*twit*), *v. t.* to reproach; to taunt.  
**Twitch** (*twich*), *v. t.* to pull suddenly; to jerk; — *n.* a sudden pull; a twinge.  
**Twitter** (*twit'ēr*), *v. i.* to

make a noise as swallows; — *n.* a small tremulous noise.  
**Two** (*too*), *a.* one and one.  
**Two-edged** (*too'edj*), *a.* having an edge on both sides.  
**Twofold** (*too'fold*), *a.* two of the kind; double.  
**Two-ply** (*too'ply*), *a.* woven double; consisting of two strands twisted together.  
**Tymbal** (*tim'bal*), *n.* a kettle-drum.  
**Tympan** (*tim'pan*), *n.* a frame on which the blank sheets are put for printing.  
**Tympanum** (*tim'pa-num*), *n.* drum of the ear.  
**Type** (*tīp*), *n.* a mark; an emblem; a printing letter.  
**Typhoid** (*tī'foid*), *n.* a fever resembling typhus; — *a.* resembling typhus fever.  
**Typhoon** (*tī'fūn*), *n.* a tornado; violent whirlwind.  
**Typhus** (*tī'fus*), *n.* a fever characterized by great debility. [blematical.]  
**Typical** (*tīp'ik-al*), *a.* emblematic on which the blank sheets are put for printing.  
**Typify** (*tīp'ī-fī*), *v. t.* to represent by an emblem.  
**Typographer** (*tī-pog'rā-fēr*), *n.* a printer.  
**Typographical** (*tīp-o-grā'f-ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to type or to printing.  
**Typographically** (*tīp-o-grā'f-ik-al-ly*), *ad.* with types.  
**Typography** (*tī-pog'rā-fī*), *n.* the art of printing.  
**Tyrannical** (*tī-ran'ik-al*), *a.* despotic; cruel.  
**Tyrannically** (*tī-ran'ik-al-ly*), *ad.* in the manner of a tyrant.  
**Tyrannicide** (*tī-ran'ī-sīd*), *n.* the killing or killer of a tyrant.  
**Tyrannize** (*tī-ran'īz*), *v. i.* to act as a tyrant.  
**Tyrannous** (*tī-ran-us*), *a.* cruel; arbitrary.  
**Tyranny** (*tī-ran-i*), *n.* arbitrary exercise of power; unjust and oppressive severity.  
**Tyrant** (*tī-rant*), *n.* an oppressive and despotic ruler.  
**Tyrian** (*tī-rī-an*), *a.* pertaining to Tyre; of a rich purple color.  
**Tyro** (*tī'rō*), *n.* a beginner; a novice.

## U.

**UBIQUITARY** (*ū-bik'wi-tar-i*), Ubiquitous (*ū-bik'wi-tus*), *a.* existing everywhere at the same time.

**Ubiquity** (*ū-bik'wi-ti*), *n.* existence everywhere at the same time.

**Udder** (*ud'ēr*), *n.* the bag with the teats, of a cow, etc.

**Ugliness** (*ug'li-nes*), *n.* deformity; total want of beauty.

**Ugly** (*ug'li*), *a.* offensive to the eye; not handsome; deformed.

**Ulcer** (*ul'sēr*), *n.* a sore that discharges pus.

**Ulcerate** (*ul'sēr-āt*), *v. i.* to become ulcerous.

**Ulceration** (*ul'sēr-ā-shun*), *n.* the act of ulcerating.

**Ulcerous** (*ul'sēr-us*), *a.* of the nature of ulcers.

**Uliginous** (*ū-līj'in-us*), *a.* slimy; oozy.

**Uterior** (*ul'tēr-i-or*), *a.* lying beyond. [farthest.]

**Ultimate** (*ul'ti-māt*), *a.* final; finally; at last.

**Ultimatum** (*ul'ti-māt-tum*), *n.* final proposition.

**Ultra** (*ul'trā*), *ad.* beyond; hence, extreme, as *ultra* measures.

**Ultramarine** (*ul-tra-ma-rēn'*), *n.* a blue color.

**Ultramontane** (*ul-tra-mon-tān*), *a.* beyond the mountains.

**Ultramundane** (*ul-tra-mun-dān*), *a.* beyond the world.

**Ullulate** (*ul'ū-lāt*), *v. i.* to howl.

**Ullulation** (*ul-ū-lā-shun*), *n.* a howling.

**Umbel** (*um'bēl*), *n.* a collection of small flowers in a head.

**Umbilical** (*um-bil'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to the navel.

**Umbra** (*um'brā*), *n.* a shade; resentment or offense.

**Umbageous** (*um-brā'jus*), *a.* shady.

**Umbrella** (*um-brel'ā*), *n.* a portable screen from the sun or rain.

**Umpire** (*um'pīr*), *n.* one to whose decision a dispute is referred.

**Un-** (*un*), a prefix, gives to words a negative sense. It is prefixed to adjectives and participles, almost at pleasure. [ing power.]

**Unable** (*un-ā-bl*), *a.* not having.

**Unabridged** (*un-a-brīd'ed*), *a.* not abridged or shortened.

**Unaccented** (*un-ak-sent'ed*), *a.* not accented.

**Unacceptable** (*un-ak-sept'ed*), *a.* not acceptable.

**Unaccommodating** (*un-ak-kom'mō-dā-ting*), *a.* not obliging.

**Unaccompanied** (*un-ak-kum'pa-nīd*), *a.* unattended.

**Unaccountable** (*un-ak-kount'ā-bl*), *a.* not to be explained.

**Unaccountably** (*un-ak-kount'ā-blī*), *ad.* so as not to be explained.

**Unaccustomed** (*un-ak-kus'tumd*), *a.* not accustomed.

**Unacquainted** (*un-ak-kwānt'ed*), *a.* not acquainted.

**Unadvisable** (*un-ad-vīz'ā-bl*), *a.* not expedient.

**Unadvisedly** (*un-ad-vīz'ed-lī*), *ad.* rashly.

**Unaffected** (*un-af-fekt'ed*), *a.* not affected.

**Unaffectedly** (*un-af-fekt'ed-lī*), *ad.* in sincerity; without disguise. [assisted.]

**Unaided** (*un-ād'ed*), *a.* not aided.

**Unalienable** (*un-āl-yen'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be alienated.

**Unalloyed** (*un-al-loīd'ed*), *a.* not alloyed.

**Unalterable** (*un-awl'tēr-ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be altered; unchangeable.

**Unalterably** (*un-awl'tēr-ā-blī*), *ad.* unchangeably.

**Unambitious** (*un-a-n-bīsh'us*), *a.* not aspiring.

**Unamiable** (*un-ā-mī-ā-bl*), *a.* not conciliating love.

**Unanimated** (*un-an'i-māt'ed*), *a.* spiritless.

**Unanimity** (*ū-na-nīm'i-ti*), *n.* agreement.

**Unanimous** (*ū-nan'i-mus*), *a.* being of one mind.

**Unanimously** (*ū-nan'i-mus-lī*), *ad.* with agreement.

**Unanswerable** (*un-an'sēr-ā-bl*), *a.* not to be refuted.

**Unanswerably** (*un-an'sēr-ā-blī*), *ad.* beyond refutation.

**Unappreciated** (*un-ap-prē-shī-āt'ed*), *a.* not duly estimated.

**Unapprised** (*un-ap-prīz'ed*), *a.* not previously informed.

**Unapproachable** (*un-ap-prōch'ā-bl*), *a.* not to be approached.

**Unappropriated** (*un-ap-prōpr'āt'ed*), *a.* not appropriated.

**Unapt** (*un-apt'*), *a.* unfit; not ready. [fenseless.]

**Unarmed** (*un-ārmd'*), *a.* de-

**Unasked** (*un'āskt*), *a.* not asked.

**Unaspiring** (*un-as-pīr'ing*), *a.* not ambitious.

**Unassailable** (*un-as-sāl'ā-bl*), *a.* not assailable.

**Unassisted** (*un-as-sist'ed*), *a.* not aided.

**Unassuming** (*un-as-sum'ing*), *a.* modest.

**Unattainable** (*un-at-tīn'ā-bl*), *a.* not to be obtained.

**Unattended** (*un-at-tend'ed*), *a.* having no company.

**Unauthorized** (*un-ā-thor-īz'ed*), *a.* not warranted.

**Unavailable** (*un-ā-vāl'ā-bl*), *a.* not available.

**Unavailing** (*un-ā-rāl'ing*), *a.* ineffectual; useless.

**Unavoidable** (*un-a-void'ā-bl*), *a.* that cannot be shunned.

**Unavoidably** (*un-a-void'ā-blī*), *ad.* inevitably.

**Unaware** (*un-a-wār'*), *a.* without thought; inattentive.

**Unawares** (*un-a-wār'z*), *ad.* by surprise. [fasten.]

**Unbar** (*un-bār'*), *v. t.* to un-

**Unbecoming** (*un-bē-kum'ing*), *a.* improper; indecent.

**Unbefitting** (*un-bē-fīt'ing*), *a.* unsuitable.

**Unbelief** (*un-bē-lēf*), *n.* infidelity. [an infidel.]

**Unbeliever** (*un-bē-lēv'ēr*), *n.*

**Unbelieving** (*un-bē-lēv'ing*), *a.* not believing; infidel.

Unbeloved (*un-bē-luv'd*), *a.* not beloved.

Unbend (*un-bend'*), *v. t.* to relax or slacken.

Unbending (*un-bend'ing*), *a.* inflexible; unyielding.

Unbiased (*un-bī'as'*), *a.* free from partiality.

Unbind (*un-bind'*), *v. t.* to un-

blemish (*un-blem'ish*), *a.* free from blemish.

Unblest (*un-blest'*), *a.* not blessed; unhappy.

Unblushing (*un-blush'ing*), *a.* destitute of shame.

Unbolt (*un-bolt'*), *v. t.* to loose from a bolt. [born; future.

Unborn (*un-born'*), *a.* not

unbosom (*un-bōōs'um*), *v. t.* to disclose what is in the bosom or mind; to tell freely.

Unbought (*un-bau't*), *a.* not purchased.

Unbound (*un-bound'ed*), *a.* having no limits.

Unbridle (*un-brī'd'l*), *v. t.* to free from the bridle.

Unbroken (*un-brō'ken*), *a.* entire; whole.

Unbrotherly (*un-brith'ēr-lī*), *a.* not becoming a brother; unkind.

Unbuckle (*un-buk'l*), *v. t.* to unfasten buckles.

Unburied (*un-be'rīd*), *a.* not buried.

Unbutton (*un-but'n*), *v. t.* to loose buttons.

Unceasing (*un-sē'sing*), *a.* not ceasing; continual.

Unceasingly (*un-sē'sing-lī*), *ad.* without intermission.

Unceremonious (*un-ser-e-mō'nī-us*), *a.* not formal.

Uncertain (*un-sēr'tān*), *a.* not certain; doubtful.

Uncertainty (*un-sēr'tān-tī*), *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty. [unbind.

Unchain (*un-chān'*), *v. t.* to un-

changeable (*un-chān'g-a-b'l*), *a.* not subject to change; immutable.

Unchangeably (*un-chān'g-a-b'l*), *ad.* without change.

Unchanging (*un-chān'g-ing*), *a.* suffering no alteration.

Uncharitable (*un-char'i-ta-bl*), *a.* having no charity.

Uncharitableness (*un-char'i-ta-bl-ness*), *n.* want of charity.

Uncharitably (*un-char'i-ta-bl-ly*), *ad.* with want of charity.

Unchaste (*un-chāst'*), *a.* lewd; impure.

Unchristian (*un-krist'yan*), *a.* contrary to Christianity.

Uncivil (*un-siv'il*), *a.* unpollite; uncourteous.

Uncivilized (*un-siv'il-iz'd*), *a.* not civilized.

Uncivily (*un-siv'il-lī*), *ad.* rudely.

Uncle (*ung'kl*), *n.* a father's or a mother's brother.

Unclean (*un-klēn'*), *a.* not clean; foul.

Uncleanly (*un-klēn'lī*), *a.* foul; filthy; obscene.

Uncleanliness (*un-klēn'nes*), *n.* filthiness.

Unclose (*un-klēz'*), *v. t.* to un-

cloud (*un-kloūd'ed*), *a.* free from clouds.

Uncoil (*un-kōil'*), *v. t.* to un-

wind and open. [comely.

Uncomely (*un-kum'lī*), *a.* not

uncomfortable (*un-kom-furt-a-b'l*), *a.* affording no comfort.

Uncomfortably (*un-kom-furt-a-b-lī*), *ad.* without cheerfulness. [rare; unusual.

Uncommon (*un-kom'mn*), *a.* uncommonly (*un-kom'mn-lī*), *ad.* unusually.

Uncomplaining (*un-kom-plān'ing*), *a.* not murmuring.

Uncompromising (*un-kom-prō-mīz-ing*), *a.* not agreeing to terms. [indifference.

Unconcern (*un-kon-sēr'n*), *n.* unconcernedly (*un-kon-sēr'n-ēd-lī*), *ad.* without concern.

Unconditional (*un-kon-dish'ūn-al*), *a.* not limited by conditions.

Unconditionally (*un-kon-dish'ūn-al-lī*), *ad.* without conditions.

Uncongenial (*un-kon-jē'nī-al*), *a.* not congenial.

Unconnected (*un-kon-nekt'ed*), *a.* incoherent.

Unconquerable (*un-kong-kēr-a-b'l*), *a.* that cannot be subdued.

Unconquerably (*un-kong-kēr-a-b-lī*), *ad.* unreasonably.

Unconscionable (*un-kon'shun-a-b'l*), *a.* unreasonable.

Unconscionably (*un-kon'shun-a-b-lī*), *ad.* unreasonably.

Unconscious (*un-kon'shus*), *a.* not knowing.

Unconsciously (*un-kon'shus-lī*), *ad.* without knowledge or perception.

Unconsciousness (*un-kon'shus-ness*), *n.* want of perception.

Unconstitutional (*un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al*), *a.* contrary to the constitution.

Unconstitutionality (*un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al-tī*), *n.* opposition to the constitution.

Unconstitutionally (*un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al-lī*), *ad.* in a manner not warranted by the constitution.

Uncontrollable (*un-kon-trōl'a-b'l*), *a.* not to be controlled.

Uncontrolled (*un-kon-trōld'*), *a.* not restrained.

Unconverted (*un-kon-vērt'ed*), *a.* not regenerated.

Uncork (*un-kork'*), *v. t.* to draw the cork from.

Uncounted (*un-kount'ed*), *a.* not numbered.

Uncourteous (*un-kurt'ē-us*), *a.* uncivil.

Uncourtly (*un-kōrt'lī*), *a.* impolite; unpolished.

Uncouth (*un-kōoth'*), *a.* awkward; ungaily.

Uncouthness (*un-kōoth'nes*), *n.* awkwardness.

Uncover (*un-kuv'ēr*), *v. t.* to open. [anointing.

Unction (*ung'shun*), *n.* act of

unctuous (*ung'tū-us*), *a.* oily; fat; greasy.

Uncultivated (*un-kul'tī-vāt-ed*), *a.* not cultivated; rude; rough. [not passing.

Uncurrent (*un-kur'ent*), *a.* undated (*un-dāt'ed*), *a.* having no date.

Undaunted (*un-dānt'ed*), *a.* fearless. [ad. fearlessly.

Undauntedly (*un-dānt'ed-lī*), *ad.* fearlessly.

Undecive (*un-dē-sēr'*), *v. t.* to free from deception.

Undecided (*un-dē-sid'ed*), *a.* not determined.

Undeified (*un-dē-fīd'*), *a.* not polluted.

Undefined (*un-dē-fīnd'*), *a.* not defined.

Undeniable (*un-dē-nī'a-b'l*), *a.* that cannot be denied.

Undeniably (*un-dē-nī'a-b-lī*), *ad.* indisputably.

Under (*un' dēr*), *pret.* beneath; below; less; — *a.* lower.

Underbid (*un-dēr-bīd'*), *v. t.* to bid or offer less than is offered by another.



**Underbrush** (*un-dēr-brush*), *n.* small trees and shrubs growing beneath large trees.  
**Underclerk** (*un-dēr-klērk*), *n.* a subordinate clerk.  
**Under-current** (*un-dēr-kurēnt*), *n.* a current below.  
**Underdone** (*un-dēr-dun'*), *a.* done less than is requisite; not thoroughly cooked.  
**Undergo** (*un-dēr-gō*), *v. t.* to bear; to endure; to pass through.  
**Under-graduate** (*un-dēr-grad'u-āt*), *n.* a student who has not taken his degree.  
**Under-ground** (*un-dēr-ground*), *a.* being below the surface of the ground.  
**Undergrowth** (*un-dēr-grōth*), *n.* shrubs which grow under trees.  
**Underhand** (*un-dēr-hand*), *a.* covert; secret; sly; — *ad.* by secret means.  
**Underhanded** (*un-dēr-hand-ed*), *a.* clandestine.  
**Underlay** (*un-dēr-lā*), *v. t.* to lay under.  
**Underlet** (*un-dēr-lēt*), *v. t.* to lease under another.  
**Underlie** (*un-dēr-lī*), *v. t.* or *i.* to lie under; to form the foundation of.  
**Underline** (*un-dēr-līn*), *v. t.* to mark with lines beneath the words.  
**Underling** (*un-dēr-līng*), *n.* an inferior.  
**Undermine** (*un-dēr-mīn*), *v. t.* to excavate beneath; to injure clandestinely.  
**Underneath** (*un-dēr-nēth'* or *nēth*), *ad.* or *prep.* beneath.  
**Underpin** (*un-dēr-pīn*), *v. t.* to lay the stones that support the sills of a building.  
**Underpinning** (*un-dēr-pīn-ing*), *n.* the stones on which a building rests.  
**Underrate** (*un-dēr-rāt*), *v. t.* to rate below the value.  
**Underscore** (*un-dēr-skōr*), *v. t.* to draw a line or mark under.  
**Undersell** (*un-dēr-sēl*), *v. t.* to sell cheaper than another.  
**Undershot** (*un-dēr-shot*), *a.* moved by water passing under, as an undershot wheel.  
**Understand** (*un-dēr-stand*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* understood] to comprehend; to suppose to mean.

**Understanding** (*un-dēr-stand-ing*), *n.* the intellectual powers; judgment; sense.  
**Understood** (*un-dēr-stōod*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Understand*.  
**Understrapper** (*un-dēr-strap-pēr*), *n.* an inferior agent, — used disparagingly.  
**Undertake** (*un-dēr-tāk*), *v. t.* [*pret.* undertook; *pp.* undertaken] to take in hand.  
**Undertaker** (*un-dēr-tāk-ēr*), *n.* one who undertakes; one who makes coffins and manages funerals.  
**Undertaking** (*un-dēr-tāk-ing*), *n.* an enterprise.  
**Undertook** (*un-dēr-tōok*), *pret.* of *Undertake*.  
**Undervalue** (*un-dēr-val'ū*), *v. t.* to rate below the worth.  
**Underwood** (*un-dēr-wōod*), *n.* small trees, etc., growing among large trees.  
**Underwrite** (*un-dēr-rīt*), *v. t.* to subscribe, as one's name for insurance; — *v. t.* to insure.  
**Underwriter** (*un-dēr-rīt-ēr*), *n.* one who insures ships, goods, etc.  
**Undeserved** (*un-dē-zērv'd*), *a.* not merited.  
**Undeserving** (*un-dē-zērv-ing*), *a.* not deserving.  
**Undesigned** (*un-dē-sīnd'*), *a.* not intended.  
**Undesigning** (*un-dē-sīn'ing*), *a.* artless; sincere.  
**Undesirable** (*un-dē-zīr'-a-bl*), *a.* not to be desired.  
**Undeviating** (*un-dē'vi-ā-ting*), *a.* not deviating.  
**Undignified** (*un-dīg'nīfīd*), *a.* not dignified.  
**Undisguised** (*un-dis-gīz'd*), *a.* open; artless.  
**Undismayed** (*un-dis-mād'*), *a.* not intimidated.  
**Undivided** (*un-dī-vīd'ed*), *a.* not divided.  
**Undo** (*un-dōō*), *v. t.* [*pret.* undid; *pp.* undone] to reverse what has been done; to open; to take to pieces; to ruin.  
**Undoer** (*un-dōō-ēr*), *n.* one who brings to destruction.  
**Undoing** (*un-dōō-ing*), *n.* reversal; ruin.  
**Undone** (*un-dum'*), *pp.* and *a.* ruined; not performed.  
**Undoubted** (*un-dout'ed*), *a.* not doubted.

**Undoubtedly** (*un-dout'ed-i*), *ad.* without a question; indisputably.  
**Undress** (*un-dres*), *v. t.* to divest of clothes; to strip.  
**Undress** (*un-dres*), *n.* a loose dress.  
**Undulate** (*un'dū-lāt*), *v. t.* or *i.* to move backward or forward, as a wave.  
**Undulated** (*un'dū-lā-led*), *a.* waved; wavy.  
**Undulation** (*un-dū-lā-shun*), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.  
**Undulatory** (*un'dū-lā-to-ri*), *a.* moving like waves; vibratory.  
**Unduly** (*un-dū'lī*), *ad.* improperly; excessively.  
**Undutiful** (*un-dū'tī-fūl*), *a.* not dutiful. [*mortal*.]  
**Undying** (*un-dī'ing*), *a.* immortal.  
**Unearthly** (*un-ērth'ī*), *a.* not terrestrial; not human.  
**Uneasily** (*un-ēz'ī-lī*), *ad.* without ease or quiet.  
**Uneasiness** (*un-ēz'ī-nes*), *n.* disquiet. [*disturbed*.]  
**Uneasy** (*un-ēz-i*), *a.* restless.  
**Uneducated** (*un-ed'ū-kāt-ed*), *a.* illiterate; ignorant.  
**Unembarrassed** (*un-em-bar'-as'd*), *a.* free from embarrassment. [*not engaged*.]  
**Unengaged** (*un-en-gāj'd*), *a.* not engaged.  
**Unenlightened** (*un-en-līf'-end*), *a.* not enlightened.  
**Unequal** (*un-ē'kwāl*), *a.* not equal, or even; inferior.  
**Unequaled** ? (*un-ē'kwāl -d*), *a.* not equaled.  
**Unequally** (*un-ē'kwāl-ī*), *ad.* in different degrees.  
**Unequivocal** (*un-ē-kwō'-ō-kāl*), *a.* not doubtful.  
**Unequivocally** (*un-ē-kwō'-ō-kāl-ī*), *ad.* not doubtfully; clearly.  
**Unerring** (*un-er'ing*), *a.* committing no mistake; certain.  
**Uneven** (*un-ē'vū*), *a.* not even; not level; irregular.  
**Unevenness** (*un-ē'vū-nes*), *n.* inequality of surface; want of uniformity.  
**Unexceptionable** (*un-eks-ep'shun-a-bl*), *a.* not liable to objection.  
**Unexceptionably** (*un-eks-ep'shun-a-blī*), *ad.* so as to be liable to no objection.  
**Unexpected** (*un-eks-pek'tēd*), *a.* not expected; sudden.

**Unexpectedly** (*un-ekspekt'-ed-li*), *ad.* suddenly.

**Unexpressed** (*un-eks-pret'*), *a.* not mentioned.

**Unfading** (*un-fad'ing*), *a.* not liable to fade.

**Unfailing** (*un-fäl-ing*), *a.* not failing; abiding.

**Unfair** (*un-fär'*), *a.* not fair; dishonest.

**Unfairly** (*un-fär'li*), *ad.* not in a just manner.

**Unfairness** (*un-fär'nes*), *n.* want of fairness or honesty.

**Unfaithful** (*un-fäth'ful*), *a.* not faithful; negligent of duty.

**Unfaithfulness** (*un-fäth'ful-nes*), *n.* breach of trust; infidelity.

**Unfashionable** (*un-fash'na-bl*), *a.* not according to the fashion.

**Unfasten** (*un-fäs'n*), *v. t.* to loose; to unbind.

**Unfathomable** (*un-fäth'um-a-bl*), *a.* not to be fathomed.

**Unfavorable** (*un-fä'vör-a-bl*), *a.* not favorable.

**Unfavorably** (*un-fä'vör-a-bl*), *ad.* unpropitiously.

**Unfeeling** (*un-fel'ing*), *a.* void of feeling.

**Unfeelingly** (*un-fel'ing-li*), *ad.* with insensibility.

**Unfeigned** (*un-fän'd*), *a.* real; sincere.

**Unfeignedly** (*un-fän'd-ed-li*), *ad.* without disguise.

**Unfelt** (*un-felt'*), *a.* not perceived.

**Unfilial** (*un-fil'yal*), *a.* not becoming a son or daughter.

**Unfinished** (*un-fin'ish'*), *a.* not complete; imperfect.

**Unfit** (*un-fit'*), *v. t.* to disqualify — *a.* not qualified.

**Unfitness** (*un-fit'nes*), *n.* want of qualifications.

**Unfix** (*un-fiks'*), *v. t.* to loosen; to unsettle.

**Unfold** (*un-föld'*), *v. t.* to expand; to disclose; to reveal.

**Unforeseen** (*un-för-sän'*), *a.* not seen beforehand.

**Unforetold** (*un-för-töld'*), *a.* not predicted.

**Unforgiving** (*un-för-giv-ing*), *a.* not disposed to forgive.

**Unfortunate** (*un-fört'ü-nät*), *a.* not successful.

**Unfortunately** (*un-fört'ü-nät-li*), *ad.* without success.

**Unfounded** (*un-found'ed*), *a.* having no foundation.

**Unfriendly** (*un-frend'li*), *a.* unfavorable.

**Unfruitful** (*un-früt'ful*), *a.* not fruitful; barren.

**Unfruitfulness** (*un-früt'ful-nes*), *n.* barrenness; unproductiveness.

**Unfurl** (*un-fur'l*), *v. t.* to unfold; to open or spread.

**Ungainly** (*un-gän'li*), *a.* not expert; clumsy.

**Ungenerous** (*un-jen'er-us*), *a.* illiberal; unkind; mean.

**Ungenial** (*un-jé'ni-al*), *n.* unfavorable to nature or to growth.

**Ungentlemanly** (*un-jen'tl-man-li*), *a.* not becoming a man of good breeding.

**Ungodliness** (*un-god'li-nes*), *n.* impiety; ligiosity.

**Ungodly** (*un-god'li*), *a.* irreverent; impious.

**Ungovernable** (*un-guv'ern-a-bl*), *a.* not to be restrained.

**Ungovernably** (*un-guv'ern-a-bl*), *ad.* so as not to be restrained.

**Ungraceful** (*un-gräs'ful*), *a.* wanting grace or dignity.

**Ungracious** (*un-grü'shus*), *a.* unpleasing.

**Ungraciously** (*un-grü'shu-sli*), *ad.* with disfavor.

**Ungrammatical** (*un-gram-mat'ik-al*), *a.* not according to grammar.

**Ungrateful** (*un-grät'ful*), *a.* unthankful.

**Ungratefully** (*un-grät'ful-li*), *ad.* without gratitude.

**Unguarded** (*un-gürd'ed*), *a.* not guarded.

**Unguardedly** (*un-gürd'ed-li*), *ad.* incautiously.

**Unguent** (*un-gwent*), *n.* an ointment.

**Unhaekneyed** (*un-hak'ned*), *a.* not worn out by use and repetition.

**Unhallowed** (*un-hal'ld*), *a.* profane; unholy; haudy.

**Unhandy** (*un-hand'i*), *a.* not handy.

**Unhang** (*un-hang'*) *v. t.* to take from its hinges, as a door.

**Unhanged** (*un-hangd'*), *a.* not punished by hanging.

**Unhappily** (*un-hap'i-li*), *ad.* unfortunately; miserably.

**Unhappiness** (*un-hap'i-nes*), *n.* misfortune; misery; wretchedness.

**Unhappy** (*un-hap'i*), *a.* not happy.

**Unharness** (*un-här'nes*), *v. t.* to strip off harness.

**Unhealthful** (*un-helth'ful*), *a.* insalubrious.

**Unhealthiness** (*un-helth'i-nes*), *n.* want of health; unsoundness.

**Unhealthy** (*un-helth'i*), *a.* wanting health; sickly; insalubrious.

**Unheard** (*un-härd'*), *a.* not heard; unknown.

**Unheeded** (*un-hed'ed*), *a.* not regarded. [thoughtless.]

**Unheeding** (*un-hed'ing*), *a.* [thoughtless.]

**Unhesitating** (*un-hez'i-tät-ing*), *a.* not hesitating.

**Unhesitatingly** (*un-hez'i-tät-ing-li*), *ad.* without hesitation.

**Unhinge** (*un-hin'*), *v. t.* to unhitch (*un-hich'*), *v. t.* to loose from a hook, etc.

**Unholiness** (*un-hö'li-nes*), *n.* want of holiness; impiety.

**Unholy** (*un-hö'li*), *a.* unsanctified.

**Unhonored** (*un-on'örd*), *a.* not treated with honor.

**Unhook** (*un-hök'*), *v. t.* to loose from a hook.

**Unhoop** (*un-hööp'*), *v. t.* to divest of hoops.

**Unhorse** (*un-hors'*), *v. t.* to throw from the saddle.

**Unhurt** (*un-hurt'*), *a.* not injured.

**Unhurtful** (*un-hurt'ful*), *a.* not injurious.

**Unicorn** (*ü'n'körn*), *n.* a fabulous animal with one horn.

**Uniflorous** (*ü-ni-för'us*), *a.* bearing only one flower.

**Uniform** (*ü-ni-form*), *n.* the regimental dress of a soldier; — *a.* having the same form.

**Uniformity** (*ü-ni-form'i-ti*), *n.* sameness; resemblance at all times.

**Uniformly** (*ü-ni-form-li*), *ad.* in a uniform manner.

**Unimpeachable** (*un-im-pech'a-bl*), *a.* not to be impeached.

**Unimportant** (*un-im-pört-ant*), *a.* not important.

**Uningenuous** (*un-in-jen'ü-us*), *a.* not frank.

**Uninhabitable** (*un-in-hab'it-a-bl*), *a.* not habitable.

**Uninitiated** (*un-in-ish'i-ät-ed*), *a.* not initiated.

**Unintelligible** (*un-in-tel'i-jib-l*), *a.* not to be understood.

**Unintelligibly** (*un-in-tel'i-jib-ly*), *ad.* so as not to be understood.

**Unintended** (*un-in-tend'ed*), *a.* not intended.

**Unintentional** (*un-in-ten-shun-al*), *a.* not designed.

**Unintentionally** (*un-in-ten-shun-al-ly*), *ad.* without design.

**Uninterested** (*un-in'ter-est-ed*), *n.* not having any interest in.

**Uninteresting** (*un-in'ter-est-ing*), *a.* not exciting interest.

**Uninterrupted** (*un-in-ter-rupt'ed*), *a.* not interrupted; not broken.

**Uninvited** (*un-in-vit'ed*), *a.* not invited.

**Union** (*un'yun*), *n.* act of uniting; concord; junction.

**Unionist** (*un'yun-ist*), *n.* a lover of union.

**Uniparous** (*ū-nip'a-rus*), *a.* producing one at a birth.

**Unique** (*ū-nēk'*), *a.* single in kind or excellence.

**Unison** (*ū-ni-sun*), *n.* agreement of sounds.

**Unisonant** (*ū-nis'o-nant*), *a.* being in unison.

**Unisonous** (*ū-nis'o-nus*), *a.* being in unison.

**Unit** (*ū-nit*), *n.* one; the least whole number.

**Unitarian** (*ū-ni-tā-ri-an*), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; — *a.* pertaining to Unitarians.

**Unitarianism** (*ū-ni-tā-ri-an-izm*), *n.* the doctrines of Unitarians.

**Unite** (*ū-nit'*), *v. t.* to join things together; — *v. i.* to agree.

**Unitedly** (*ū-nit'ed-ly*), *ad.* with union, or joint effort.

**Unity** (*ū-ni-ti*), *n.* state of being one; concord.

**Univalve** (*ū-ni-valv*), *n.* a shell having one valve only.

**Univocal** (*ū-ni-valv'*), *a.* having one valve only, as a shell.

**Universal** (*ū-ni-vērs'al*), *a.* extending to all; whole.

**Universalism** (*ū-ni-vērs'al-izm*), *n.* belief that all men will be saved.

**Universalist** (*ū-ni-vērs'al-ist*), *n.* an adherent to Universalism.

**Universality** (*ū-ni-vērs'al-i-ti*), *n.* state of extending to the whole.

**Universally** (*ū-ni-vērs'al-ly*), *ad.* throughout the whole.

**Universe** (*ū-ni-vērs*), *n.* whole system of created things.

**University** (*ū-ni-vērs'i-ti*), *n.* an institution where all the sciences and arts are studied.

**Univocal** (*ū-niv'o-kal*), *a.* having one meaning only.

**Unjust** (*un-just'*), *a.* contrary to justice.

**Unjustifiable** (*un-just'i-f-a-bl*), *a.* not to be justified or defended.

**Unjustifiably** (*un-just'i-f-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* so as not to be justified.

**Unjustly** (*un-just'ly*), *ad.* wrongfully.

**Unkind** (*un-kind'*), *a.* not kind; not obliging.

**Unkindly** (*un-kind'ly*), *ad.* with unkindness; unfavorably; — *a.* unfavorable.

**Unkindness** (*un-kind'nes*), *n.* want of kindness or affection.

**Unknowingly** (*un-nō'ing-ly*), *ad.* ignorantly. [known.]

**Unknown** (*un-nōn*), *a.* not known.

**Unlace** (*un-lās'*), *v. t.* to unfasten; to divest of ornaments. [load.]

**Unlade** (*un-lād'*), *v. t.* to unlatch.

**Unlatch** (*un-lach'*), *v. t.* to lift or loose a latch.

**Unlawful** (*un-law'ful*), *a.* not lawful; illegal.

**Unlawfully** (*un-law'ful-ly*), *ad.* in violation of law.

**Unlawfulness** (*un-law'ful-nes*), *n.* illegality.

**Unlearn** (*un-lērn'*), *v. t.* to forget what has been learned.

**Unlearned** (*un-lērn'ed*), *a.* ignorant; illiterate.

**Unleavened** (*un-lev'end*), *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.

**Unless** (*un-less*), *con.* except; if not.

**Unlettered** (*un-let'erd*), *a.* unlearned. [dissimilar.]

**Unlike** (*un-līk'*), *a.* not like; unlikely.

**Unlikely** (*un-līk'ly*), *a.* not likely; improbable.

**Unlikeness** (*un-līk'nes*), *n.* want of resemblance.

**Unlimited** (*un-lim'it-ed*), *a.* boundless; indefinite.

**Unlink** (*un-līnk'*), *v. t.* to disconnect. [burden of a load.]

**Unload** (*un-lōd'*), *v. t.* to disconnect. [burden of a load.]

**Unloveliness** (*un-luv'li-nes*), *n.* want of amiableness.

**Unlovely** (*un-luv'li*), *a.* not amiable; not lovely.

**Unluckily** (*un-luck'i-ly*), *ad.* in an unlucky manner.

**Unlucky** (*un-luk'i*), *a.* unfortunate.

**Unman** (*un-man'*), *v. t.* to deprive of strength; to dishearten.

**Unmanageable** (*un-man'aj-a-bl*), *a.* not manageable or controllable.

**Unmanly** (*un-man'li*), *a.* unsuitable to a man.

**Unmannered** (*un-man'erd*), *a.* uncivil.

**Unmannerly** (*un-man'ēr-ly*), *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.

**Unmarried** (*un-mar'rid*), *a.* not married.

**Unmask** (*un-māsk'*), *v. t.* to remove a disguise.

**Unmeaning** (*un-nēw'ing*), *a.* having no meaning.

**Unmerchable** (*un-mēr'-chant-a-bl*), *a.* not fit for the market.

**Unmerciful** (*un-mēr'-si-ful*), *a.* having no mercy.

**Unmercifully** (*un-mēr'-si-ful-ly*), *ad.* without mercy.

**Unmerited** (*un-mer'it-ed*), *a.* not deserved; unjust.

**Unmilitary** (*un-mil'i-ta-ri*), *a.* not according to military rules.

**Unmindful** (*un-mīnd'ful*), *a.* heedless; regardless.

**Unmingled** (*un-mīng'gld*), *a.* not mixed.

**Unmistakable** (*un-mis-tāk'a-bl*), *a.* incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood.

**Unmitigated** (*un-mīt'i-gāt-ed*), *a.* not alleviated; not lessened.

**Unmixed** (*un-mīks't*), *a.* not mixed; mingled; pure; unadulterated.

**Unmoor** (*un-mōor'*), *v. t.* to loose from anchorage; to bring to a single anchor.

**Unmotherly** (*un-moth'ēr-ly*), *a.* not becoming a mother.

**Unmurmuring** (*un-mur'-mur-ing*), *a.* not complaining.



**Unmusical** (*un-mū'zīk-al*), *a.* not harmonious; harsh.

**Unnatural** (*un-nat'ū-ral*), *a.* contrary to the laws of nature or to natural feelings.

**Unnaturally** (*un-nat'ū-ral-ly*), *ad.* in opposition to nature.

**Unnecessarily** (*un-nes'es-sar-ē-ly*), *ad.* without necessity.

**Unnecessary** (*un-nes'es-sar-ē*), *a.* needless.

**Unneighborly** (*un-nū'bur-li*), *a.* not becoming a neighbor.

**Unnerve** (*un-nēr-v'*), *v. t.* to deprive of strength.

**Unnoticed** (*un-nōt'is*), *a.* not observed.

**Unnumbered** (*un-nūn'bērd*), *a.* not enumerated.

**Unobjectionable** (*un-ob-jek'-shun-a-bl*), *a.* not liable to objection.

**Unobservable** (*un-ob-zērv'a-bl*), *a.* not to be observed.

**Unobserving** (*un-ob-zērv'-ing*), *a.* heedless.

**Unobtrusive** (*un-ob-trōo'-siv*), *a.* not forward.

**Unoccupied** (*un-ok'kū-pīd*), *a.* not possessed; being at leisure.

**Unoffending** (*un-of-fend'-ing*), *a.* not giving offense.

**Unofficial** (*un-ōf'-ishl*), *a.* not official.

**Unofficial** (*un-of'-ishl*), *a.* not forward or intermeddling.

**Unostentatious** (*un-os-ten-tā'shūs*), *a.* not making a showy display.

**Unpack** (*un-pak'*), *v. t.* to open, as something packed.

**Unpaid** (*un-pād'*), *a.* remaining due.

**Unpalatable** (*un-pal'at-a-bl*), *a.* not relished; disagreeable.

**Unparalleled** (*un-par'āl-ēd*), *a.* having no equal.

**Unpardonable** (*un-pār'dn-a-bl*), *a.* not to be forgiven.

**Unpardonably** (*un-pār'dn-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* beyond forgiveness.

**Unparliamentary** (*un-pār-ly-men-tar-ē*), *a.* contrary to the rules or usages of a legislative body.

**Unperceivable** (*un-pēr-sēv'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be perceived.

**Unphilosophical** (*un-fīl-ō-sōf'ik-al*), *a.* not according

to the rules or principles of philosophy.

**Unpin** (*un-pin'*), *v. t.* to unfasten what is pinned.

**Unpitied** (*un-pī'tīd*), *a.* not pitied.

**Unpitying** (*un-pī'tī-ing*), *a.* having no compassion.

**Unpleasant** (*un-plez'ant*), *a.* disagreeable.

**Unpleasantly** (*un-plez'ant-ly*), *ad.* disagreeably.

**Unpoetical** (*un-pō-et'ik-al*), *a.* not according to poetry or its beauties.

**Unpolished** (*un-pol'ish*), *a.* not polished; unrefined.

**Unpolite** (*un-pō-līt'*), *a.* wanting politeness; impolite.

**Unpolluted** (*un-pōl'ūt-ed*), *a.* free from defilement.

**Unpopular** (*un-pop'ū-lar*), *a.* not enjoying public favor.

**Unprecedented** (*un-pres-ē-dent'ed*), *a.* having no precedent.

**Unprejudiced** (*un-prej'ū-dīd*), *a.* free from bias.

**Unpremeditated** (*un-prē-med'it-ā-ted*), *a.* not studied.

**Unprepared** (*un-prē-pār-d*), *a.* not prepared.

**Unprepossessing** (*un-prē-poz-zes'ing*), *a.* not having a winning appearance or manners.

**Unpretending** (*un-prē-tend'-ing*), *a.* not making pretensions; modest.

**Unprincipled** (*un-prīn'sī-pld*), *a.* devoid of moral principle.

**Unprinted** (*un-print'ed*), *a.* not printed.

**Unproductive** (*un-prō-dukt'-iv*), *a.* not fruitful; barren.

**Unprofessional** (*un-prō-fesh'ū-nl*), *a.* not belonging to or in keeping with a profession.

**Unprofitable** (*un-prof'it-a-bl*), *a.* producing no profit.

**Unprofitably** (*un-prof'it-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* without profit.

**Unpromising** (*un-prom'is-ing*), *a.* giving no promise of good.

**Unpropitious** (*un-prō-pish'-us*), *a.* not favorable.

**Unprotected** (*un-prō-tekt'-ed*), *a.* not protected.

**Unpublished** (*un-pub'lish*), *a.* not published.

**Unpunished** (*un-pun'ish*), *a.* not punished.

**Unqualified** (*un-kwōl'ī-fēd*), *a.* not qualified; not fitted.

**Unquenchable** (*un-kwench'-a-bl*), *a.* not to be extinguished.

**Unquestionable** (*un-kwest'-yun-a-bl*), *a.* that is not to be doubted.

**Unquestionably** (*un-kwest'-yun-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* beyond all doubt.

**Unquiet** (*un-kwī'et*), *a.* untraveled.

**Unravel** (*un-rav'v*), *v. t.* to disentangle.

**Unready** (*un-red'ī*), *a.* not prepared.

**Unreal** (*un-rē'al*), *a.* not real; [vain.]

**Unreasonable** (*un-rē-zn-a-bl*), *a.* unjust.

**Unreasonableness** (*un-rē-zn-a-bl-nes*), *n.* quality of not being reasonable.

**Unreasonably** (*un-rē-zn-a-bl-ly*), *ad.* unjustly.

**Unredeemed** (*un-rē-dēmd'*), *a.* not redeemed; not ransomed; not paid.

**Unregeneracy** (*un-rē-jen'ēr-ā-sē*), *n.* state of being unrenowned.

**Unregenerate** (*un-rē-jen'ēr-āt*), *a.* not renewed in heart.

**Unregistered** (*un-rej'is-tērd*), *a.* not entered in a register.

**Unrelenting** (*un-rē-lent'ing*), *a.* feeling no pity.

**Unremitting** (*un-rē-mīt'ing*), *a.* continuing; persevering.

**Unrepenting** (*un-rē-pent'-ing*), *a.* not sorrowful for sin.

**Unrequited** (*un-rē-kwīt'ed*), *a.* not recompensed.

**Unreserve** (*un-rē-zērv'*), *n.* perfect frankness.

**Unreserved** (*un-rē-zērv'v*), *a.* open; frank.

**Unreservedly** (*un-rē-zērv'-ēd-ly*), *ad.* without reservation.

**Unresisting** (*un-rē-zist'ing*), *a.* not making resistance.

**Unrestrained** (*un-rē-strānt'*), *n.* freedom from restraint.

**Unrewarded** (*un-rē-uawrd'-ed*), *a.* not remunerated.

**Unrig** (*un-rīg'*), *v. t.* to strip off tackle.

**Unrighteous** (*un-rī'chūs*), *a.* unjust; wicked.

**Unrighteousness** (*un-rī'chūs-nes*), *n.* wickedness.

**Unripe** (*un-rīp'*), *a.* not ripe; immature.



**Unrivalled** (*un-rī'vald*), *a.* having no equal.  
**Unrivet** (*un-rīv'et*), *v. t.* to loose from a rivet.  
**Unrobe** (*un-rōb'*), *v. t.* to disrobe. [*roll*.]  
**Unroll** (*un-rōl*), *v. t.* to open a  
**Unroof** (*un-rōōf'*), *v. t.* to strip off the roof.  
**Unruffled** (*un-ruf'ld*), *a.* calm; not agitated.  
**Unruly** (*un-rōōl'i*), *a.* ungovernable.  
**Unsaddle** (*un-sad'l*), *v. t.* to take a saddle from.  
**Unsafe** (*un-sāf'*), *a.* not free from danger. [*safely*.]  
**Unsafely** (*un-sāf'ly*), *ad.* not unsaid (*un-sēd'*), *pret.* and *pp.* not said; recalled.  
**Unsalable** (*un-sāl'a-bl*), *a.* not of a quick sale.  
**Unsanctified** (*un-sang'h-tīf'id*), *a.* unholy.  
**Unsatisfactorily** (*un-sat-is-fak'to-rī*), *ad.* so as not to satisfy.  
**Unsatisfactory** (*un-sat-is-fak'to-rī*), *a.* not affording satisfaction.  
**Unsatisfying** (*un-sat'is-fīng*), *a.* not giving satisfaction.  
**Unsavory** (*un-sā'vur-d*), *a.* having a bad taste; insipid.  
**Unsay** (*un-sā*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* unsaid] to recall.  
**Unscrew** (*un-skrōō'*), *v. t.* to loose from screws.  
**Unscriptural** (*un-skript'ūr-al*), *a.* not agreeable to Scripture.  
**Unseaworthy** (*un-sē'wur-ūti*), *a.* not fit for a sea-voyage. [*what is sealed*.]  
**Unseal** (*un-sēl'*), *v. t.* to open  
**Unsearchable** (*un-sēch'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be explored; mysterious.  
**Unseasonable** (*un-sē'zn-a-bl*), *a.* untimely; unfit.  
**Unseasonably** (*un-sē'zn-a-blī*), *ad.* not in due season.  
**Unseat** (*un-sēl'*), *v. t.* to throw from or deprive of a seat.  
**Unseemly** (*un-sem'li*), *a.* unbecoming; improper; — *ad.* unbecomingly.  
**Unseen** (*un-sēn'*), *a.* not seen; invisible. [*selfish*.]  
**Unselfish** (*un-sel'fsh*), *a.* not  
**Unserviceable** (*un-sēr'vis-a-bl*), *a.* not fit for use.

**Unsettle** (*un-sel't*), *v. t.* to unfix; to disturb.  
**Unshackle** (*un-shak'l*), *v. t.* to loose from shackles.  
**Unshaken** (*un-shāk'n*), *a.* not shaken; firm.  
**Unsheathe** (*un-sheth'*), *v. t.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.  
**Unship** (*un-shīp'*), *v. t.* to take out of a ship.  
**Unshod** (*un-shod'*), *a.* not having shoes on.  
**Unshrinking** (*un-shrink'ing*), *a.* not recoiling.  
**Unsignificance** (*un-sīn'li-nes*), *n.* deformity; ugliness.  
**Unsignificantly** (*un-sīn'li-nes*), *ad.* deformed; ugly.  
**Unskillful** (*un-skīl'ful*), *a.* wanting skill or dexterity.  
**Unskillfulness** (*un-skīl'ful-nes*), *n.* want of skill.  
**Unsociable** (*un-sō'sha-bl*), *a.* not sociable.  
**Unsociably** (*un-sō'sha-blī*), *ad.* with reserve.  
**Unsocial** (*un-sō'shal*), *a.* not agreeable in, or adapted to, society.  
**Unsold** (*un-sōld*), *a.* not sold.  
**Unsolicited** (*un-sō-lis'it-ed*), *a.* not asked.  
**Unsophisticated** (*un-sō-fis'tī-kūt-ed*), *a.* not adulterated; pure.  
**Unsorted** (*un-sort'ed*), *a.* not distributed into sorts.  
**Unthought** (*un-sawt'*), *a.* not searched for.  
**Unsound** (*un-sound'*), *a.* not sound; defective.  
**Unsoundness** (*un-sound'nes*), *n.* defectiveness; infirmity.  
**Unsparring** (*un-spār'ing*), *a.* not sparing; liberal; not merciful.  
**Unspeaking** (*un-spēk'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be uttered.  
**Unspeakingly** (*un-spēk'a-blī*), *ad.* inexpressibly.  
**Unspent** (*un-spent'*), *a.* not spent.  
**Unspoken** (*un-spō'kn*), *a.* not spoken or uttered.  
**Unspotted** (*un-spot'ed*), *a.* not spotted; pure.  
**Unstable** (*un-stā'bl*), *a.* not stable or steady.  
**Unstaid** (*un-stā'il*), *a.* not steady; unstable; fickle.  
**Unstained** (*un-stānd'*), *a.* not stained; not dishonored.

**Unsteadily** (*un-sted'i-lī*), *ad.* in an unsteady manner.  
**Unsteady** (*un-sted'i*), *a.* not steady; mutable.  
**Unstinted** (*un-stīnt'ed*), *a.* not limited.  
**Unstop** (*un-stop'*), *v. t.* to take a stopple from; to open.  
**Unstring** (*un-string'*), *v. t.* to relax; to loose.  
**Unstrung** (*un-string'*), *pp.* relaxed; loosened; untied.  
**Unstudied** (*un-stud'ed*), *a.* not studied.  
**Unsubstantial** (*un-sub-stan'shal*), *a.* not real; not solid.  
**Unsuccessful** (*un-suk-ses'fūl*), *a.* not meeting with success.  
**Unsuccessfully** (*un-suk-ses'fūl-ly*), *ad.* without success.  
**Unsuitable** (*un-sūt'a-bl*), *a.* unfit; improper.  
**Unsuitably** (*un-sūt'a-blī*), *ad.* in an unsuitable manner.  
**Unsuited** (*un-sūt'ed*), *a.* not suited. [*tarnished*.]  
**Unsuitedly** (*un-sūt'ed*), *a.* not suited.  
**Unsung** (*un-sung'*), *a.* not recited in song.  
**Unsupported** (*un-sup-pōrt'ed*), *a.* unsustained; not upheld. [*a.* not exceeded].  
**Unsurpassed** (*un-sur-pāst'*), *a.* not surpassed.  
**Unsusceptible** (*un-sus-sep'tī-bl*), *a.* not susceptible; callous; unfeeling.  
**Unsuspecting** (*un-sus-pish'us*), *a.* not having suspicion.  
**Unsuspectingly** (*un-sus-pish'us-blī*), *ad.* without suspicion.  
**Unswathe** (*un-swāth'*), *v. t.* to relieve from a bandage.  
**Unsystematic** (*un-sis-tem-at'ik*), *a.* wanting system.  
**Untainted** (*un-tānt'ed*), *a.* not tainted.  
**Untamable** (*un-tām'a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be tamed or subdued.  
**Untasted** (*un-tāst'ed*), *a.* not tasted. [*learned*.]  
**Untaught** (*un-tawt'*), *a.* not taught.  
**Untenable** (*un-ten'a-bl*), *a.* not capable of defense or support.  
**Unthankful** (*un-thang'fūl*), *a.* not grateful.  
**Unthankfully** (*un-thang'fūl-ly*), *ad.* ungratefully.  
**Unthankfulness** (*un-thang'fūl-nes*), *n.* ingrati-  
 tude.

**Unthinking** (*un-think'ing*), *a.* thoughtless.  
**Unthoughtful** (*un-thawt'-ful*), *a.* thoughtless.  
**Unthrif** (*un-thrif'ti*), *a.* prodigal; not thriving.  
**Untidy** (*un-tid'i*), *a.* not neat and snug.  
**Untie** (*un-ti'*), *v. t.* to loose, as a knot; to unbind.  
**Untied** (*un-tid'*), *a.* not tied; loose. [time tha.]  
**Until** (*un-til'*), *prep.* to the  
**Untimely** (*un-tim'li*), *a.* unseasonable.  
**Untiring** (*un-tir'ing*), *a.* indefatigable.  
**Untold** (*un-told'*), *a.* not told.  
**Untoward** (*un-tō'ard*), *a.* froward; cross.  
**Untractable** (*un-trakt'-b*), *a.* ungovernable; stubborn.  
**Untraveled** } (*un-trav'eld*).  
**Untravelled** } (*un-trav'eld*).  
*ad.* not trodden by passengers; not traveled.  
**Untried** (*un-trid'*), *a.* not tried or attempted.  
**Untridden** (*un-trod'n*), *a.* not having been trodden or passed over.  
**Untrue** (*un-trū'*), *a.* not true; false.  
**Untruly** (*un-trū'li*), *ad.* falsely; deceitfully.  
**Untruth** (*un-trūth*), *n.* a falsehood.  
**Untwist** (*un-twist'*), *v. t.* to separate twisted threads.  
**Unused** (*un-ūzd'*), *a.* not accustomed.  
**Unusual** (*un-ū'zhōo-ād*), *a.* rare; infrequent.  
**Unutterable** (*un-ut'er-a-bl*), *a.* that cannot be uttered.  
**Unvail** (*un-vāl'*), *v. t.* to throw off a veil.  
**Unvarnished** (*un-vār'nish't*), *a.* not varnished; plain.  
**Unvarying** (*un-vār'i-ing*), *a.* not changing.  
**Unwarily** (*un-wār'li*), *ad.* heedlessly.  
**Unwariness** (*un-wār'i-nes*), *n.* want of caution; heedlessness.  
**Unwarrantable** (*un-wōr'-ant-a-bl*), *a.* not justifiable.  
**Unwarrantably** (*un-wōr'-rant-a-bl*), *ad.* without authority.  
**Unwarranted** (*un-wōr'-rant-ed*), *a.* not authorized; not covenanted.

**Unwary** (*un-wā'ri*), *a.* not cautious. [unfati-gued].  
**Unwearied** (*un-wē'rid*), *a.* unweariedly (*un-wē'rid-li*), *ad.* without fatigue; indefatigable.  
**Unwelcome** (*un-wel'kum*), *a.* not welcome.  
**Unwell** (*un-wel'*), *a.* not in good health.  
**Unwept** (*un-wept'*), *a.* not lamented.  
**Unwholesome** (*un-hōl'sum*), *a.* not favorable to health.  
**Unwholesomeness** (*un-hōl'sum-nes*), *n.* unhealthiness.  
**Unwieldiness** (*un-wēld'i-nes*), *n.* heaviness; bulkiness.  
**Unwieldy** (*un-wēld'i*), *a.* bulky; heavy; unmanageable.  
**Unwilling** (*un-wil'ing*), *a.* not willing; reluctant.  
**Unwillingly** (*un-wil'ing-li*), *ad.* with reluctance.  
**Unwillingness** (*un-wil'ing-nes*), *n.* reluctance; disinclination.  
**Unwind** (*un-wīnd'*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. unwound] to wind off; to untwist.  
**Unwise** (*un-wīz'*), *a.* not wise; indiscreet; foolish.  
**Unwisely** (*un-wīz'li*), *ad.* imprudently.  
**Unwittingly** (*un-wit'ing-li*), *ad.* ignorantly.  
**Unwomanly** (*un-wōm'-an-li*), *a.* unbecoming a woman.  
**Unwonted** (*un-wunt'ed*), *a.* unaccustomed.  
**Unwontedness** (*un-wunt'ed-nes*), *n.* want of familiarity.  
**Unworn** (*un-wōrn'*), *a.* not worn; not impaired.  
**Unworthily** (*un-wur'th-li*), *ad.* not according to desert.  
**Unworthiness** (*un-wur'th-nes*), *n.* want of worth.  
**Unworthy** (*un-wur'th*), *a.* undeserving.  
**Unwound** (*un-wūnt'*), *a.* wound off; untwisted.  
**Unwritten** (*un-rīt'n*), *a.* not written; oral.  
**Unwrought** (*un-rav't*), *a.* not wrought or manufactured.  
**Unyielding** (*un-yēld'ing*), *a.* stubborn; not pliant.  
**Unyoke** (*un-yōk'*), *v. t.* to loose from a yoke.

**Upbraid** (*up-brād'*), *v. t.* to charge with something wrong; to reprove severely.  
**Upbraiding** (*up-brād'ing*), *n.* act of reproaching.  
**Upcast** (*up-kāst*), *a.* thrown upward.  
**Upheaval** (*up-hēv'al*), *n.* a heaving up from beneath.  
**Uphill** (*up'hil*), *a.* difficult; laborious.  
**Uphold** (*up-hōld'*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. upheld] to elevate; to support; to maintain.  
**Upholder** (*up-hōld'ēr*), *n.* one who upholds.  
**Upholsterer** (*up-hōl'stēr-ēr*), *n.* one who furnishes houses.  
**Upholstery** (*up-hōl'stēr-i*), *n.* things furnished by upholsterers.  
**Upland** (*up'land*), *n.* high land; — *a.* higher in situation. [aloft].  
**Uplift** (*up-lift'*), *v. t.* to raise  
**Upon** (*up-on'*), *prep.* on.  
**Upper** (*up'ēr*), *a.* higher in place.  
**Uppermost** (*up'ēr-mōst*), *a.* highest in place or rank.  
**Upraise** (*up-rāz'*), *v. t.* to raise or exalt. [just].  
**Upright** (*up'rit*), *a.* erect.  
**Uprightly** (*up'rit-li*), *ad.* with honesty. [honesty].  
**Uprightness** (*up'rit-nes*), *n.* honesty.  
**Uproar** (*up'rōr*), *n.* great noise and disturbance.  
**Uproarious** (*up-rōr'i-us*), *a.* making or accompanied by a great uproar.  
**Uproot** (*up-rōt'*), *v. t.* to root up.  
**Upset** (*up-set'*), *v. t.* to overturn; to upset.  
**Upshot** (*up'shot*), *n.* final issue; conclusion. [side].  
**Up-side** (*up'sid*), *n.* upper  
**Upspring** (*up-spring'*), *v. i.* to spring up.  
**Upstart** (*up'stärt'*), *n.* one suddenly raised to wealth or power.  
**Upward** (*up'ward*), *a.* directed higher; — *ad.* toward a higher place; more than.  
**Uranium** (*ū-rā'n-i-um*), *n.* a metal.  
**Uranography** (*ū-ran-ō-grā-fī*), *n.* description of the heavens.  
**Uranus** (*ū ra-nus*), *n.* a planet between Saturn and Neptune.

**Urban** (*ur-ban*), *a.* of or belonging to a city.

**Urbane** (*ur-ban*'), *a.* civil; courteous.

**Urbanity** (*ur-ban-i-ti*), *n.* politeness; civility.

**Urchin** (*ur'-chin*), *n.* a child; a hedgehog. [solicit.]

**Urge** (*urj*), *v. t.* to press; to urgency.

**Urgency** (*ur'-jen-si*), *n.* a pressure of difficulty; opportunity. [earnest.]

**Urgent** (*ur'-jent*), *a.* pressing; urgently.

**Urgently** (*ur'-jent-li*), *ad.* with earnestness or importunity. [for urine.]

**Urinal** (*ur'-in-al*), *n.* a vessel for urine.

**Urinary** (*ur'-i-nā-ri*), *a.* relating to urine.

**Urine** (*ur'-in*), *n.* a fluid secreted by the kidneys.

**Urn** (*urn*), *n.* a vessel; a kind of vase.

**Ursiform** (*ur'-si-form*), *a.* like a bear.

**Us** (*us*), *pron.* objective of *I* we.

**Usage** (*üz'-äp*), *n.* treatment; custom; practice.

**Use** (*üz*), *n.* act of employing; employment; utility; practice; custom; interest.

**Use** (*üz*), *v. t.* to employ; to handle; to consume; to render familiar.

**Useful** (*üz'-ful*), *a.* serviceable; profitable.



**Usefully** (*üz'-ful-li*), *ad.* with profit; in a useful manner.

**Usefulness** (*üz'-ful-nes*), *n.* quality of being useful.

**Useless** (*üz'-les*), *a.* having no use; answering no purpose.

**Uselessly** (*üz'-les-li*), *ad.* without profit.

**Uselessness** (*üz'-les-nes*), *n.* unfitness for profitable use.

**Usher** (*ush'-er*), *n.* an introducer; an under teacher; — *v. t.* to introduce.

**Ustion** (*ust'-yun*), *n.* act of burning.

**Usual** (*ü'-zhoo-al*), *a.* customary; common.

**Usually** (*ü'-zhoo-al-li*), *ad.* customarily.

**Usufruct** (*ü'-zhoo-frukt*), *n.* temporary use, without power to alienate.

**Usurer** (*ü'-zhoo-rer*), *n.* one who practices usury.

**Usurious** (*ü'-zhoo'-ri-us*), *a.* practicing usury; partaking of usury.

**Usuriously** (*ü'-zhoo'-ri-us-li*), *ad.* with usury.

**Usurp** (*ü'-zurp*'), *v. t.* to seize and hold possession wrongfully or by force.

**Usurpation** (*ü'-zur-pä'-shun*), *n.* illegal seizure or possession.

**Usury** (*ü'-zhoo-ri*), *n.* illegal interest for money.

**Utensil** (*ü'-ten-sil*), *n.* an instrument; a tool; a vessel.

**Uterine** (*ü'-ter-in*), *a.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

**Utilitarian** (*ü'-til-i-tä'-ri-an*), *a.* consisting in utility; — *n.* one who considers utility the purpose of moral virtue.

**Utility** (*ü'-til-i-ti*), *n.* production of good; profit.

**Utilize** (*ü'-til-iz*), *v. t.* to put to profitable use.

**Utmost** (*ut'-mōst*), *a.* extreme; greatest; — *n.* the most that can be.

**Utopian** (*ü'-tō'-pi-an*), *a.* ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

**Utter** (*ut'-er*), *a.* outward; extreme; entire; — *v. t.* to speak; to express; to put in circulation.

**Utterance** (*ut'-er-ans*), *n.* manner of speaking; pronunciation; expression.

**Utterer** (*ut'-er-er*), *n.* one who pronounces or puts in circulation.

**Utterly** (*ut'-er-li*), *ad.* completely; perfectly; totally.

**Uttermost** (*ut'-er-mōst*), *a.* furthest; most remote; — *n.* greatest degree.

**Uvaceous** (*ü'-ve-us*), *a.* like a grape.

**Uxorious** (*ü'-gō'-ri-us*), *a.* foolishly fond of a wife.

**Uxoriousness** (*ü'-gō'-ri-us-nes*), *n.* excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

## V.

**VACANCY** (*vā'-kan-si*), *n.* empty space; an empty office; situation unfilled.

**Vacant** (*vā'-kant*), *a.* empty; void; not occupied.

**Vacate** (*vak'-kāt*), *v. t.* to make void; to quit for another.

**Vacation** (*va-kā'-shun*), *n.* intermission.

**Vaccinate** (*vak'-si-nāt*), *v. t.* to inoculate with cow-pox.

**Vaccination** (*vak'-si-nā'-shun*), *n.* inoculation with cow-pox.

**Vaccine** (*vak'-sin*, or *vak'-sin*), *a.* pertaining to, or derived from cows or vaccination.

**Vacillate** (*vas'-il-lāt*), *v. t.* to waver; to reel.

**Vacillating** (*vas'-il-lāt-ing*), *a.* inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.

**Vacillation** (*vas-il-lā'-shun*), *n.* a wavering.

**Vacuity** (*va-kū'-i-ti*), *n.* emptiness; a void.

**Vacuuous** (*vak'-ü-us*), *a.* empty; void.

**Vacuum** (*vak'-ü-um*), *n.* empty space.

**Vade-mecum** (*vā-dē-me'-kum*), *n.* a book to be carried as a companion for its usefulness.

**Vagabond** (*vag'a-bond*), *n.* a vagrant; — *a.* wandering idly. [a whim.]

**Vagary** (*va-gū'-ri*), *n.* a freak;

**Vaginal** (*vaj'-i-nal*), *a.* pertaining to a sheath.

**Vagraney** (*va'-gran-si*), *n.* a wandering.

**Vagrant** (*vaj'-grant*), *a.* wandering; — *n.* a vagabond.

**Vague** (*väg*), *a.* unsettled; indefinite.

**Vain** (*vän*), *a.* conceited; ineffectual.

**Vainglorious** (*vän-glō'-ri-us*), *a.* given to vainglory.

**Vainglory** (*vän-glō'-ri*), *n.* empty pride.

**Vainly** (*vän'-li*), *ad.* without effect; with empty pride.

**Valance** (*val'-ans*), *n.* drapery round a bed or from the head of window curtains.

**Vale** (*vāl*), *n.* a low ground; a valley.

**Valediction** (*val-ē-dik'shun*), *n.* a bidding farewell.

**Valedictory** (*val-ē-dik'to-ri*), *a.* a bidding farewell; — *n.* a farewell address.

**Valentine** (*val'en-tin*), *n.* a sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent, on Valentine's day.

**Valet** (*val'et*), *n.* a servant-man.

**Valetudinarian** (*val-e-tū-di-nā'ri-an*), *n.* a person in a weak state; — *a.* sickly.

**Valetudinary** (*val-e-tū'di-nā-ri*), *a.* sickly; infirm.

**Valiant** (*val'yant*), *a.* intrepid in danger; performed with valor.

**Valid** (*val'id*), *a.* firm; good in law. [*force.*]

**Validity** (*va-lid'i-ti*), *n.* legal validity.

**Validly** (*val'id-li*), *ad.* with legal force.

**Valise** (*va-lēs*), *n.* a traveling sack or bag. [*rampart.*]

**Vallation** (*val-lā'shun*), *n.* a valley.

**Valley** (*val'i*), *n.* a low place between hills; — *pl.* Valleys.

**Valor** (*val'ur*), *n.* courage; bravery; prowess.

**Valorous** (*val'ur-us*), *a.* valiant; brave. [*ing* value.

**Valuable** (*val'ū-a-bl*), *a.* having value.

**Valuation** (*val-ū-ā'shun*), *n.* act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.

**Value** (*val'ū*), *n.* worth; price; rate; importance.

— *v. t.* to estimate the worth; to rate; to appraise.

**Valve** (*valv*), *n.* a folding door; a lid opening only one way. [*ing* valves.

**Valvular** (*val'vū-lar*), *a.* having a valve.

**Vamp** (*vamp*), *n.* upper shoelatchet; — *v. t.* to mend.

**Vampire** (*van'pīr*), *n.* a species of bat; a fiend demon.

**Van** (*van*), *n.* front of an army or fleet; a large, light, covered wagon.

**Vandal** (*van'dal*), *n.* any one hostile to arts and literature; a barbarian.

**Vandalic** (*van-dal'ik*), *a.* rude; barbarous.

**Vandalism** (*van'dal-izm*), *n.* any outrage against civilized usages.

**Vandyke** (*van-dīk*), *n.* an indented or scalloped cape for the neck.

**Vane** (*vān*), *n.* a plate that shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

**Vanguard** (*van'gārd*), *n.* the troops in front.

**Vanish** (*van'ish*), *v. i.* to disappear; to pass away.

**Vanify** (*van'i-ti*), *n.* empty pride; ostentation; conceit.

**Vanquish** (*van'kwish*), *v. t.* to conquer.

**Vanquisher** (*van'kwish-ēr*), *n.* one who conquers; a victor. [*priority.*]

**Vantage** (*van'tāj*), *n.* super-vantage-ground.

**Vantage-ground** (*van'tāj-ground*), *n.* superiority of place or state. [*flat.*]

**Vapid** (*vap'id*), *a.* spiritless; insipid.

**Vapidity** (*va-pid'i-ti*), *n.* the state of having lost life or spirit.

**Vaporation** (*vap-o-rā'shun*), *n.* act of converting into vapor.

**Vapor** (*vā'pur*), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and many solids may be converted by heat; water in the atmosphere; — *v. i.* to pass off in fumes; to brag.

**Vaporize** (*vap'ur-īz*, or *vā-pur-īz*), *v. t.* to convert into vapor.

**Vapors** (*vā'purz*), *n. pl.* a disease of nervous debility.

**Vapory** (*vā'pur-i*), *a.* full of vapors; splenetic.

**Variable** (*vā'ri-a-bl*), *a.* changeable.

**Variableness** (*va'ri-a-bl-ness*), *n.* aptness to change; inconstancy.

**Variably** (*vā'ri-a-bl-i*), *ad.* changeably. [*agreement.*]

**Variance** (*vā'ri-āns*), *n.* disagreement.

**Variation** (*vā'ri-ā'shun*), *n.* a change; deviation; difference.

**Varicose** (*var'i-kos*), *a.* en-larged.

**Varicuous** (*var'i-kus*), *a.* enlarged; dilated.

**Variigate** (*vā'ri-ē-gāt*), *v. t.* to diversify.

**Variagation** (*vā-ri-ē-gā-tion*), *n.* diversity of colors.

**Variety** (*va-rī'e-ti*), *n.* change; difference.

**Varicoid** (*vā'ri-o-loid*), *n.* a disease like the small-pox.

**Variculous** (*va-rī'o-lus*), *a.* pertaining to the small-pox.

**Various** (*vā'ri-us*), *a.* different; diverse.

**Variously** (*vā'ri-us-i*), *ad.* in different ways.

**Varlet** (*vā'let*), *n.* a scoundrel; a rascal.

**Varnish** (*vā'r'nish*), *n.* a liquid to give a glossy coating; — *v. t.* to lay varnish on.

**Vary** (*vā'ri*), *v. t.* to alter; to differ; to diversify.

**Vascular** (*vas'kū-lar*) *a.* consisting of vessels.

**Vase** (*vās*, or *vāz*), *n.* an ornamental vessel.

**Vassal** (*vas'al*), *n.* a dependent; a bondsman.

**Vassalage** (*vas'al-ij*), *n.* political servitude or dependence.

**Vast** (*vāst*), *a.* immense; great; numerous; — *n.* an empty waste.

**Vastation** (*vāst-ā'shun*), *n.* a laying waste.

**Vastly** (*vāst-li*), *ad.* greatly.

**Vastness** (*vāst'nes*), *n.* immense extent.

**Vat** (*vat*), *n.* a large cistern.

**Vatican** (*vat'i-kan*), *n.* in Rome, an assemblage of magnificent buildings, including one of the Pope's palaces, and adjoining the church of St. Peter; the papal authority.

**Vaticinal** (*vat'i-sin-al*), *a.* containing prophecy.

**Vault** (*vawlt*), *n.* a continued arch; a cellar; — *v. t.* to cover with a vault; — *v. i.* to leap.

**Vaulted** (*vawlt'ed*), *a.* arched.

**Vault** (*vawlt*), *v. t.* to boast; — *n.* vaunt.

**Vauntingly** (*vānt'ing-li*), *ad.* with boasting.

**Veal** (*vēl*), *n.* flesh of a calf.

**Vedette** (*vē-det*), *n.* a sentinel on horseback.

**Veer** (*vēr*), *v. t.* or *i.* to turn.

**Vegetable** (*vej'e-ta-bl*), *n.* a plant; — *a.* of the nature of plants.

**Vegetal** (*vej'e-tal*), *a.* having power to cause growth.

**Vegetate** (*vej'e-lāt*), *v. i.* to grow as plants.

**Vegetation** (*vej'e-tā'shun*), *n.* growth of plants.

**Vegetative** (*vej'e-tā-tiv*), *a.* growing.

**Vehelement** (*vē'hē-mēnt*), *n.* violent activity or force.

**Veheement** (*vē'hē-mēnt*), *a.* acting with force.





**Venemently** (vē'hē-ment-lī), *ad.* violently. [riage.]  
**Vehicle** (vē'hī-kl), *n.* a car.  
**Veil** (vā), *n.* a cover to conceal the face; a curtain; a disguise; — *v. t.* to cover; to hide.  
**Vein** (vān), *n.* a vessel which returns the blood to the heart; current.  
**Veiny** (vān'i), *a.* full of veins; variegated. [twitch.]  
**Vellicate** (vel'v-kāt), *v. t.* to vellum.  
**Vellum** (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.  
**Velocipede** (ve-lo-s'i-pēd), *n.* a light road-carriage for a single person who propels it by his feet.  
**Velocity** (vē-lo-s'i-tī), *n.* swiftness; celerity; speed.  
**Velvet** (vel'vet), *n.* a rich silk stuff with a nap; — *a.* like velvet; soft; smooth; — *v. t.* to paint velvet.  
**Velveteen** (vel'vet-ēn'), *n.* cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet.  
**Velvety** (vel'vet-i), *a.* soft; like velvet.  
**Venal** (vē'nal), *a.* mercenary; pertaining to veins.  
**Venality** (vē'nal-i-tī), *n.* mercenariness.  
**Vend** (vend), *v. t.* to sell.  
**Vendee** (ven-dē'), *n.* one to whom a thing is sold.  
**Vender** (vend'ēr), *n.* one who sells.  
**Vendor** (vend'ēr), *n.* one who sells.  
**Vendible** (vend-i-bil), *a.* that may be sold.  
**Vendition** (ven-dish'un), *n.* the act of selling; sale.  
**Vendue** (ven-dū), *n.* public sale to the highest bidder.  
**Veneer** (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* to inlay with thin pieces of wood; — *n.* thin slices of wood for inlaying.  
**Venerable** (ven'ēr-a-bl), *a.* worthy of veneration.  
**Venerate** (ven'ēr-āt), *v. t.* to regard with reverence.  
**Veneration** (ven'ēr-ā-shun), *n.* the highest degree of reverence.  
**Venereal** (vē-nēr-ē-al), *a.* relating to sexual intercourse.  
**Venary** (ven'ēr-i), *n.* act or art of hunting; sexual intercourse.  
**Venesection** (ven-ē-sek'-shun), *n.* act of opening a vein to let blood.

**Vengeance** (venj'ans), *n.* infliction of pain in return for an injury.  
**Vengeful** (venj'ful), *a.* vindictive; revengeful.  
**Venial** (vē'nī-al), *a.* pardonable; excusable.  
**Venison** (ven'izn, or ven'an), *n.* the flesh of deer.  
**Venom** (ven'um), *n.* poison; malice.  
**Venomous** (ven'un-us), *a.* poisonous.  
**Venous** (vē'nus), *a.* contained in veins.  
**Vent** (vent), *n.* a passage for a fluid; — *v. t.* to let out; to utter; to report.  
**Ventiduct** (ven'ti-dukt), *n.* a passage for air.  
**Ventilate** (ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.* to fan; to expose to the free action of air; to expose to examination.  
**Ventilation** (ven'ti-lā'shun), *n.* act of ventilating.  
**Ventilator** (ven'ti-lāt-ēr), *n.* a machine or contrivance to introduce fresh air.  
**Ventral** (ven'tal), *a.* belonging to the belly.  
**Ventricle** (ven'tri-kul), *n.* a cavity in an animal body.  
**Ventriloquism** (ven-tril'ō-kwiz-m), *n.* the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.  
**Ventriloquist** (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.  
**Venture** (vent'ūr), *v. t.* to have courage to do or undertake; to run a risk; — *n.* a risking; hazard; stake.  
**Venturous** (vent'ūr-us), *a.* bold; daring.  
**Venue** (ven'ū), *n.* a neighborhood or near place; place or county in which an act or fact happened or where an action is laid.  
**Venus** (vē'nus), *n.* goddess of love; a planet.  
**Veracious** (vē-rā'shus), *a.* observant of truth.  
**Veracity** (vē-ras'i-tī), *n.* habitual observance of truth.  
**Verandah** (vē-ran'dā), *n.* an open portico.  
**Verb** (vērb), *n.* a word expressing action, command, etc.  
**Verbal** (vērb'al), *a.* relating to a verb; uttered by the mouth; oral.

**Verbalism** (vērb'al-izm), *n.* something expressed verbally.  
**Verbally** (vērb'al-lī), *ad.* by words of mouth; orally.  
**Verbatim** (vērb-bā'tim), *ad.* word for word.  
**Verbiage** (vērb'ij), *n.* empty discourse.  
**Verbose** (vērb'ōs), *a.* abounding in words; prolix.  
**Verbosity** (vērb'ōs-i-tī), *n.* the use of too many words.  
**Verdancy** (vēr'dan-sī), *n.* greenness.  
**Verdant** (vēr'dant), *a.* green; fresh.  
**Verdict** (vēr'dikt), *n.* the decision of a jury in a case submitted to them.  
**Verdigris** (vēr'di-grēs), *n.* green rust of copper.  
**Verdure** (vērd'ūr), *n.* greenness; fresh color of vegetation.  
**Verge** (vērf), *n.* a rod; border; brink; — *v. i.* to approach the limits or to incline.  
**Verifiable** (vēr'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* that may be verified.  
**Verification** (vēr-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* act of verifying.  
**Verify** (vēr'i-fī), *v. t.* to prove to be true; to confirm.  
**Verily** (vēr'i-lī), *ad.* truly, certainly.  
**Verisimilar** (vēr-i-sim'i-lar), *a.* probable; likely.  
**Verisimilitude** (vēr-i-sim-il'i-tūd), *n.* resemblance to truth; probability.  
**Veritable** (vēr'i-ta-bl), *a.* agreeable to fact; true; real.  
**Verity** (vēr-i-tī), *n.* truth; reality.  
**Verjuice** (vēr'jōs), *n.* a liquor expressed from wild apples, unripe fruit, etc.  
**Vermicelli** (vēr-mī-chel'li, or vēr-mī-sel'li), *n.* a wheat paste made into a slender, worm-like form.  
**Vermicular** (vēr-mik'ū-lar), *a.* like a worm.  
**Vermiculate** (vēr-mik'ū-lāt), *v. t.* to inlay in the form of worms.  
**Vermiculation** (vēr-mik'ū-lā'shun), *n.* motion like a worm.  
**Vermicule** (vēr'mi-kūl), *n.* a little worm or grub.  
**Vermifuge** (vēr'mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine to expel worms.

**Vermilion** (vēr-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment; — *v.* *t.* to tinge with a bright red.  
**Vermin** (vēr'min), *n.* all sorts of small noxious animals.  
**Vermiparous** (vēr-mip'ar-us), *a.* producing worms.  
**Vermivorous** (vēr-nar'v-rus), *a.* feeding on worms.  
**Vernacular** (vēr-nak'ū-lar), *a.* native; belonging to one's own country.  
**Vernal** (vēr'nal), *a.* belonging to the spring.  
**Versatile** (vēr-sa-til), *a.* turning easily from one pursuit to another; variable.  
**Versatility** (vēr-sa-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.  
**Verse** (vērs) *n.* in poetry, a line; a stanza: in prose, a short division of a composition.  
**Versed** (vērst), *a.* well skilled; *knowing*.  
**Versification** (vēr-si-f-i-kā-shun), *n.* the art of composing verses. [who makes verses.  
**Versifier** (vēr-si-f-i-ēr), *n.* one  
**Versify** (vēr'si-fi), *v.* *t.* to make verses; — *v.* *i.* to relate in verse.  
**Version** (vēr'shun), *n.* translation.  
**Versus** (vēr'sus), *prep.*  
**Vertebra** (vēr-te-brā), *n.* a joint of the spine; — *pl.* Vertebrae.  
**Vertebral** (vēr'tē-bral), *a.* relating to the spine.  
**Vertex** (vēr'teks), *n.* the crown or top.  
**Vertical** (vēr'tik-al), *a.* being in the zenith; perpendicular.  
**Vertically** (vēr'tik-al-i), *ad.* in the zenith.  
**Vertiginous** (vēr-tij'in-us), *a.* giddy; turning.  
**Vertigo** (vēr'ti-gō), *n.* swimming of the head.  
**Very** (vēr'i), *a.* true; real; identical; — *ad.* in a great degree.  
**Vesicate** (vēs'i-kāt), *v.* *t.* blister.  
**Vesication** (vēs'i-kā'ti-shun), *n.* act of raising blisters.  
**Vesicatory** (vēs'i-ka-tō-ri), *a.* having power to blister.  
**Vesicle** (vēs'i-kl), *n.* a little bladder on the skin.  
**Vesiculous** (vēs-ik'ū-lus), *a.* consisting of vesicles.  
**Vesper** (vēs'pēr), *n.* the evening star; evening; Venus; — *pl.* evening service.

**Vessel** (vēs'el), *n.* a cask; a tube; a building or structure made to float on water.  
**Vest** (vēst), *n.* a waistcoat; — *v.* *t.* to clothe; to put in possession; — *v.* *i.* to descend or pertain to.  
**Vestal** (vēs'tal), *a.* pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste; — *n.* a virgin consecrated to Vesta.  
**Vested** (vēst'ed), *a.* fixed; not contingent, as rights.  
**Vestibular** (vēs-tib'ū-lar), *a.* pertaining to a vestibule.  
**Vestibule** (vēs'ti-būl), *n.* the porch or entrance of a house. [trace.  
**Vestige** (vēs'tij), *n.* a footprint.  
**Vestment** (vēst'ment), *n.* a garment.  
**Vestry** (vēs'tri), *n.* a room for vestments, or for business and prayer meetings, in a church; a parochial committee.  
**Vesture** (vēst'ūr), *n.* a garment or articles worn.  
**Vesuvian** (vē-sū'ri-an), *a.* pertaining to Vesuvius.  
**Veteran** (vēt'ēr-an), *a.* long exercised; experienced; — *n.* an old soldier.  
**Veterinarian** (vēt'ēr-i-nā-ri-an), *n.* one skilled in diseases of cattle.  
**Veterinary** (vēt'ēr-i-na-ri), *a.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.  
**Veto** (vēt'ō), *n.* the power of negating or forbidding; an authoritative prohibition.  
**Vex** (vēks), *v.* *t.* to tease; to provoke; to plague.  
**Vexation** (vēks-ā'shun), *n.* act of irritating; trouble.  
**Vexatious** (vēks-ā'shus), *a.* provoking; troublesome.  
**Vexatiously** (vēks-ā'shus-li), *ad.* so as to provoke.  
**Viable** (vē'a-bl), *a.* capable of living, as a premature child.  
**Viaduct** (vē'a-duk), *n.* an arched structure for carrying a road or railroad over a valley or deep depression.  
**Vial** (vē'al), *n.* a small bottle; also written Phial.  
**Vials** (vē'ands), *n.* *pl.* meat dressed; victuals.  
**Vibrate** (vē'brāt), *v.* *t.* or *i.* to move to and fro.



**Vibration** (vē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating.  
**Vibratory** (vē'bra-tō-ri), *a.* consisting in oscillation.  
**Vicar** (vē'ar), *n.* the priest who supplies the place of the rector; a substitute; deputy.  
**Vicarage** (vē'ar-āj), *n.* the benefice of a vicar.  
**Vicarial** (vē-kā'ri-al), *a.* belonging to a vicar.  
**Vicarious** (vē-kā'ri-us), *a.* acting in place of another; substituted in place of another.  
**Vice** (vēs), *n.* a blemish; fault; a kind of press; a Latin prefix, denoting in place of.  
**Vice-consul** (vēs-kon'sul), *n.* one acting for the consul.  
**Vicegerent** (vēs-je'rent), *n.* an officer acting in place of another.  
**Viceroy** (vēs'roy), *n.* the substitute of a king.  
**Viceroyalty** (vēs-roy'al-ti), *n.* the office of viceroy.  
**Vicinage** (vēs'i-nāj), *n.* neighborhood.  
**Vicinal** (vēs'i-nal), *a.* near; bordering.  
**Vicinity** (vēs-i-nū'i), *n.* neighborhood.  
**Vicious** (vēsh'us), *a.* immoral; wicked.  
**Viciously** (vēsh'us-li), *ad.* wickedly.  
**Viciousitude** (vēs-i-tūd), *n.* change; mutation as in human affairs.  
**Victim** (vēk'tim), *n.* a living being sacrificed; a sacrifice.  
**Victimize** (vēk'tim-iz), *v.* *t.* to make a victim of.  
**Victor** (vēk'tor), *n.* a conqueror; a winner.  
**Victorious** (vēk'tō-ri-us), *a.* superior in contest.  
**Victory** (vēk'tō-ri), *n.* conquest; triumph; success.  
**Victual** (vē'tl), *v.* *t.* to supply with provisions.  
**Victualer** (vē't-l-ēr), *n.* one who supplies provisions.  
**Victuals** (vē'tlz), *n.* *pl.* food prepared for the table.  
**Vide** (vē'de), *v.* imperative. See: look at.  
**Videlicet** (vē-del'i-set), *ad.* to wit; namely; viz.  
**Vie** (vē), *v.* *t.* to attempt to equal; to strive for superiority.  
**View** (vē), *v.* *t.* to see; to behold; to survey; — *n.* sight; survey; prospect; opinion.

**Viewer** (*vi'ēr*), *n.* one who sees or examines.

**Viewless** (*vi'les*), *a.* that cannot be seen.

**Vigil** (*vij'ul*), *n.* a keeping watch; nocturnal devotion.

**Vigilance** (*vij'i-lans*), *n.* watchfulness.

**Vigilant** (*vij'i-lant*), *a.* watchful; circumspect.

**Vignette** (*vin-jet*), *n.* a small ornamental engraving.

**Vigor** (*vij'ur*), *n.* energy; force; vital strength.

**Vigorous** (*vij'ur-us*), *a.* full of strength and life; forcible.

**Vigorously** (*vij'ur-us-ly*), *ad.* with force.

**Vile** (*vil*), *a.* contemptibly mean or low. [meanly.]

**Vilily** (*vil'li*), *ad.* basely.

**Viliness** (*vil'nes*), *n.* baseness.

**Vilifier** (*vil'i-fi-ēr*), *n.* one who defames. [fame.]

**Vilify** (*vil'i-fi*), *v. t.* to de-villa (*vil'ā*), *n.* a country-seat.

**Village** (*vil'ij*), *n.* a small collection of houses.

**Villager** (*vil'ij-ēr*), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

**Villain** (*vil'in*), *n.* a vile, wicked person.

**Villainous** (*vil'in-us*), *a.* wicked; base.

**Villainy** (*vil'an-ī*), *n.* extreme depravity or wickedness.

**Villanage** (*vil'an-ij*), *n.* feudal servitude.

**Villatio** (*vil-at'ik*), *a.* pertaining to a village.

**Villous** (*vil'us*), *a.* nappy; rough; shaggy, with soft hairs.

**Vinaigrette** (*vin-ā-grē't*), *n.* a small box or bottle for aromatic vinegar or smelling salts. [may be overcome.]

**Vindible** (*vin'i-bl*), *a.* that vindicable (*vin'di-kā-bl*), *a.* that may be vindicated.

**Vindicate** (*vin'di-kāt*), *v. t.* to justify; to maintain by force.

**Vindication** (*vin'di-kā-shun*), *n.* justification against censure; defense by force or otherwise.

**Vindicator** (*vin'di-kā-tur*), *n.* one who vindicates.

**Vindicatory** (*vin'di-kā-to-ri*), *a.* tending to vindicate.

**Vindictive** (*vin-dik'tiv*), *a.* given to revenge.

**Vindictively** (*vin-dik'tiv-ly*), *ad.* by way of revenge.

**Vindictiveness** (*vin-dik'tiv-nes*), *n.* a revengeful temper.

**Vine** (*vin*), *n.* a plant producing grapes; the slender, trailing stem of other plants.

**Vinegar** (*vin'e-gar*), *n.* an acid liquor.

**Vineyard** (*vin'yard*), *n.* a plantation of grape-vines.

**Vinous** (*vi'nus*), *a.* having the qualities of wine.

**Vintage** (*vin'taj*), *n.* harvest of vines; grape-gathering.

**Vintager** (*vin'taj-ēr*), *n.* one who gathers the vintage.

**Vintner** (*vin'tnēr*), *n.* a dealer in wines.

**Viol** (*vi'ul*), *n.* a stringed musical instrument. [violin.]

**Viola** (*vi'ō-lā*), *n.* a tenor-violable (*vi'ō-lā-bl*), *a.* that may be violated or broken.

**Violaceous** (*vi'ō-lā-shus*), *a.* like violets in color.

**Violate** (*vi'ō-lāt*), *v. t.* to break; to infringe; to ravish.

**Violation** (*vi'ō-lā-shun*), *n.* act of violating.

**Violator** (*vi'ō-lā-tēr*), *n.* one who violates.

**Violence** (*vi'ō-lens*), *n.* unjust force; vehemence; outrage.

**Violent** (*vi'ō-lent*), *a.* forcible; outrageous; extreme.

**Violently** (*vi'ō-lent-ly*), *ad.* with force.

**Violet** (*vi'ō-let*), *n.* a plant and flower; a light purple.

**Violin** (*vi'ō-lin*), *n.* a stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.

**Violinist** (*vi'ō-lin-ist*), *n.* a player on a violin.

**Violoncello** (*vi'ō-lon-chel'lō*) or *vi'ō-lon-sel'lō*, *n.* a bass-viol of four strings.

**Viper** (*vi'pēr*), *n.* a kind of venomous serpent.

**Viperous** (*vi'pēr-us*), *a.* having the qualities of a viper.

**Virago** (*vi-rā-gō*), *n.* a masculine woman; a termagant.

**Virgin** (*vi-rjin*), *n.* a maid in her purity.

**Virginal** (*vi-rjin-al*), *a.* pertaining to a virgin.



**Virginity** (*vi-rjin'i-ti*), *n.* maidenhood.

**Virgo** (*vēr-gō*), *n.* the Virgin; a sign in the zodiac.

**Viridity** (*vi-rī'di-ti*), *n.* greenness. [malice.]

**Virile** (*vir'il*), *a.* belonging to

**Virility** (*vi-ril'i-ti*), *n.* manhood.

**Virto** (*vērt'ū*), *n.* a love of the fine arts, or for curiosities.

**Virtual** (*vērt'ū-al*), *a.* in essence or effect, not in fact.

**Virtually** (*vērt'ū-al-ly*), *ad.* in substance.

**Virtue** (*vērt'ū*), *n.* strength; moral goodness; efficacy.

**Virtuoso** (*vēr-tū-ō-sō*), *n.* one skilled in the fine arts.

**Virtucus** (*vērt'ū-us*), *a.* morally good; chaste.

**Virtuously** (*vērt'ū-us-ly*), *ad.* in a virtuous manner.

**Virulence** (*vir'ū-lens*), *n.* bitter malignity.

**Virulent** (*vir'ū-lent*), *a.* malignant; poisonous; bitter.

**Virus** (*vi'rūs*), *n.* foul matter from ulcers; poison.

**Visage** (*vi-zij*), *n.* the face; the countenance; look.

**Vis-a-vis** (*vi-zā-ve*), *ad.* opposite; face to face.

**Viscera** (*vis'ēr-ā*), *n. pl.* the bowels.

**Visceral** (*vis'ēr-al*), *a.* pertaining to the viscera.

**Viscid** (*vis'id*), *a.* glutinous; sticky. [tinuousness.]

**Viscidit** (*vis-id'i-ti*), *n.* glutinousness.

**Viscosity** (*vis-kos'i-ti*), *n.* stickiness.

**Viscount** (*vi'kount*), *n.* a title of nobility next below an earl.

**Viscountess** (*vi'kount-es*), *n.* a viscount's wife.

**Viscous** (*vis'kus*), *a.* glutinous; adhesive.

**Visibility** (*vis-i-bil'i-ti*), *n.* the state or quality of being visible. [able by the eye.]

**Visible** (*vis'i-bl*), *a.* perceivable.

**Visibly** (*vis-i-bl-ly*), *ad.* plainly; clearly.

**Vision** (*vizh'un*), *n.* faculty of sight; any thing seen.

**Visionary** (*vizh'un-ari*), *a.* imaginary; having no foundation; — *n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.

**Visit** (*viz'it*), *v. t.* to go or come to see; to inspect; — *n.* act of going to see.

**Visitation** (viz-it-*ā*-shun), *n.* act of visiting; a judicial visit.

**Visitor** (viz-it-*ur*), *n.* one who visits.

**Visitorial** (viz-it-*ur*-i-al), *a.* belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

**Visor** (viz-*ur*, or viz-*ur*), *n.* the movable part of a helmet covering the face, perforated to see through; fore-piece of a cap.

**Vista** (viz-*it*), *n.* a prospect or view as through an avenue of trees.

**Visual** (viz-*u*-al), *a.* belonging to the sight.

**Vital** (vit-*al*), *a.* pertaining to life; very important.

**Vitality** (vit-*al*-i-ty), *n.* the principle of life; tenacity of life.

**Vitaly** (vit-*al*-ly), *ad.* in a manner affecting life; essentially.

**Vitals** (vit-*al*z), *n. pl.* parts essential to life.

**Vitiate** (vish-*i*-āt), *v. t.* to injure; to impair.

**Vitiation** (vish-*i*-āt-shun), *n.* depravation; corruption.

**Vitreous** (vit-*re*-us), *a.* like glass; glassy.

**Vitrification** (vit-*ri*-fak-*shun*), *n.* act of converting into glass.

**Vitrify** (vit-*ri*-fī), *v. t.* or *i.* to convert into glass.

**Vitriol** (vit-*ri*-ol), *n.* a sulphate of certain metals; sulphuric acid.

**Vitriolic** (vit-*ri*-ol-ik), *a.* pertaining to vitriol.

**Vituperate** (vi-tū-*pēr*-āt), *v. t.* to blame; to censure.

**Vituperation** (vi-tū-*pēr*-āt-shun), *n.* censure.

**Vituperative** (vi-tū-*pēr*-āt-iv), *a.* containing censure.

**Vivacious** (vi-vā-*shus*), *a.* lively; brisk.

**Vivacity** (vi-vas-*i*-ty), *n.* sprightliness; animation.

**Viva voce** (vī-vō vō-*es*), by word of mouth; orally.

**Vivid** (viv-*id*), *a.* lively; bright; active.

**Vividly** (viv-*id*-ly), *ad.* with life and spirit; in glowing colors; lively.

**Vividness** (viv-*id*-nes), *n.* quality of being vivid; liveliness.

**Vivify** (vī-vif-*ik*), *a.* giving life.

**Vivification** (viv-*i*-fī-*kā*-shun), *n.* act of giving life.

**Vivify** (viv-*i*-fī), *v. t.* to impart life to; to animate.

**Viviparous** (viv-*i*-pār-*us*), *a.* producing young alive.

**Vivisection** (viv-*i*-sēk-*shun*), *n.* dissection of an animal while alive.

**Vixen** (viks-*en*), *n.* an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman.

**Viz** (viz), *ad.* to wit; namely; same as *Videlicet*.

**Vizard** (viz-*ar*), *n.* a mask.

**Vizier** (viz-*ēr*), *n.* the Ottoman prime minister.

**Vocabie** (vō-*kā*-bi), *n.* a word; name.

**Vocabulary** (vō-*kab*-ū-*lā*-rī), *n.* a list of words arranged alphabetically and explained.

**Vocal** (vō-*kāl*), *a.* uttered by the mouth.

**Vocalic** (vō-*kāl*-ik), *a.* consisting of voice, or of vowel sounds.

**Vocalist** (vō-*kāl*-ist), *n.* a singer having great powers of voice.

**Vocality** (vō-*kāl*-i-ty), *n.* quality of being utterable by the voice.

**Vocalization** (vō-*kāl*-i-zē-*shun*), *n.* the act or operation of making vocal.

**Vocalize** (vō-*kāl*-īz), *v. t.* to make vocal.

**Vocation** (vō-*kā*-shun), *n.* a calling; occupation; trade.

**Vocative** (vō-*kā*-tiv), *a.* calling; — *n.* fifth case of Latin nouns.

**Vociferate** (vō-*sif*-ēr-āt), *v. t.* to cry out.

**Vociferation** (vō-*sif*-ēr-āt-shun), *n.* loud outcry; exclamation.

**Vociferous** (vō-*sif*-ēr-us), *a.* clamorous.

**Vogue** (vōg), *n.* fashion; style.

**Voice** (vōis), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth; a note.

**Voiceless** (vōis-*les*), *a.* having no voice.

**Void** (vōid), *a.* empty; unoccupied; null; unsubstantial; — *n.* an empty space; — *v. t.* to empty or to leave empty; to eject.

**Voidable** (vōid-*ā*-bl), *a.* that may be made void.

**Voidance** (vōid-*ā*-nes), *n.* act of emptying.

**Voidness** (vōid-*nes*), *n.* emptiness.

**Volent** (vō-*lānt*), *a.* flying.

**Volatile** (vō-*lā*-til), *a.* evaporating quickly; flying; lively.

**Volatility** (vō-*lā*-til-i-ty), *n.* disposition to fly off in vapor; levity.

**Volatilize** (vō-*lā*-til-īz), *v. t.* to cause to exhale.

**Volcanic** (vō-*kān*-ik), *a.* produced by a volcano.

**Volcano** (vō-*kā*-nō), *n.* a mountain emitting fire and lava.

**Volition** (vō-*lāsh*-ū-*shun*), *n.* the act or power of willing.

**Volley** (vō-*lī*), *n.* a discharge of small arms; — *pl.* Volleys.

**Voltaism** (vō-*lā*-izm), *n.* science of the chemical action of metals and liquids; galvanism.

**Volubility** (vō-*lū*-bil-ty), *n.* fluency of speech.

**Voluble** (vō-*lū*-bl), *a.* fluent in speech.

**Volubly** (vō-*lū*-blī), *ad.* in a rolling or fluent manner.

**Volume** (vō-*lūm*), *n.* a roll; a book; dimensions; space occupied; compass or power of voice.

**Voluminous** (vō-*lū*-mī-nus), *a.* consisting of many volumes; having written much.

**Voluntarily** (vō-*lūnt*-ā-*rī*-lī), *ad.* of one's own free will.

**Voluntary** (vō-*lūnt*-ā-*rī*), *a.* proceeding from choice; willing; free; — *n.* an air played at will.

**Volunteer** (vō-*lūnt*-ēr), *n.* one who serves by choice; — *v. t.* to engage voluntarily.

**Voluptuary** (vō-*lūpt*-ū-*ar*-ī), *n.* one given to luxury.

**Voluptuous** (vō-*lūpt*-ū-us), *a.* luxurious; sensual.

**Voluptuously** (vō-*lūpt*-ū-us-ly), *ad.* luxuriously.

**Volute** (vō-*lūt*), *n.* a spiral.

**Vomit** (vom-*it*), *v. t.* to eject from the stomach; — *n.* an emetic.

**Vomitory** (vom-*it*-ō-*rī*), *a.* causing to vomit.

**Voracious** (vō-*rā*-shus), *a.* greedy to eat.

**Voraciously** (vō-*rā*-shus-ly), *ad.* greedily.

**Voracity** (vō-*rā*-sī-ty), *n.* greediness of appetite.

**Vortex** (vōr-*tek*), *n.* a whirlpool; — *pl.* Vortices or Vortexes.

**Vortical** (vōr-*tik*-al), *a.* having a whirling motion.

**Voteary** (vō-*tā*-rī), *n.* one devoted to any service or pursuit; — *a.* devoted.

**Vote** (vōt), *n.* expression of



choice; suffrage; ballot; — *v. t.* to express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; — *v. t.* to choose by vote. [to vote.]  
**Voter** (*vōt'ēr*), *n.* one entitled  
**Votive** (*vōt'iv*), *a.* given or  
 promised by vow.  
**Vouch** (*vouch*), *v. t.* to call to  
 witness; to declare; to war-  
 rant; — *v. i.* to bear witness.  
**Vouchee** (*vouch'ē*), *n.* one  
 called into court to make  
 good his warranty of title.  
**Voucher** (*vouch'ēr*), *n.* one  
 who vouches; a paper that  
 confirms the truth of any-  
 thing.  
**Voucher** (*vouch'or*), *n.* one  
 who calls in another to make  
 good his warranty of title.

**Vouchsafe** (*vouch'saf*), *v. t.*  
 to condescend; to yield.  
**Vow** (*vow*), *n.* a solemn prom-  
 ise; — *v. t.* or *i.* to consecrate  
 by a solemn promise.  
**Vowel** (*vow'el*), *n.* a simple  
 sound, uttered by the voice,  
 as *a, e, o, i* — *a.* vocal.  
**Voyage** (*voy'āj*), *n.* a journey  
 by water; — *v. t.* to travel by  
 sea. [passing by water.]  
**Voyager** (*voy'āj-ēr*), *n.* one  
**Vulcanite** (*vul'kan-īt*), *n.* one  
 India-rubber combined with  
 sulphur.  
**Vulcanize** (*vul'kan-īz*), *v. t.*  
 to harden, etc., as India-rub-  
 ber by treating it with heated  
 sulphur, etc.  
**Vulgar** (*vul'gar*), *a.* pertain-  
 ing to common people; of-

fensively mean or low; — *n.*  
 common people.  
**Vulgarism** (*vul'gar-izm*), *n.*  
 a vulgar expression.  
**Vulgarity** (*vul'gar-i-tē*), *n.*  
 clownishness; rudeness.  
**Vulgarly** (*vul'gar-ī*), *ad.*  
 commonly; coarsely.  
**Vulgate** (*vul'gāt*), *n.* Latin  
 version of the Bible.  
**Vulnerable** (*vul'nēr-a-bl*), *a.*  
 that may be wounded.  
**Vulnerary** (*vul'nēr-a-ri*), *a.*  
 useful in curing wounds.  
**Vulpine** (*vul'pin*), *a.* pertain-  
 ing to the fox.  
**Vulture** (*vult'ūr*), *n.* a large  
 rapacious bird of prey.  
**Vulturine** (*vult'ūr-in*), *a.*  
 pertaining to or resembling  
 the vulture.

## W.

**WABBLE** (*wob'l*), *v. t.* to  
 move staggeringly from side  
 to side.  
**Wad** (*wod*), *n.* a mass of loose  
 matter thrust close together,  
 as tow, hay, etc.  
**Wadded** (*wod'ed*), *a.* formed  
 into a wad; quilted.  
**Wadding** (*wod'ing*), *n.* a wad;  
 materials used in wads; a  
 soft stuff used in quilting.  
**Waddle** (*wod'l*), *v. i.* to walk  
 like a duck.  
**Wade** (*wād*), *v. t.* or *t.* to  
 walk through water.  
**Wafer** (*wāf'ēr*), *n.* a thin  
 cake; a small, thin, round  
 piece of paste for sealing let-  
 ters; — *v. t.* to seal with a  
 wafer.  
**Waft** (*wāf*), *v. t.* to bear  
 through a fluid.  
**Waftage** (*wāf'āj*), *n.* car-  
 riage by air or water.  
**Wag** (*wag*), *n.* a merry, droll  
 fellow; — *v. t.* to move one  
 way and the other.  
**Wage** (*wāj*), *v. t.* to lay a  
 wager; to carry on, as a war.  
**Wager** (*wāj'ēr*), *n.* something  
 staked on the issue of any-  
 thing; a bet; — *v. t.* to offer  
 a bet.  
**Wages** (*wāj'es*), *n. pl.* hire;  
 reward of services.

**Waggery** (*wag'ēr-t*), *n.* mer-  
 riment; sport.  
**Waggish** (*wag'ish*), *a.* merry;  
 droll.  
**Waggle** (*wag'l*), *v. i.* to wag.  
**Wagon** (*wag'un*), *n.* a vehicle  
 on four  
 wheels.  
**Wagon-  
 er** (*wag'-  
 un-ēr*), *n.*  
 one who  
 conducts  
 a wagon.  
**Wagoning** (*wag'un-ing*), *n.*  
 business of transporting in a  
 wagon.  
**Waif** (*wāf*), *n.* goods found,  
 but not claimed; a lost or  
 stray child.  
**Wail** (*wāi*), *v. t.* or *t.* to weep.  
**Wailing** (*wāi'ing*), *n.* loud  
 weeping.  
**Wain** (*wān*), *n.* a wagon.  
**Wainscot** (*wān'skot*), *n.* a  
 lining of rooms; — *v. t.* to  
 line with boards.  
**Wainscoting** (*wān'skot-ing*),  
*n.* a covering with boards in  
 panel.



**Waist** (*wāst*), *n.* the part of  
 the body just below the ribs;  
 the middle of a ship.  
**Waistband** (*wāst'band*), *n.*  
 the band of trousers, etc.

**Waistcoat** (*wāst'kōt*), *n.* a  
 garment worn under the  
 coat. [attend.]  
**Wait** (*wāi*), *v. t.* to stay;  
 to wait; an attending servant.  
**Waiting-maid** (*wāi'ing-  
 mād*), *n.* a servant who at-  
 tends a lady.  
**Waive** (*wāv*), *v. t.* to relin-  
 quish; to give up claim to.  
**Wake** (*wāk*), *v. t.* to cease to  
 sleep; — *n.* a watch; track of  
 a vessel in water.  
**Wakeful** (*wāk'fūl*), *a.* un-  
 able to sleep.  
**Wakefulness** (*wāk'fūl-nes*),  
*n.* inability to sleep.  
**Waken** (*wāk'n*), *v. t.* or *t.* to  
 rouse from sleep.  
**Wale** (*wāl*), *n.* a ridge or  
 raised streak.  
**Walk** (*wālk*), *v. i.* to go by  
 steps; — *n.* a gait; a path.  
**Walker** (*wālk'ēr*), *n.* one  
 who walks.  
**Wall** (*wōwl*), *n.* a work of  
 brick, stone, or turf to in-  
 close a space, etc. — *v. t.* to in-  
 close with a wall.  
**Wallet** (*wōl'et*), *n.* a bag or  
 knapsack.  
**Wall-eye** (*wōwl'ī*), *n.* an eye  
 in which the white is very  
 large and distorted.

**Wall-flower** (*wəʊl'flaʊ-ər*), *n.* a plant with fragrant flowers, found on old walls.

**Wallop** (*wɒl'ʌp*), *v. i.* to boil; — *v. t.* to beat soundly.

**Wallow** (*wɒl'ɒ*), *v. i.* to roll on the earth; — *n.* a rolling.

**Walnut** (*wɒl'nʌt*), *n.* a tree and its fruit.

**Walrus** (*wɒl'rʌs*), *n.* a seal-animal resembling a seal.

**Waltz** (*wɒltʃ*), *n.* a dance and a tune.

**Waltzing** (*wɒltʃɪŋ*), *n.* the act of dancing a waltz.

**Wampum** (*wɒm'pʊm*), *n.* shells or strings of shells used as current money by the native North American Indians.

**Wan** (*wɒn*), *a.* having a pale and sickly hue. [or *rod*.]

**Wand** (*wɒnd*), *n.* a long staff

**Wander** (*wɒn'dɛr*), *v. i.* to rove; to ramble.

**Wanderer** (*wɒn'dɛr-ər*), *n.* a rover; a rambler.

**Wandering** (*wɒn'dɛr-ɪŋ*), *a.* roving; rambling.

**Wane** (*wān*), *v. i.* to decrease; — *n.* decline; decrease.

**Wanness** (*wɒn'nes*), *n.* a sallow, pale expression.

**Want** (*wɒnt*), *n.* need; necessity; — *v. t.* or *t.* to be destitute.

**Wanton** (*wɒn'tʌn*), *a.* sportive; licentious; — *v. t.* to revel; — *n.* a lewd person.

**Wantonly** (*wɒn'tʌn-lɪ*), *ad.* in a loose manner; gayly.

**Wantonness** (*wɒn'tʌn-nes*), *n.* lasciviousness; lewdness; recklessness.

**War** (*wɔːr*), *n.* open hostility of states; — *v. t.* to carry on war.

**Warble** (*wɔːrbl*), *v. i.* to quaver or modulate the voice. [singing bird.]

**Warbler** (*wɔːrblər*), *n.* a

**Ward** (*wɔːrd*) *n.* a watch; custody; division of a city or of a hospital; part of a lock; a person under a guardian; — *v. t.* or *t.* to guard.

**Warden** (*wɔːrd'n*), *n.* an officer for guarding.

**Warder** (*wɔːrd'ɛr*), *n.* a keeper; a guard.

**Wardrobe** (*wɔːrd'rɒb*), *n.* a place for clothes.

**Ward-room** (*wɔːrd'rʊm*),

*n.* a room in ships where officers mess.

**Wardship** (*wɔːrd'shɪp*), *n.* guardianship.

**Wares** (*wɛəz*), *n. pl.* goods; merchandise.

**Warehouse** (*wɛə'haʊs*), *n.* a storehouse.

**Warfare** (*wɔːr'fɛə*), *n.* military (*wɔːr-i-l*), *ad.* cautiously.

**Wariness** (*wɔːr-i-nes*), *n.* cautiousness.

**Warlike** (*wɔːr-lɪk*), *a.* adapted to war; martial.

**Warm** (*wɔːrm*), *a.* having moderate heat; zealous; keen; — *v. t.* or *t.* to heat moderately; to become animated. [warmth.]

**Warmly** (*wɔːrmlɪ*), *ad.* with warmth

**Warmth** (*wɔːrmθ*), *n.* moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm.

**Warn** (*wɔːrn*), *v. t.* to caution

**Warning** (*wɔːrnɪŋ*), *n.* previous notice; a caution.

**Warp** (*wɔːrp*), *n.* thread that runs lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing; — *v. t.* or *t.* to turn or twist out of shape; to pervert.

**Warrant** (*wɔːr'ənt*), *n.* a precept; authority; voucher; right; — *v. t.* to authorize or justify. [a. justifiable.]

**Warrantable** (*wɔːr'ənt-ə-bəl*), *ad.* with care.

**Warrantee** (*wɔːr-ən-ti*), *n.* one to whom land, etc., is warranted.

**Warranty** (*wɔːr'ən-ti*), *n.* a covenant of security.

**Warren** (*wɔːr'en*), *n.* a place for rabbits, fowls, fish, etc.

**Warrior** (*wɔːrɪər*), *n.* a military man; a soldier.

**Wart** (*wɔːrt*), *n.* a hard excrescence on the skin.

**War-whoop** (*wɔːr'hʊp*), *n.* a shout uttered by Indians in war. [prudent.]

**Wary** (*wɛə'ri*), *a.* cautious;

**Was** (*wɔːz*), past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

**Wash** (*wɒʃ*), *v. t.* to cleanse by water; — *n.* alluvial matter; a cosmetic; coating of metal.

**Wash-board** (*wɒʃ'bɔːrd*), *n.* a board next the floor; a board used in washing.

**Washer-woman** (*wɒʃ'ɛr-wʊm-ən*), *n.* a woman who washes clothes.

**Wash-leather** (*wɒʃ'leθ-ər*), *n.* split sheep-skin dressed with oil.

**Wasp** (*wɒsp*), *n.* an active, stinging, winged insect.

**Waspy** (*wɒspɪʃ*), *a.* peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

**Waspyly** (*wɒspɪʃ-lɪ*), *ad.* peevishly.

**Wassail** (*wɒs'sɪl*), *n.* a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

**Wast** (*wɒst*), past time, second person singular of the verb *To be*.

**Waste** (*wæst*), *v. t.* to spend; to lavish; to squander; — *a.* desolate; wild; — *n.* desolate ground; useless expense; loss.

**Wasteful** (*wæst'fʊl*), *a.* lavish; extravagant; destructive.

**Waste-pipe** (*wæst'pɪp*), *n.* a pipe to carry off useless water.

**Watch** (*wɒtʃ*), *n.* a guard; pocket time-piece; time of guarding; — *v. i.* to be awake; — *v. t.* to observe closely.

**Watcher** (*wɒtʃ-ər*), *n.* one who watches.

**Watchful** (*wɒtʃ'fʊl*), *a.* careful to observe; guarding with caution.

**Watchfully** (*wɒtʃ'fʊl-lɪ*), *ad.* with care.

**Watch-house** (*wɒtʃ'haʊs*), *n.* a house where watchmen are placed.

**Watchman** (*wɒtʃ'mæn*), *n.* a night-guard.

**Watch-tower** (*wɒtʃ'taʊ-ər*), *n.* tower for a sentinel.

**Watch-word** (*wɒtʃ'wɜːd*), *n.* a sentinel's night-word; a pass-word.

**Water** (*wɔːtə*), *n.* the most common of all fluids; — *v. t.* or *t.* to irrigate.

**Water-color** (*wɔːt-ər-kʊl-ər*), *n.* a color ground with water and gum or size.

**Water-course** (*wɔːt-ər-kɔːrs*), *n.* a channel for water.

**Water-fall** (*wɔːt-ər-fɔːl*), *n.* a cascade; a cataract.

**Waterman** (*wɔːt-ər-mæn*), *n.* a boatman.

**Watermelon** (*wɔːt-ər-mel-ən*), *n.* a plant and its pulpy fruit.

**Water-pot** (*wɔːt-ər-pɒt*), *n.* a vessel to hold water.

**Water-proof** (*waw' tēr-prōf*), *a.* not admitting water.

**Water-spout** (*waw' tēr-spout*), *n.* a whirling column of water at sea.

**Water-tight** (*waw' tēr-tīt*), *a.* so tight as not to admit water.

**Watery** (*waw' tēr-ē*), *a.* consisting of or like water.

**Wattle** (*wot'l*), *n.* a twig; a hurdle.

**Wave** (*wāv*), *n.* a moving swell of water; — *v. t.* or *t.* to play loosely; to relinquish.

**Waver** (*wā'vēr*), *v. i.* to fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady.

**Wax** (*waks*), *n.* a tenacious substance formed by bees; any substance like bees-wax; — *v. i.* [pret. waxed; *pp.* waxed or waxen] to grow; to increase; to become; — *v. t.* to rub with wax.

**Waxed-end** (*waks't end*), *n.* a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather. [wax.]

**Waxen** (*waks'n*), *a.* made of wax-work (*waks'wurk*), *n.* figures formed of wax.

**Waxy** (*waks'i*), *a.* soft like wax. [of life.]

**Way** (*wā*), *n.* a road; course.

**Way-bill** (*wā'bil*), *n.* a list of passengers and goods conveyed. [traveler.]

**Wayfarer** (*wā'fār-ēr*), *n.* a wayfaring (*wā'fār-ing*), *n.* traveling. [Waylay.]

**Waylaid** (*wā'lād*), [pret. of Waylay]

**Waylay** (*wā'lā*), *v. t.* to beset by ambush.

**Way-mark** (*wā'mārk*), *n.* a mark to guide travelers.

**Wayward** (*wā'ward*), *a.* forward; perverse.

**Waywardly** (*wā'ward-lī*), *ad.* perversely.

**Waywardness** (*wā'ward-nes*), *n.* state or quality of forwardness. [low.]

**Weak** (*wēk*), *a.* feeble; soft.

**Weaken** (*wēk'n*), *v. t.* to make weak; to enfeeble.

**Weakly** (*wēk'lī*), *ad.* in a feeble manner; — *a.* infirm.

**Weakness** (*wēk'nes*), *n.* feebleness.

**Weal** (*wēl*), *n.* happiness; prosperity.

**Wealth** (*welth*), *n.* affluence; riches; opulence.

**Wealthy** (*welth'i*), *a.* rich; opulent.

**Wean** (*wēn*), *v. t.* to put from the breast; to withdraw from any desire.

**Weanling** (*wēn'ling*), *n.* one newly weaned.

**Weapon** (*wep'un*), *n.* an instrument of offense or defense.

**Wear** (*wār*), *v. t.* or *t.* [pret. wore; *pp.* worn] to waste by friction or by use; to last; to endure; — *n.* act of wearing.

**Wear** (*wēr*), *n.* a dam in a river; also written Weir.

**Weariness** (*wē'ri-nes*), *n.* the state of being weary; fatigue. [tiresome.]

**Wearisome** (*wē'ri-sum*), *a.* wearisomeness (*wē'ri-sum-nes*), *n.* tediousness; tiresomeness.

**Weary** (*wē'ri*), *a.* tired; fatigued; — *v. t.* to tire; to fatigue. [windpipe.]

**Weasand** (*wē'zand*), *n.* the weasel (*wē'zəl*), *n.* a small carnivorous animal.

**Weather** (*wēth'ēr*), *n.* state of the air; — *v. t.* to pass with difficulty; to endure.

**Weather-bound** (*wēth'ēr-bound*), *a.* delayed by the weather.

**Weather-cock** (*wēth'ēr-kok*), *n.* a turning vane; a vacillating person.

**Weather-gage** (*wēth'ēr-gā*), *n.* position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.

**Weather-glass** (*wēth'ēr-glas*), *n.* a barometer.

**Weave** (*wēv*), *v. t.* [pret. wove; *pp.* wove, woven] to unite threads so as to form cloth. [weaves.]

**Weaver** (*wēv'ēr*), *n.* one who weaves.

**Weazen** (*wē'zn*), *a.* thin; sharp; pinched.

**Web** (*wēb*), *n.* anything woven; a film; a membrane.

**Webbed** (*wēbd*), *a.* having toes united by a membrane.

**Webbing** (*wēb'ing*), *n.* a narrow fabric used variously.

**Web-footed** (*wēb'fōt-ed*), *a.* having webbed feet.

**Wed** (*wēd*), *v. t.* to marry; to unite closely.

**Wedding** (*wēd'ing*), *n.* nuptial festivity; marriage.

**Wedge** (*wēdj*), *n.* a piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge for splitting; — *v. t.* to fasten with wedges.

**Wedlock** (*wēd'lok*), *n.* married state.

**Wednesday** (*wenz'dā*), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

**Weed** (*wēd*), *n.* a useless plant; mourning apparel; — *v. t.* to free from noxious plants.

**Weedy** (*wēd'i*), *a.* full of weeds. [days.]

**Week** (*wēk*), *n.* space of seven days.

**Week-day** (*wēk'dā*), *n.* any day except the Sabbath.

**Weekly** (*wēk'lī*), *a.* done every week; — *ad.* once a week. [to fancy.]

**Ween** (*wēn*), *v. i.* to think; to fancy.

**Weep** (*wēp*), *v. i.* or *t.* [pret. and *pp.* wept] to shed tears; to bewail or bemoan.

**Weeping** (*wēp'ing*), *n.* lamentation; shedding tears.

**Weeping-willow** (*wēp'ing-wil-d*), *n.* a species of willow with very long, slender, and drooping branches.

**Weevil** (*wē'vīl*), *n.* an insect that injures grain. [cloth.]

**Wett** (*wēft*), *n.* the woof of cloth.

**Weigh** (*wā*), *v. t.* to ascertain the weight of; to ponder; to have weight. [weighs.]

**Weight** (*wēd'ēr*), *n.* one who weighs.

**Weight** (*wēd*), *n.* heaviness; certain quantity or mass; importance.

**Weighty** (*wēd'i*), *a.* heavy; important.

**Weird** (*wērd*), *a.* unearthly; supernatural; skilled in witchcraft.

**Welcome** (*wel'kum*), *n.* a kind reception; — *a.* received with gladness; grateful; pleasing; — *v. t.* to salute or entertain with kindness.

**Weid** (*wēd*), *v. t.* to hammer into union, as heated metal.

**Welfare** (*wēl'fār*), *n.* health; happiness; prosperity.

**Welkin** (*wēl'kin*), *n.* the sky.



**Well** (*wel*), *n.* a fountain or a deep, narrow pit of water:—*a.* not sick; being in good state or in favor;—*ad.* not amiss; rightly.

**Well-being** (*wel/bē-ing*), *n.* welfare; prosperity.

**Well-bred** (*wel/bred*), *a.* having a polite education.

**Well-flavored** (*wel/fū'vēr'd*), *a.* pleasing to the eye; handsome. [nearly; almost.]

**Well-nigh** (*wel/nī*), *ad.* very.

**Well-spring** (*wel/spring*), *n.* source; fountain.

**Welsh** (*welsh*), *a.* pertaining to Wales;—*n.* the inhabitants or language of Wales.

**Welsh-rabbit** (*welsh/rab-it*), *n.* cheese melted and spread on toasted bread;—properly *Welsh-rare-bit*.

**Welt** (*welt*), *n.* a border.

**Weiter** (*wel'tēr*), *v. i.* to roll; to wallow.

**Wen** (*wen*), *n.* a fleshy tumor.

**Wench** (*wench*), *n.* a low, coarse woman.

**Wend** (*wend*), *v. t.* or *t.* to direct; to betake; to go; to pass. [of Go.]

**Went** (*went*), used as the *pret.*

**Wept** (*wept*), *pret.* of *Weep*.

**Were** (*wēr*), used as the past tense *pl.* of *Be*.

**Wert** (*wērt*), second person singular of the subjunctive past tense of *Be*.

**West** (*west*), *n.* the quarter where the sun sets;—*ad.* more westward;—*a.* situated toward the setting sun.

**Westerly** (*west/ērly*), *a.* toward or from the west.

**Western** (*west/ēr'n*), *a.* pertaining to or being in or from the west.

**Westward** (*west/ward*), *ad.* toward the west.

**Wet** (*wet*), *a.* rainy; moist;—*n.* water; humidity;—*v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *wet*]; to moisten with a liquid.

**Wether** (*weth/ēr*), *n.* a male sheep castrated. [being wet.]

**Wetness** (*wet/nēs*), *n.* state of wetness.

**Whack** (*hwæk*), *n.* a heavy resounding blow;—*v. t.* to strike; to thwack.

**Whale** (*hwāl*), *n.* the largest of marine animals.

**Whalebone** (*hwāl/bōn*), *n.* a firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

**Whaleman** (*hwāl'mæn*), *n.* a person employed in the whale-fishery.

**Whaler** (*hwāl'ēr*), *n.* a ship or a person employed in the whale-fishery.

**Whopper** (*hwop'ēr*), *n.* something uncommonly large; a great lie.

**Wharf** (*hwawrf*), *n.* a mole or quay for landing goods;—*pl.* Wharves.

**Wharfage** (*hwawrf'āj*), *n.* fee for using a wharf.

**Wharfinger** (*hwawrf'īn-ēr*), *n.* the keeper of a wharf.

**What** (*hwot*), *pron.* or *interjection*, that which.

**Whatever** (*hwot - ev'ēr*), *pron.* being this or that.

**What-not** (*hwot/not*), *n.* a piece of furniture having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.

**Whatsoever** (*hwot-sō-ev'ēr*), *pron.* whatever.

**Wheat** (*hwēt*), *n.* a species of grain or bread corn.

**Wheaten** (*hwēt'ēn*), *a.* made of wheat.

**Whedde** (*hwē'dl*), *v. t.* to entice by soft words; to coax.

**Wheel** (*hwel*), *n.* a circular frame of wood or metal turning on an axis;

—*v. t.* to cause to move on wheels;—*v. i.* to turn.



**Wheelbarrow** (*hwēl'bar-ō*), *n.* a carriage with one wheel.

**Wheeling** (*hwēl'ing*), *n.* convenience for passing on wheels; turning.

**Wheelwright** (*hwēl'writ*), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheel-carriages. [breathe hard.]

**Wheeze** (*hwēz*), *v. t.* to wheek (*hwēk*), *n.* a mollusk having a one-valved spiral shell.

**Whelm** (*hwelm*), *v. t.* to cover; to immerse; to bury.

**Whelp** (*hwelp*), *n.* a puppy; a cub. [time.]

**When** (*hwēn*), *ad.* at what

**Whence** (*hwēns*), *ad.* from what place.

**Whensoever** (*hwēn-sō-ev'ēr*), *ad.* at whatever time.

**Whenever** (*hwēn-ev'ēr*), *ad.* at whatever time.

**Where** (*hwēr*), *ad.* at or in what place.

**Whereabouts** (*hwēr'ā-bouts*), *ad.* near which place.

**Whereas** (*hwēr-ās*), *ad.* but; on the contrary.

**Whereat** (*hwēr-at*), *ad.* at which. [which.]

**Whereby** (*hwēr-bī*), *ad.* by

**Wherefore** (*hwēr-fōr*), *ad.* for which reason.

**Wherein** (*hwēr-in*), *ad.* in which. [which.]

**Whereof** (*hwēr-of*), *ad.* of

**Whereupon** (*hwēr-up-on*), *ad.* on which.

**Whersoever** (*hwēr-sō-ev'ēr*), *ad.* in what place soever.

**Whereto** (*hwēr-tō*), *ad.* to which. [at whatever place.]

**Wherever** (*hwēr-ev'ēr*), *ad.*

**Wherewith** (*hwēr-wīth*), *ad.* with which.

**Wherry** (*hver'd*), *n.* a boat.

**Whet** (*hwēt*), *v. t.* to sharpen by friction; to stimulate;—*n.* the act of sharpening; a stimulant.

**Whether** (*hwēth/ēr*), *pron.* which of the two.

**Whetstone** (*hwēt'stōn*), *n.* a stone for sharpening tools.

**Whew** (*hwā*), *n.* the thin part of milk.

**Which** (*hwich*), *pron.* relative, relating to things.

**Whichever** (*hwich-ev'ēr*), *pron.* whether; one or the other.

**Whiff** (*hwif*), *n.* a puff of air.

**Whiffle** (*hwif'l*), *v. t.* to shuffle; to be fickle.

**Whiffer** (*hwif'fēr*), *n.* a trier.

**Whiffletree** (*hwif'l-trē*), *n.* the bar to which traces are fastened.

**Whig** (*hwig*), *n.* one of a political party.

**While** (*hwil*), *n.* time; space of time;—*ad.* during the time that;—*v. t.* to consume the time; to loiter.

**Whilst** (*hwīst*), *ad.* while.

**Whim** (*hwīm*), *n.* a freak or fancy.

**Whimper** (*hwīm'pēr*), *v. i.* to cry with a whining voice.

**Whimsical** (*hwīm'zi-kāl*), *a.* full of whims.

**Whin** (*hwīn*), *n.* furze; gorse.

**Whine** (*hwīn*), *v. i.* to murmur in a plaintive tone;—*n.* a nasal tone of complaint.



- Whinny** (*hwin'i*), *v. i.* to cry as a horse; to neigh.
- Whip** (*hwip*) *n.* an instrument for driving teams; — *v. t.* to strike with a whip.
- Whipper-in** (*hwip'er-in*), *n.* one who keeps the hounds from wandering.
- Whipping** (*hwip'ing*), *n.* act of striking with a whip.
- Whip-poor-will** (*hwip'-poo-wil*), *n.* an American bird, so called from its note.
- Whipster** (*hwip'stēr*), *n.* a nimble little fellow.
- Whip-stock** (*hwip'stok*), *n.* a whip-handle.
- Whir** (*hwēr*), *v. i.* to whirl.
- Whirl** (*hwēr'l*), *v. t.* to turn rapidly; — *n.* a rapid turning.
- Whirligig** (*hwēr'l-i-gig*), *n.* a child's toy.
- Whirlpool** (*hwēr'l-pool*), *n.* an eddy; a vortex of water.
- Whirlwind** (*hwēr'l-wind*), *n.* a stormy wind moving circularly.
- Whisk** (*hwisk*), *n.* a small bunch of anything used as a brush; — *v. t.* to brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.
- Whisker** (*hwisk'ēr*), *n.* long hair growing on the cheek.
- Whisky** (*hwisk'i*), *n.* spirit whiskey from grain.
- Whisper** (*hwis'pēr*), *v. i. or t.* to speak with a low voice; — *n.* a low, soft voice.
- Whist** (*hwist*), *n.* a game at cards; — *a.* silent; mute.
- Whistle** (*hwis'tl*), *v. t.* to make a shrill musical sound by contracting the lips; — *n.* a pipe that makes a shrill sound.
- Whistler** (*hwis'tēr*), *n.* one who whistles.
- Whit** (*hwit*), *n.* a point; a jot.
- White** (*hwit*), *a.* of the color of snow; pale; pure; — *n.* the color of pure snow; part of the eye; part of an egg.
- White-bait** (*hwit' bāt*), *n.* a very small delicate fish of the herring kind.
- Whiten** (*hwit'n*), *v. t.* to make white; to bleach; — *v. i.* to become white.
- Whiteness** (*hwit'nes*), *n.* state of being white.
- White-smith** (*hwit'smith*), *n.* a worker in tinued iron.
- Whitewash** (*hwit'wash*), *n.* lime and water for whitening walls; — *v. t.* to cover with whitewash.
- Whitewasher** (*hwit'wash-ēr*), *n.* one who whitewashes.
- Whither** (*hwith'ēr*), *ad.* to what place or degree.
- Whithersoever** (*hwith-ēr-so-ev'ēr*), *ad.* to whatever place.
- Whitethather** (*hwit'leth-ēr*), *n.* leather dressed with alum.
- Whitlow** (*hwit'lō*), *n.* a tumor on the finger.
- Whittle** (*hwit'l*), *v. t.* to pare or cut away from the surface.
- Whiz** (*hwiz*), *n.* a humming and hissing sound; — *v. t.* to make a humming and hissing sound. [which person.]
- Who** (*hoo*), *pronoun* relative, *Whoever* (*hoo-ev'ēr*), *pron.* any person whatever.
- Whole** (*hōl*), *a.* all; entire; sound; — *n.* the entire thing.
- Wholesale** (*hōl'sāl*), *n.* sale by the piece or quantity; — *a.* pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.
- Wholesome** (*hōl'sum*), *a.* favorable to health.
- Wholesomeness** (*hōl'sum-nes*), *n.* salubrity; quality of contributing to health.
- Wholly** (*hōl'ly*), *ad.* totally; entirely. [case of *Who*.]
- Whom** (*hōm*), *pron.* objective
- Whomsoever** (*hōm-so-ev'ēr*), *pron.* any person.
- Whoop** (*hōop*), *n.* a shout; — *v. i.* to shout.
- Whooping-cough** (*hōop'-ing-kof*), *n.* a convulsive cough ending with a kind of whoop.
- Whore** (*hōr*), *n.* a harlot; — *v. i.* to practice lewdness.
- Whoredom** (*hōr'dum*), *n.* lewdness; idolatry.
- Whorl** (*hwōrl*, or *hwōrl*), *n.* a number of leaves in a whirl or circle around the stem.
- Whortleberry** (*hwōrt'l-ber-i*), *n.* a shrub and its small round edible berry; written also *Huckleberry*.
- Whose** (*hōz*), *pron.* possessive of *Who*.
- Whosoever** (*hō-so-ev'ēr*), *a.* any person whatever.
- Why** (*hwī*), *ad.* for what reason.
- Wick** (*wik*), *n.* the cotton cord of a candle or lamp.
- Wicked** (*wik'ed*), *a.* evil; sinful.
- Wickedly** (*wik'ed-ly*), *ad.* in a wicked manner; viciously.
- Wickedness** (*wik'ed-nes*), *n.* vice; crime. [twigs.]
- Wicker** (*wik'ēr*), *a.* made of Wicket (*wik'et*), *n.* a small gate; a frame-work of rods.
- Wide** (*wid*), *a.* having great extent each way; — *ad.* at a distance. [twigs.]
- Widely** (*wid'ly*), *ad.* extensively.
- Widen** (*wid'n*), *v. t.* or *t.* to make or grow wider.
- Wideness** (*wid'nes*), *n.* breadth.
- Widow** (*wid'ō*), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband; — *v. t.* to deprive of a husband.
- Widower** (*wid'ō-ēr*), *n.* a man whose wife is dead.
- Widowhood** (*wid'ō-hōod*), *n.* the state of a widow.
- Width** (*width*), *n.* extent from side to side.
- Wield** (*weld*), *v. t.* to employ; to use. [able.]
- Wieldy** (*weld'i*), *a.* manageable.
- Wife** (*wif*), *n.* the lawful consort of a man; — *pl.* Wives.
- Wig** (*wig*), *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head.
- Wight** (*wit*), *n.* a person; a being. [Indian hut.]
- Wigwam** (*wig'wam*), *n.* an Indian hut.
- Wild** (*wild*), *a.* not tame; desert; savage; ungoverned; licentious; fanciful.
- Wilderness** (*wil'dēr-nes*), *n.* a wild uncultivated tract.
- Wild-fire** (*wil'd'fār*), *n.* a composition of inflammable materials very hard to quench. [wild manner.]
- Wildly** (*wild'ly*), *ad.* in a wildness (*wild'nes*), *n.* state of being wild.
- Wile** (*wil*), *n.* trick; insidious artifice; stratagem. [sing.]
- Wiliness** (*wil'i-nes*), *n.* cunning.
- Will** (*wil*), *n.* the faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament; — *v. t.* to determine; to dispose by testament; — *auxiliary verb, pret.* would.
- Willful** (*wil'ful*), *a.* stubborn; ungovernable.
- Willfully** (*wil'ful-ly*), *ad.* with purpose.
- Willfulness** (*wil'ful-nes*), *n.* obstinacy of will; perverseness.

**Willing** (*wil'ing*), *a.* free to do; inclined to anything.

**Willingly** (*wil'ing-ly*), *ad.* by free will; cheerfully; gladly.

**Willingness** (*wil'ing-ness*), *n.* free choice.

**Willow** (*wil'o*), *n.* a tree having slender, plant branches.

**Wily** (*wi'ly*), *ad.* cunning; crafty; artful; sly. [let.

**Wimble** (*wim'bl*), *n.* a gim-

**Win** (*wi'n*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. won] to gain; to allure.

**Wince** (*wince*), *v. i.* to shrink.

**Winch** (*winch*), *n.* an instrument to turn and strain forcibly. [air.

**Wind** (*wind*), *n.* a current of

**Wind** (*wind*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. wound] to turn; to twist; to blow.

**Windage** (*wind'ij*), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the ball.

**Windbound** (*wind'bound*), *a.* detained by contrary winds.

**Windfall** (*wind'faul*), *n.* fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.

**Wind-gall** (*wind'gaul*), *n.* a tumor on a horse's fetlock.

**Wind-gun** (*wind'gun*), *n.* a gun discharged by air.

**Windiness** (*wind'i-ness*), *n.* state of being windy.

**Winding-sheet** (*wind'ing-sheet*), *n.* a shroud for the dead.

**Windlass** (*wind'las*), *n.* a machine to raise weights.

**Windmill** (*wind'mil*), *n.* a mill driven by wind.

**Window** (*wind'ow*), *n.* an opening for the admission of light.

**Window-glass** (*wind'ow-glas*), *n.* panes of glass for windows.

**Window-sash** (*wind'ow-sash*), *n.* the frame in which glass is set.

**Windpipe** (*wind'pip*), *n.* passage for the breath.

**Windward** (*wind'ward*), *a.* lying toward the wind; — *n.* the point from which the wind blows.



**Windy** (*wind'i*), *a.* consisting of wind; stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.

**Wine** (*win*), *n.* fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.

**Wine-bibber** (*win'bib-er*), *n.* a great drinker of wine.

**Wine-glass** (*win'glas*), *n.* a small glass from which wine is drunk.

**Wing** (*wing*), *n.* the limb of a bird; — *v. t.* to furnish with wings; to wound in the wing, as a bird.

**Wink** (*wink*), *v. t.* to shut and open the eyelids with a quick motion; to connive; — *n.* a closing of the eyelids; a hint by the eye.

**Winner** (*win'er*), *n.* he who or that which wins.

**Winning** (*win'ing*), *a.* attractive; that wins.

**Winnow** (*win'o*), *v. t.* to separate chaff by wind.

**Winter** (*win'ter*), *n.* the cold season; — *v. t.* or *t.* to pass the winter; to feed in winter.

**Wintery** (*win'ter-i*), *a.* snit-

**Wintry** (*win'tri*), *a.* able to winter; cold.

**Wipe** (*wip*), *v. t.* to clean by rubbing; — *n.* a rub; a stroke. [metal.

**Wire** (*wir*), *n.* a thread of

**Wire-puller** (*wir'pul-er*), *n.* one who pulls the wires in the exhibition of puppets; hence, an intriguer.

**Wiry** (*wir'i*), *a.* made of or resembling wire.

**Wisdom** (*wiz'dum*), *n.* knowledge properly used; prudence; judicious conduct.

**Wise** (*wiz*), *a.* having wisdom; — *n.* a manner or way.

**Wiseacre** (*wiz'a-ker*), *n.* a pretender to great wisdom.

**Wisely** (*wiz'ly*), *ad.* with wisdom; judiciously.

**Wish** (*wish*), *v. i.* to desire or long for; — *n.* a desire expressed; thing desired.

**Wishful** (*wish'ful*), *a.* feeling or showing desire.

**Wishfully** (*wish'ful-ly*), *ad.* with desire.

**Wishy-washy** (*wish'wosh'i*), *a.* without force or solidity; weak.

**Wisp** (*wisp*), *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay.

**Wistful** (*wist'ful*), *a.* attentive; earnest. [earnestly.

**Wistfully** (*wist'ful-ly*), *ad.*

**Wit** (*wit*), *n.* faculty of associating ideas in an unusual manner; sense; a man of genius; — *v. t.* to know.

**Witch** (*wich*), *v. i.* to charm; to fascinate; — *n.* a woman who practices sorcery.

**Witchcraft** (*wich'kraft*), *n.* the practices of witches.

**Witchery** (*wich'er-i*), *n.* enchantment.

**With** (*with*), *prep.* by, denoting cause, nearness, or means.

**Withdraw** (*with-draw*), *v. t.* or *t.* to take back; to retreat.

**Withdrawal** (*with-draw'al*), *n.* a taking back.

**With** (*with*), *n.* a tough, flexible twig, especially willow.

**Wither** (*with'er*), *v. i.* or *t.* to fade; to decay.

**Withers** (*with'erz*), *n. pl.* the joint that unites the neck and shoulder of a horse.

**Withheld** (*with-held*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Withhold*.

**Withhold** (*with-hold*), *v. t.* [pret. withheld] to keep back; to restrain.

**Within** (*with-in*), *prep.* in the inner part; — *ad.* inwardly.

**Without** (*with-out*), *prep.* out; beyond; — *ad.* on the outside; — *con.* unless; except.

**Withstand** (*with-stand*), *v. t.* [pret. withstood] to oppose; to resist.

**Withy** (*with'i*), *a.* made of withes; flexible.

**Witless** (*wit'less*), *a.* wanting wit or understanding.

**Witness** (*wit'nes*), *n.* testimony; a person who sees and testifies; — *v. t.* to bear testimony; to see; — *v. i.* to give evidence. [with wit.

**Witted** (*wit'ed*), *a.* endowed

**Witticism** (*wit'ic-izm*), *n.* a phrase affectively witty.

**Wittily** (*wit'ly*), *ad.* with wit. [knowingly.

**Wittingly** (*wit'ing-ly*), *ad.*

**Witty** (*wit'i*), *a.* full of wit; smart; sarcastic; ingenious.

**Wives** (*wivz*), *n. pl.* of *Wife*.

**Wizard** (*wiz'ard*), *n.* a conjuror. [ity; sorrow; misery.

**Woe** (*wo*), *n.* a heavy calam-

**Woful** } (*wof'ful*), *a.* very sorrowful;  
**Woeful** } rowful; full of distress.

**Wolf** (*wolf'*), *n.* a rapacious animal; — *pl.* Wolves.

**Wolfish** (*wolf'ish*), *a.* like a wolf; rapacious.

**Woman** (*wom'an*), *n.* an adult female of the human race.

**Womanhood** (*wom'an-hood*), *n.* the state or qualities of a woman.

**Womb** (*wom*), *n.* the place where the young are conceived and kept till birth.

**Women** (*wim'en*), *n. pl.* of Woman.

**Wonder** (*wun'dër*), *n.* emotion of surprise; — *v. t.* to be surprised.

**Wonderful** (*wun'dër-ful*), *a.* exciting surprise; astonishing.

**Wonderfully** (*wun'dër-ful-ly*), *ad.* in a manner to excite surprise.

**Wondrous** (*wun'drus*), *a.* marvelous; strange.

**Wondrously** (*wun'drus-ly*), *ad.* in a surprising manner.

**Wont** (*wunt*), *a.* accustomed; — *v. i.* to be accustomed.

**Won't** (*wint*), *n.* a colloquial contraction of *will not* for [familiar; usual].

**Wonted** (*wunt'ed*), *a.* made wontedness (*wunt'ed-ness*), *n.* state of being accustomed.

**Woo** (*woo*), *v. t.* to solicit in marriage; — *v. i.* to make love to.

**Wood** (*wodd*), *n.* a collection of trees; solid part of a tree; — *v. i.* to supply with wood.

**Woodcock** (*wodd'cock*), *n.* a bird of the snipe family.

**Wood-cut** (*wodd'cut*), *n.* an engraving on wood.

**Wooded** (*wodd'ed*), *a.* covered or supplied with wood.

**Wooden** (*wodd'en*), *a.* made of wood; hard.

**Wood-house** (*wodd'house*), *n.* a shed for wood.

**Woodland** (*wodd'land*), *n.* land producing wood.

**Wood-nymph** (*wodd'nimf*), *n.* a fabled goddess of the woods.

**Woodpecker** (*wodd'pek-ër*), *n.* a bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees to get insects.

**Woody** (*wodd'i*), *a.* abounding with wood.

**Woer** (*wod'er*), *n.* one who solicits in marriage.

**Woof** (*wodf*), *n.* threads that cross the warp in weaving.

**Wool** (*wodd*), *n.* the fleece of sheep; any short, thick hair.

**Woolen** } (*wodd'en*), *a.* consisting of wool.

**Wooliness** (*wodd'i-ness*), *n.* state of being woolly.

**Woolly** (*wodd'i*), *a.* consisting of wool.

**Wool-pack** (*wodd'pak*), *n.* a bag of wool weighing 240 pounds.

**Wool-sack** (*wodd'sak*), *n.* the seat of the Lord Chancellor of England.

**Wool-stapler** (*wodd'stā-plër*), *n.* one who deals in wool.

**Word** (*wurd*), *n.* a vocal articulate sound which conveys an idea; message; premise; — *v. t.* to express in words.

**Word-book** (*wurd'bōok*), *n.* a dictionary. [verboseness.]

**Wordiness** (*wurd'i-ness*), *n.* wordiness (*wurd'ed-ness*), *n.* manner of expressing.

**Wordy** (*wurd'y*), *a.* using many words; verbose.

**Wore** (*wör*), *pret.* of Wear.

**Work** (*wurk*), *v. t.* or *i.* [pret. and *pp.* worked; wrought] to move; to labor; to toil; to carry on; to operate; to ferment; to embroider; — *n.* labor; employment; a book; any thing made.

**Work-day** (*wurk'dä*), **Working-day** (*wurk'ing-dä*), *n.* a day on which work is performed. [who works.]

**Worker** (*wurk'ër*), *n.* one who works.

**Work-house** (*wurk'house*), *n.* a house for employing the idle or poor. [ration.]

**Working** (*wurk'ing*), *n.* operation.

**Workman** (*wurk'man*), *n.* one who works; a laborer.

**Workmanlike** (*wurk'man-lik*), *a.* skillful; well performed.

**Workmanship** (*wurk'man-ship*), *n.* work done; manner of making; skill.

**Workshop** (*wurk'shop*), *n.* a shop where work is done.

**Work-woman** (*wurk'wōm-an*), *n.* a woman who performs any work.

**World** (*wurld*), *n.* the earth; the universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.

**Worldiness** (*wurld'i-ness*), *n.* love of earthly things.

**Worldling** (*wurld'ing*), *n.* one devoted to worldly things.

**Worldly** (*wurld'i*), *a.* devoted to worldly enjoyments; temporal.

**Worm** (*wurm*), *n.* any small creeping animal; a reptile; anything spiral; — *v. t.* to work slowly and secretly; — *v. i.* to gain slowly and by imperceptible means.

**Worm-eaten** (*wurm'ētn*), *a.* gnawed by worms.

**Wormwood** (*wurm'wōdd*), *n.* a bitter plant.

**Wormy** (*wurm'i*), *a.* abounding with worms.

**Worn** (*wörn*), *pp.* of Wear.

**Worried** (*wur'id*), *pp.* fatigued; harassed.

**Worrier** (*wur'ër*), *n.* one that harasses.

**Worry** (*wur'i*), *v. t.* to harass with impurity, anxiety, or labor; — *v. i.* to express undue care and anxiety; — *n.* vexation; trouble.

**Worse** (*wür*), *a.* bad or ill in a greater degree; not so well; — *n.* the disadvantage; — *ad.* in a worse manner.

**Worship** (*wur'ship*), *n.* religious homage; — *v. t.* or *i.* to adore.

**Worshipful** (*wur'ship-ful*), *a.* worthy of honor from character or office.

**Worshipfully** (*wur'ship-ful-ly*), *ad.* with worship of honor.

**Worshiper** (*wur'ship-ër*), *n.* one who worships.

**Worst** (*wurst*), *a.* most vile or wicked; — *n.* the most evil state; — *v. t.* to defeat; to overthrow.

**Worsted** (*wōbst'ed*), *n.* yarn from combed wool; — *a.* consisting of worsted.

**Worth** (*wurth*), *v. t.* betide, as woe worth the day; — *n.* value; desert.

**Worthily** (*wur'thi-ly*), *ad.* as to deserve well.

**Worthiness** (*wur'thi-ness*), *n.* worth; desert.

**Worthless** (*wurth'less*), *a.* having no value or worth.

**Worthlessness** (*wurth'les-ness*), *n.* want of worth.  
**Worthy** (*wur'thi*), *a.* deserving; excellent; — *n.* a man of eminent worth.  
**Would** (*wud'd*), *pret.* of *Will*.  
**Wound** (*wund*), *or* *wound*, *n.* a hurt, cut, or bruise; — *v. t.* to hurt or bruise.  
**Wound** (*wound*), *pret.* of *Wind*.  
**Wove** (*wov*), *pret.* of *Weave*.  
**Wraith** (*raith*), *n.* an apparition of a person seen before death or a little after.  
**Wrangle** (*rang'gl*), *n.* an angry dispute; — *v. i.* to dispute noisily.  
**Wrangler** (*rang'gl-er*), *n.* one who wrangles or disputes.  
**Wrap** (*rap*), *v. t.* to roll or fold together; to involve.  
**Wrapper** (*rap'er*), *n.* one who wraps; a cover.  
**Wrapping** (*rap'ing*), *n.* a covering.  
**Wrath** (*raith*), *n.* violent anger or exasperation.  
**Wrathful** (*raith'ful*), *a.* angry; enraged.  
**Wreak** (*rek*), *v. t.* to inflict.  
**Wreath** (*reth*), *n.* thing twisted; a garland.  
**Wreaths** (*reth*), *v. t.* to twist; to convolve; to encircle.  
**Wreathy** (*reth'i*), *a.* twisted; curled; spiral.  
**Wreck** (*rek*), *v. t.* or *i.* to suf-

fer total loss; — *n.* destruction by sea; any thing wrecked.  
**Wren** (*ren*), *n.* a small bird.  
**Wrench** (*rench*), *v. t.* to pull with a twist; — *n.* a violent twist; an instrument.  
**Wrest** (*rest*), *v. t.* to take from by force; to distort; — *n.* violent perversion.  
**Wrestle** (*res't*), *v. i.* to struggle; to strive to throw down.  
**Wrestler** (*res'ler*), *n.* one skilled in wrestling.  
**Wrestling** (*res'ling*), *n.* the act of wrestling.  
**Wretch** (*rech*), *n.* a worthless, degraded creature.  
**Wretched** (*rech'ed*), *a.* very miserable.  
**Wretchedly** (*rech'ed-ly*), *ad.* miserably.  
**Wretchedness** (*rech'ed-ness*), *n.* misery.  
**Wriggle** (*rig'gl*), *v. i.* to move to and fro with short motions.  
**Wright** (*rit*), *n.* an artificer.  
**Wring** (*ring*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. wrung] to twist; to turn and strain forcibly; to twist; to extort.  
**Wrinkle** (*ringk'l*), *n.* a crease; furrow; — *v. i.* or *i.* to contract into furrows.  
**Wrist** (*rist*), *n.* the joint connecting the hand with the arm.  
**Wristband** (*rist'ban d*), *n.* the

part of a shirt-sleeve that covers the wrist.  
**Writ** (*rit*), *n.* a writing; the Scriptures; legal process.  
**Write** (*rit*), *v. t.* [pret. wrote; pp. written] to form letters and words with a pen or style; to express in writing; to engrave; to compose.  
**Writer** (*rit'er*), *n.* one who writes; an author.  
**Writhe** (*rit'h*), *v. i.* or *i.* to twist violently; to distort or be distorted, as with pain.  
**Writing** (*rit'ing*), *n.* act of writing; that which is written; a book; a deed.  
**Written** (*rit'n*), *a.* expressed in letters.  
**Wrong** (*rong*), *n.* injustice; injury; — *a.* not right; erroneous; — *v. t.* to injure.  
**Wrongful** (*rong'ful*), *a.* unjust; injurious. [unjustly.]  
**Wrongfully** (*rong'ful-ly*), *ad.*  
**Wrong-headed** (*rong'head-ed*), *a.* wrong in opinion or principle; perverse.  
**Wrongly** (*rong'li*), *ad.* unjustly; amiss.  
**Wrote** (*rot*), *pret.* of *Write*.  
**Wroth** (*rawth*), *a.* very angry.  
**Wrought** (*rawt*), *pret.* and *pp.* formed by labor.  
**Wrung** (*rang*), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Wring*. [ed] crooked.  
**Wry** (*ri*), *a.* twisted; distort-

## X.

**XANTHINE** (*zan'thin*), *n.* yellow dyeing matter in certain plants and flowers.  
**Xiphoid** (*zif'oid*), *a.* in anatomy, resembling a sword; ensiform.

**Xylographer** (*zi-log'ra-fer*), *n.* one who practices xylography.  
**Xylographic** (*zi-lo-graf'ik*), *a.* belonging to or done by wood-engraving.

**Xylography** (*zi-log'ra-ji*), *n.* the act or art of engraving in wood.  
**Xylophagous** (*zi-lof'a-gus*), *a.* feeding on wood.

## Y.

**YACHT** (*yot*), *n.* a light and fast sailing vessel used for pleasure-trips, racing, etc.  
**Yachting** (*yot'ing*), *n.* sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.  
**Yankee** (*yang'kee*), *n.* a New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.  
**Yard** (*yard*), *n.* a measure of

three feet; an inclosure; a piece of ship-timber.  
**Yard-stick** (*yard'stik*), *n.* a stick three feet in length.  
**Yarn** (*yarn*), *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.  
**Yarrow** (*yar'rō*), *n.* a plant of a strong odor and pungent taste; milfoil.

**Yataghan** (*yat'a-gan*), *n.* a long Turkish dagger.  
**Yawl** (*yawl*), *n.* a ship's small boat.  
**Yawn** (*yawn*), *v. i.* to gape; — *n.* act of gaping.  
**Ycleped** (*i-klep'd*), *pp.* called, named.  
**Ye** (*yē*), *pron.* second person plural of *Thou*.



**Yea** (*yā*), *ad.* yes; verily; certainly.  
**Yean** (*yēn*), *v. t. or t.* to bring forth. [*lamb.*]  
**Yeanling** (*yēn'ling*), *n.* a yearling.  
**Year** (*yēr*), *n.* time of one revolution of the earth around the sun; about 365 days.  
**Yearling** (*yēr'ling*), *n.* a beast a year old.  
**Yearly** (*yēr'ly*), *a.* annual; coming every year; — *ad.* annually.  
**Yearn** (*yēr'n*), *v. i.* to feel earnest desire; to long.  
**Yearning** (*yēr'n'ing*), *n.* strong desire.  
**Yeast** (*yēst*), *n.* froth of malt liquors in fermentation; a preparation which raises dough for bread.  
**Yelk** (*yelt*), *n.* yellow part of an egg.  
**Yell** (*yel*), *v. i.* to utter a sharp outcry; — *n.* a hideous scream.  
**Yellow** (*yel'ō*), *a.* of a bright golden color; — *n.* a bright golden color.

**Yellowish** (*yel'ō-ish*), *a.* moderately yellow.  
**Yelp** (*yelh*), *v. i.* to bark as a puppy or dog. [*Ing.*]  
**Yelping** (*yelp'ing*), *n.* a barking.  
**Yeoman** (*yō'man*), *n.* a freeholder or farmer; — *pl.* Yeomen.  
**Yeomanry** (*yō'man-ri*), *n.* the collective body of yeomen.  
**Yerk** (*yēr'k*), *v. t.* to jerk.  
**Yes** (*yēs*), *ad.* yea; a word that affirms.  
**Yesterday** (*yēs'tēr-dā*), *n.* the day last past; — *ad.* on the day last past.  
**Yesternight** (*yēs'tēr-nīt*), *n.* the night last past.  
**Yet** (*yēt*), *con. or ad.* nevertheless; besides; at least.  
**Yew** (*yū*), *n.* an evergreen tree.  
**Yield** (*yeld*), *v. t.* to produce; to afford; — *v. i.* to surrender.  
**Yoke** (*yō'k*), *n.* an instrument to connect oxen for work; bondage; a pair; — *v. t.* to connect; to unite.  
**Yoke-fellow** (*yō'k'fel-lō*), *n.* an associate; a companion.

**Yolk** (*yō'k*, or *yō'k*), *n.* yelk of an egg.  
**Yon** (*yōn*), *a.* being; at a distance, but within view.  
**Yonder** (*yōn'dēr*), *ad.* at a distance within view.  
**Yore** (*yō'r*), *ad.* of old time.  
**You** (*ū*), *pron.* second person singular or plural.  
**Young** (*yung*), *a.* not long born; — *n.* the offspring of animals. [*old as another.*]  
**Younger** (*yung'gēr*), *a.* not so young as (*yung'gēr*), *a.* having the least age.  
**Youngster** (*yung'stēr*), *n.* a young person. [*Ing.* to you.  
**Your** (*ūr*), *pron.* ad. belong.  
**Yourself** (*ūr-self*), *pron.* emphatical, you only.  
**Youth** (*yōōth*), *n.* the early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.  
**Youthful** (*yōōth'ful*), *a.* young; fresh; vigorous.  
**Youthfulness** (*yōōth'ful-nes*), *n.* state of being youthful.  
**Yule** (*yool*), *n.* the name anciently given to Christmas.

# Z.

**ZANY** (*zā'ni*), *n.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon.  
**Zeal** (*zel*), *n.* passionate ardor; earnestness. [*zeal.*]  
**Zealot** (*zel'ot*), *n.* one full of zeal.  
**Zealous** (*zel'us*), *a.* warmly engaged; ardent.  
**Zebra** (*zē'brā*), *n.* an animal marked with stripes.  
**Zebu** (*zē'bū*), *n.* an East Indian bison.  
**Zemindar** (*zem-in-dū'r*), *n.* a land owner in India under the government.  
**Zenith** (*zē'nith*), *n.* the point in the heavens vertical to the spectator; greatest height.  
**Zephyr** (*zē'fēr*), *n.* a gentle west wind; any gentle breeze.  
**Zero** (*zē'rō*), *n.* the cipher 0; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.  
**Zest** (*zest*), *n.* orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste; keen



enjoyment; — *v. t.* to give a flavor to.  
**Zigzag** (*zig'zag*), *a.* having frequent short turns; — *n.* something with short turns.  
**Zinc** (*zingk*), *n.* a whitish metal.  
**Zincography** (*zink-og'ra-fi*), *n.* engraving on zinc in the style of wood-cuts.  
**Zodiac** (*zō'di-ak*), *n.* a broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs and the sun's path.  
**Zodiacal** (*zō'di-ak'al*), *a.* pertaining to the zodiac.  
**Zone** (*zōn*), *n.* a division of the earth; a girdle; circumference.  
**Zoographer** (*zō-og'ra-fēr*), *n.* one who describes animals.  
**Zoography** (*zō-og'ra-fi*), *n.* the description of animals.  
**Zoolite** (*zō'ō-lit*), *n.* an animal substance petrified.  
**Zoological** (*zō-ō-loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to zoology.  
**Zoologist** (*zō-ō-loj'ist*), *n.* one versed in zoology.

**Zoology** (*zō-ō-loj'ist*), *n.* the science of animals.  
**Zoonomy** (*zō-ōn'ō-mi*), *n.* the laws of animal life.  
**Zoophyte** (*zō-ō'fīt*), *n.* a body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.  
**Zootomist** (*zō-ōt'ō-mist*), *n.* a comparative anatomist.  
**Zootomy** (*zō-ōt'ō-mi*), *n.* the anatomy of animals.  
**Zouave** (*zō'āv*, or *zō-ō'āv*), *n.* one of a body of soldiers wearing an Arab dress.  
**Zymological** (*zī-mo-loj'ik-al*), *a.* pertaining to zymology.  
**Zymologist** (*zī-mo-loj'ist*), *n.* one versed in the fermentation of liquors.  
**Zymology** (*zī-mo-loj'ik*), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation of liquors.  
**Zymotic** (*zī-mo't'ik*), *a.* pertaining to or caused by fermentation; produced by some principle acting on the system like a ferment.

# ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<b>@.</b> to or at.	<b>C. S.</b> ( <i>Custos Sigilli.</i> ) Keeper of the Seal.	<b>G. P. O.</b> General Post Office.
<b>A. A. S.</b> Fellow of the American Academy.	<b>ct.</b> cent; <b>cts.</b> cents.	<b>Gr.</b> Greek; grains; gross.
<b>A. B.</b> ( <i>Artium Baccalaureus.</i> ) Bachelor of Arts.	<b>cwt.</b> a hundred weight.	<b>H. B. M.</b> His or Her Britannic Majesty.
<b>A. C.</b> ( <i>Ante Christum.</i> ) Before Christ.	<b>d.</b> ( <i>denarius.</i> ) a penny.	<b>H. C. M.</b> His or Her Catholic Majesty.
<b>acct.</b> account.	<b>Dak.</b> Dakota Territory.	<b>Heb.</b> Hebrews.
<b>A. D.</b> ( <i>Anno Domini.</i> ) In the year of our Lord.	<b>D. C.</b> District of Columbia.	<b>Hist.</b> History. [heads.
<b>Æt.</b> ( <i>Ætatis.</i> ) Aged.	<b>D. C. L.</b> Doctor of Civil Law.	<b>hhd.</b> hogshhead; <b>hhd.</b> hogs-
<b>Ala.</b> Alabama.	<b>D. D.</b> ( <i>Divinitatis Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Divinity.	<b>H. M.</b> His or Her Majesty.
<b>A. M.</b> ( <i>Artium Magister.</i> ) Master of Arts. ( <i>Ante Meridiam.</i> ) Before noon. ( <i>Anno Mundi.</i> ) In the year of the world.	<b>Dec.</b> December.	<b>Hon.</b> Honorable.
<b>Anon.</b> Anonymous.	<b>Deg.</b> Degree.	<b>H. R.</b> House of Representatives.
<b>Ans.</b> Answer.	<b>Del.</b> Delaware.	<b>H. R. H.</b> His Royal High-
<b>App.</b> Appendix.	<b>del.</b> ( <i>delete.</i> ) take out.	<b>H. S.</b> ( <i>Hic situs.</i> ) Here lies.
<b>Ariz.</b> Arizona Territory.	<b>D. G.</b> ( <i>Dei gratia.</i> ) By the grace of God.	<b>ib.</b> , or <b>ibid.</b> ( <i>ibidem.</i> ) in the same place.
<b>Ark.</b> Arkansas.	<b>do.</b> ditto; the same.	<b>Ia.</b> Iowa.
<b>A. S.</b> Anglo-Saxon.	<b>doz.</b> dozen.	<b>id.</b> ( <i>idem.</i> ) the same.
<b>Atty.</b> Attorney.	<b>Dr.</b> Debtor; Doctor. [Ing.	<b>Ida.</b> Idaho Territory.
<b>A. U. C.</b> ( <i>Anno Urbis Conditi- tæ.</i> ) In the year from the building of the city, i. e., Rome.	<b>D. V.</b> ( <i>Deo volente.</i> ) God will.	<b>i. e.</b> ( <i>id est.</i> ) that is.
<b>Aug.</b> August.	<b>E.</b> East.	<b>I. H. S.</b> ( <i>Iesus Hominum Sal- vator.</i> ) Jesus the Saviour of men.
<b>B. A.</b> Bachelor of Arts.	<b>Ed.</b> Editor; Edition.	<b>Ill.</b> Illinois.
<b>Bart.</b> , or <b>Bt.</b> Baronet.	<b>E. E.</b> Errors excepted.	<b>imp.</b> Imperial.
<b>bbl.</b> barrel; <b>bbls.</b> barrels.	<b>e. g.</b> ( <i>exempli gratia.</i> ) for example.	<b>incog.</b> ( <i>incognito.</i> ) unknown.
<b>B. C.</b> Before Christ. [Law.	<b>E. I.</b> East Indies.	<b>Ind.</b> Indiana
<b>B. C. L.</b> Bachelor of Civil Law.	<b>Encyc.</b> Encyclopedia.	<b>Ind. T.</b> Indian Territory.
<b>B. D.</b> Bachelor of Divinity.	<b>E. N. E.</b> East-northeast.	<b>inst.</b> instant, or the present month.
<b>Bot.</b> Botany.	<b>Eng.</b> England; English.	
<b>Bp.</b> Bishop. [ers.	<b>E. and O. E.</b> Errors and Omissions Excepted.	
<b>Bro.</b> Brother; <b>Bros.</b> Brothers.	<b>Ep.</b> Epistle.	<b>Jan.</b> January
	<b>E. S. E.</b> East-southeast.	<b>J. P.</b> Justice of the Peace.
	<b>Esq.</b> or <b>Esqr.</b> Esquire.	<b>Jr.</b> , or <b>Jun.</b> Junior.
	<b>etc.</b> ( <i>et cætera.</i> ) and so forth.	
	<b>Escr.</b> Executor.	<b>Kans.</b> Kansas.
		<b>Ky.</b> Kentucky.
<b>C.</b> ( <i>Centum.</i> ) A hundred; cent; centime.	<b>Fahr.</b> Fahrenheit.	<b>La.</b> Louisiana.
<b>c.</b> , or <b>cap.</b> ( <i>caput.</i> ) chapter.	<b>fcp.</b> foolscap.	<b>Lat.</b> or <b>lat.</b> Latitude.
<b>Ca.</b> Canada.	<b>Feb.</b> February.	<b>lb.</b> pound; <b>lbs.</b> pounds.
<b>Cal.</b> California.	<b>F. H. S.</b> Fellow of the Historical Society.	<b>L. C. J.</b> Lord Chief Justice.
<b>Capt.</b> Captain.	<b>Fla.</b> Florida.	<b>Lieut.</b> Lieutenant.
<b>C. E.</b> Civil Engineer.	<b>fo.</b> or <b>fol.</b> folio. [Society.	<b>L. L. B.</b> ( <i>Legum Baccalaureus.</i> ) Bachelor of Laws.
<b>cf.</b> ( <i>confer.</i> ) compare.	<b>F. R. S.</b> Fellow of the Royal Society.	<b>L. L. D.</b> ( <i>Legum Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Laws.
<b>chap.</b> chapter.	<b>F. S. A.</b> Fellow of the Society of Arts.	<b>Lon.</b> or <b>long.</b> Longitude.
<b>C. J.</b> Chief Justice.	<b>Ga.</b> Georgia.	<b>L. S.</b> ( <i>Locus Sigilli.</i> ) Place of the Seal.
<b>Co.</b> Company; County.	<b>gal.</b> gallon; <b>gals.</b> gallons.	<b>L. S. D.</b> , or <b>£</b> , s. d. pounds, shillings, and pence.
<b>C. O. D.</b> Collect on delivery.	<b>G. B.</b> Great Britain.	
<b>Col.</b> Colonel; Colossians.	<b>Gen.</b> General.	
<b>Coll.</b> College; Collector.	<b>Gent.</b> Gentleman.	
<b>Colo.</b> Colorado. [tion.	<b>Geog.</b> Geography.	
<b>Con.</b> ( <i>Contra.</i> ) In opposi-	<b>Geol.</b> Geology.	
<b>cong.</b> Congress.	<b>Geom.</b> Geometry.	
<b>Conn.</b> Connecticut.	<b>Gov.</b> Governor.	
<b>C. P.</b> Common Pleas.		
<b>Cr.</b> Credit or Creditor.		
		<b>M. A.</b> ( <i>Artium Magister.</i> ) Master of Arts; Military Academy.
		<b>Mad.</b> Madam.

*Maj.* Major.  
*Mass.* Massachusetts.  
*M. B.* (*Medicinæ Baccalav-  
 reus.*) Bachelor of Medi-  
 cine.  
*M. C.* Member of Congress.  
*M. D.* (*Medicinæ Doctor.*)  
 Doctor of Medicine.  
*Md.* Maryland.  
*mlse.* merchandisc.  
*Mlle.* (*Mademoiselle.*) Miss.  
*Me.* Maine.  
*Mem.* (*Memento.*) Remem-  
 ber; memorandum.  
*Messrs.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentle-  
 men; Sirs.  
*Mich.* Michigan.  
*Minn.* Minnesota.  
*Miss.* Mississippi.  
*Mme.* (*Madame.*) Madam.  
*Mo.* Missouri.  
*mo.* month; *mos.* months.  
*Mont.* Montana.  
*M. P.* Member of Parliament.  
*Mr.* Mister.  
*Mrs.* Mistress.  
*MS.* Manuscript.  
*MSS.* Manuscripts.  
*N.* North.  
*N. A.* North America.  
*N. B.* (*Nota bene.*) Note  
 well; take notice.  
*N. B.* New Brunswick.  
*N. C.* North Carolina. [land.  
*N. E.* Northeast; New Eng-  
*Nebr.* Nebraska.  
*Nem. con.* (*Nemine contradi-  
 cente.*) No one contradict-  
 ing; unanimously.  
*Nem. diss.* (*Nemine dissen-  
 tiente.*) No one dissenting.  
*Nev.* Nevada.  
*N. H.* New Hampshire.  
*N. J.* New Jersey.  
*N. Lat.* North Latitude.  
*N. Mex.* New Mexico Terri-  
 tory.  
*N. N. E.* North-northeast.  
*N. N. W.* North-northwest.  
*No.* (*Numero.*) Number.  
*Nov.* November.  
*N. P.* Notary Public.  
*N. S.* Nova Scotia.  
*N. S.* New Style.  
*N. W.* Northwest.  
*N. Y.* New York.  
*O.* Ohio.  
*Ob.* (*Obit.*) He (or she) died.  
*Oct.* October.  
*Oreg.* Oregon.  
*O. S.* Old Style.  
*oz.* ounce.

*p.* page; *pp.* pages.  
*Pa. or Penn.* Pennsylvania.  
*per* or *pr.* by the; *as, per*  
*yard.* (the hundred.  
*per cent* (*per centum.*) by  
*Ph. D.* Doctor of Philosophy.  
*P. M.* (*Post Meridiem.*) Af-  
 ternoon.  
*P. M.* Postmaster.  
*P. O.* Post-office.  
*P. O. O.* Post-office order.  
*pp.* pages.  
*Pres.* President.  
*Prob.* Problem.  
*Prof.* Professor.  
*pro tem.* (*pro tempore.*) for  
 the time being.  
*prox.* (*proximo.*) next.  
*P. S.* (*Post scriptum.*) Post-  
 script.  
*pnt.* or *pinz.* (*pinxit.*) he  
 (or she) painted it.  
*Q. E. D.* (*Quod erat demon-  
 strandum.*) Which was to be  
 demonstrated.  
*Q. E. F.* (*Quod erat facien-  
 dum.*) Which was to be  
 done.  
*q. s.* (*quantum sufficit.*) a  
 sufficient quantity.  
*qt.* quart; *qts.* quarts.  
*q. v.* (*quod vide.*) which see.  
*R.* (*Recipe.*) Take.  
*R. A.* Royal Academy or  
 Academician; Royal Artil-  
 lery; Right Ascension.  
*R. C.* Roman Catholic.  
*R. E.* Royal Engineers.  
*Recd.* Received.  
*Regt.* Regiment. [lio.  
*Rep.* Representative; Repub-  
*Rev.* Reverend.  
*R. I.* Rhode Island.  
*R. N.* Royal Navy.  
*Rom. Cath.* Roman Catholic.  
*R. R.* Railroad.  
*Rt. Rev.* Right Reverend.  
*S.* South.  
*S. A.* South America.  
*Sax.* Saxon.  
*S. C.* South Carolina.  
*sc.*, or *sculp.* (*sculpsit.*) he  
 (or she) engraved it.  
*Sch.*, or *Schr.* Schooner.  
*scil.* (*scilicet.*) to wit;  
 namely.  
*S. E.* Southeast.  
*Sec.* Secretary.  
*Sect.* Section.  
*Sen.* Senator; Senior.  
*Sept.* September.

*S. Lat.* South Latitude.  
*Sq.* or *sq.* Square.  
*sq. ft.* square feet.  
*sq. m.* square miles.  
*Sr.* Sir, or Senior.  
*S. S.* Steamship.  
*S. S. E.* South-southeast.  
*S. S. W.* South-southwest.  
*St.* Saint; Street.  
*S. T. D.* (*Sacræ Theologiæ  
 Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.  
*S. T. P.* (*Sacræ Theologiæ  
 Professor.*) Professor of The-  
 ology.  
*Supt.* Superintendent.  
*S. W.* Southwest.  
*T.* Town; Territory.  
*Tenn.* Tennessee.  
*Tex.* Texas.  
*tr.* or *trs.* transpose.  
*ult.* (*ultimo.*) last, or the last  
 month.  
*U. S.* United States.  
*U. S. A.* United States of  
 America; United States Ar-  
 my.  
*U. S. M.* United States Mail.  
*U. S. N.* United States Navy.  
*U. S. S.* United States Sen-  
 ate.  
*V.* or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.  
*Va.* Virginia.  
*viz.* (*videlicet.*) namely.  
*vol.* volume.  
*vois.* volumes.  
*V. P.* Vice-President.  
*V. R.* (*Victoria Regina.*)  
 Queen Victoria.  
*Vt.* Vermont.  
*W.* West. [tory.  
*Wash. T.* Washington Terri-  
*W. I.* West Indies.  
*Wis.* Wisconsin.  
*W. Lon.* West Longitude.  
*W. N. W.* West-northwest.  
*W. S. W.* West-southwest.  
*wt.* Weight.  
*W. Va.* West Virginia.  
*Xmas.* or *Xm.* Christmas.  
*Xn.* Christian.  
*Xnty.* Christianity.  
*Xt.* Christ.  
*yd.* yard; *yds.* yards.  
*Zool.* Zoölogy.  
*& and.*  
*&c.* (*et cætera.*) and so forth.

# FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

L. Latin; Fr. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Gr. Greek.

## A.

*Ab initio.* [L.] From the beginning.  
*Ab origine.* [L.] From the origin.  
*Ab urbe condita.* [L.] From the founding of the city, i. e., Rome.  
*Ad captandum vulgus.* [L.] To catch the rabble.  
*Ad finem.* [L.] To the end.  
*Ad infinitum.* [L.] To infinity.  
*Ad Kalendas Græcas.* [L.] At the Greek Kalends, i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Kalends.  
*Ad libitum.* [L.] At pleasure.  
*Ad valorem.* [L.] According to the value.  
*Equo animo.* [L.] With an equable mind.  
*A fortiori.* [L.] With stronger reason.  
*A la Française.* [Fr.] After the French mode.  
*A la mode.* [Fr.] According to the custom; in fashion.  
*A l'Anglaise.* [Fr.] After the English custom.  
*Alias.* [L.] Otherwise.  
*Alibi.* [L.] Elsewhere.  
*Allegro.* [It.] Cheerful; joyful.  
*Alloas.* [Fr.] Let us go; Come on.  
*Alma mater.* [L.] A benign mother, generally applied to the College or University.  
*Alumni.* [L.] Those who have received their education at a college.  
*Amende honorable.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.  
*A mensa et thoro.* [L.] From bed and board.  
*Amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country.  
*Amour propre.* [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.  
*Anglice.* [L.] In English, or according to the English manner.  
*Animus.* [L.] Mind; feeling.  
*Anno Domini (A. D.).* [L.] In the year of our Lord.  
*Anno mundi (A. M.).* [L.] In the year of the Anno urbis condite.  
*Anno urbis condite.* [L.] In the year the city (Rome) was built.  
*Ante bellum.* [L.] Before the war.  
*Ante lucem.* [L.] Before the light.  
*Ante meridiem.* [L.] Before noon.  
*Aut.* [Gr.] Against.  
*A posteriori.* [L.] From the effect to the cause.  
*A priori.* [L.] From the cause to the effect.  
*A propos.* [Fr.] To the point.  
*Aqua viva.* [L.] Water of life, often applied to spirituous liquors.  
*Argumentum ad hominem.* [L.] Argument to the man, that is, to his interests and passions.

*Ars longa, vita brevis.* [L.] Art is long, life is short.  
*Audi alteram partem.* [L.] Hear the other side.  
*Aufait.* [Fr.] Well instructed; master of it.  
*Au revoir.* [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.  
*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.* [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.  
*Auto da fé.* [Sp.] An act of faith; the name given in Spain and Portugal to the burning of Jews and heretics.  
*Aux armes.* [Fr.] To arms.  
*Avant-courier.* [Fr.] A forerunner.  
*A votre santé.* [Fr.] To your health.

## B.

*Bagatelle.* [Fr.] A trifle.  
*Beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.  
*Beaux esprits.* [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.  
*Bel esprit.* [Fr.] A brilliant mind.  
*Bis dat qui cito dat.* [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much.  
*Bizarre.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.  
*Blasé.* [Fr.] Palled; surfeited.  
*Bonâ fide.* [L.] In good faith; in reality.  
*Bon-bon.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; confectionery.  
*Bon gré, mal gré.* [Fr.] Willing or unwilling.  
*Bonhomie.* [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.  
*Bon jour.* [Fr.] Good morning; good day.  
*Bonne.* [Fr.] A nurse or governess.  
*Bonne bouche.* [Fr.] A delicate bit.  
*Bon soir.* [Fr.] Good evening.  
*Bon ton.* [Fr.] The height of fashion.  
*Bonus.* [L.] A consideration for something received.  
*Bourgeois.* [Fr.] A citizen.  
*Brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

## C.

*Cacoëthes scribendi.* [L.] An itch for scribbling.  
*Cetero desunt.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.  
*Ceteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.  
*Café.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.  
*Canaille.* [Fr.] The rabble.  
*Cay-i-pie.* [Fr.] From head to foot; all over.  
*Caput mortuum.* [L.] The worthless remnant.



- Carpe diem.* [L.] Enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
- Carte blanche.* [Fr.] A blank sheet of paper; full powers.
- Carte de visite.* [Fr.] A small photographic picture.
- Casus belli.* [L.] An occasion for war.
- Catalogue raisonné.* [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
- Causa sine qua non.* [L.] A condition which is indispensable.
- Champs Elysées.* [Fr.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
- Chanson.* [Fr.] A song.
- Chef-d'œuvre.* [Fr.] A master-piece.
- Chère amie.* [Fr.] A dear friend. [Ities.]
- Cicerone.* [It.] A guide who explains curiosities.
- Ci-devant.* [Fr.] Formerly.
- Comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.
- Comment vous portiez vous?* [Fr.] How do you do?
- Commune bonum.* [L.] A common good.
- Compagnon de voyage.* [Fr.] A traveling companion.
- Compos mentis.* [L.] Of a sound mind.
- Confrère.* [Fr.] A brother belonging to the same monastery; an associate.
- Contra bonos mores.* [L.] Against good manners. [ment.]
- Contretemps.* [Fr.] A mischance; disappointment.
- Conversazione.* [It.] Conversation; a meeting for conversation.
- Coram nobis.* [L.] Before us.
- Corrigenda.* [L.] Things to be corrected.
- Cor unum, via una.* [L.] One heart, one way.
- Couleur de rose.* [Fr.] Rose color; of flattering or pleasing appearance.
- Coup de grâce.* [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
- Coup de main.* [Fr.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
- Coup de soleil.* [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.
- Coup d'état.* [Fr.] A stroke of policy or of violence in state affairs.
- Coup d'œil.* [Fr.] A rapid glance of the eye.
- Cui bono?* [L.] For whose benefit is it? proverbially, What good will it do?
- Cuisine.* [Fr.] Cooking department.
- Cul de sac.* [Fr.] The bottom of the bag; a street that has no outlet.
- Cum privilegio.* [L.] With privilege.
- Currente calamo.* [L.] With a running pen.
- D.**
- Data.* [L.] Things granted.
- De bonne grâce.* [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
- Début.* [Fr.] First appearance in public.
- De facto.* [L.] From the fact.
- Dei gratia.* [L.] By the grace of God.
- Déjeuner à la fourchette.* [Fr.] A meat breakfast. [plot.]
- Denouement.* [Fr.] The unraveling of a plot.
- De novo.* [L.] Anew.
- Deo gratias.* [L.] Thanks to God.
- Deo juvante.* [L.] With God's help.
- Deo volente.* [L.] God willing.
- Dernier ressort.* [Fr.] A last resource.
- Desideratum.* [L.] A thing desired.
- Dessant cetera.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.
- Détour.* [Fr.] A circuitous march.
- De trop.* [Fr.] Too much, or too many.
- Devoir.* [Fr.] Duty.
- Dictum.* [L.] An assertion.
- Dies iræ.* [L.] The day of wrath. [right.]
- Dieu défend le droit.* [Fr.] God defends the right.
- Dieu et mon droit.* [Fr.] God and my right.
- Di penates.* [L.] Household gods.
- Distingué.* [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
- Distrain.* [Fr.] Absent in thought.
- Dolce.* [It.] In music, soft and agreeable.
- Dolce far niente.* [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
- Domine dirige nos.* [L.] O Lord direct us.
- Dominus vobiscum.* [L.] The Lord be with you.
- Double entendre.* [Fr.] A double meaning.
- Douceur.* [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.
- Dramatis personæ.* [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
- Dulce "domum."* [L.] Sweet "Home."
- Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
- E.**
- Eau de vie.* [Fr.] Brandy.
- Ecce homo.* [L.] Behold the man.
- Ecce signum.* [L.] Behold the sign.
- Eclat.* [Fr.] Splendor; pomp; glory.
- Editio princeps.* [L.] The first edition.
- Elite.* [Fr.] The best part.
- Embonpoint.* [Fr.] Plumpness. [duties.]
- Emeritus.* [L.] One retired from active official duties.
- Émeute.* [Fr.] Insurrection; uproar.
- Employé.* [Fr.] A workman.
- En avant!* [Fr.] Forward!
- En déshabillé.* [Fr.] In undress.
- En masse.* [Fr.] In a body.
- Ennui.* [Fr.] Lassitude.
- En passant.* [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
- En rapport.* [Fr.] In relation.
- En route.* [Fr.] On the way.
- Entente cordiale.* [Fr.] Cordial understanding between two parties.
- Entre nous.* [Fr.] Between ourselves.
- Errare est humanum.* [L.] To err is human.
- Erratum.* [L.] An error; — pl. Errata. Error.
- Esprit du corps.* [Fr.] The spirit of the body.
- Et cetera.* [L.] And the rest; etc.
- Eth hoc genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
- Ei tu, Brute!* [L.] And thou, O Brutus!
- Eureka.* [Gr.] I have found it.
- Ex abundantia.* [L.] Out of the abundance.

*Ex animo*. [L.] Heartily.  
*Ex cathedra*. [L.] From the chair.  
*Excerpta*. [L.] Extracts.  
*Ex curia*. [L.] Out of court.  
*Exempli gratia*. [L.] By way of example.  
*Exeunt omnes*. [L.] All retire.  
*Exit*. [L.] He goes out.  
*Ex nihilo nihil fit*. [L.] Nothing comes of nothing.  
*Ex officio*. [L.] By virtue of his office.  
*Ex parte*. [L.] On one side only.  
*Ex post facto*. [L.] After the fact, or commission of a crime.  
*Ex tempore*. [L.] Without premeditation.  
*Extra muros*. [L.] Beyond the walls.  
*Ex uno disce omnes*. [L.] From one learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.

## F.

*Facile princeps*. [L.] The admitted chief.  
*Facilis descensus Averna*. [L.] Descent to Averna (or Hell) is easy.  
*Facsimile*. [L.] A close imitation.  
*Fait accompli*. [Fr.] A thing already done.  
*Faux pas*. [Fr.] A false step; a mistake.  
*Fecit*. [L.] He (or she) made it.  
*Felo de se*. [L.] A suicide.  
*Fête*. [Fr.] A feast.  
*Fête champêtre*. [Fr.] A rural feast.  
*Fiat*. [L.] Let it be done.  
*Fidus Achates*. [L.] A faithful friend.  
*Fille de chambre*. [Fr.] A chambermaid.  
*Finis*. [L.] The end.  
*Fortiter in re*. [L.] With firmness in acting.  
*Fugit hora*. [L.] The hour flies.  
*Fuit illum*. [L.] Troy has been.  
*Functus officio*. [L.] Out of office.

## G.

*Garçon*. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.  
*Gens d'armes*. [Fr.] Armed police.  
*Gloria in excelsis*. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.  
*Gratis*. [L.] For nothing.

## H.

*Habeas corpus*. [L.] In law a writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.  
*Hauteur*. [Fr.] Haughtiness.  
*Haut goût*. [Fr.] High flavor.  
*Hic jacet*. [L.] Here lies.  
*Hoc age*. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.  
*Hoi polloi*. [Gr.] The many; the rabble.  
*Honi soit qui mal y pense*. [Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.  
*Honorarium*. [L.] A voluntary fee paid to a professional man.

*Hors de combat*. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.  
*Hortus siccus*. [L.] A collection of dried plants.  
*Hôtel de ville*. [Fr.] A town-hall.  
*Hôtel Dieu*. [Fr.] The house of God; a hospital in Paris.  
*Humanum est errare*. [L.] To err is human.

## I.

*Ibidem*, or abbreviated *Ibid*. [L.] In the same place; a note of reference.  
*Id est* (i. e.). [L.] That is.  
*Ignis fatuus*. [L.] Jack-a-lantern.  
*Ilium fuit*. [L.] Troy has been.  
*Imperium in imperio*. [L.] A government within a government.  
*Imprimatur*. [L.] Let it be printed.  
*Imprimis*. [L.] In the first place; especially.  
*Impromptu*. [L.] Without study; off-hand.  
*Improvisatore*. [It.] An improvisu poet or story-teller. Also written *Improvisatore*.  
*Inamorata*. [It.] A lover.  
*In articulo mortis*. [L.] At the point of death.  
*Incognito*. [L.] Unknown.  
*Incuria*. [L.] In the court. [books]  
*Index expurgatorius*. [L.] A list of prohibited in equilibrio. [L.] Equally balanced.  
*In esse*. [L.] In being.  
*In extenso*. [L.] At full length.  
*In extremis*. [L.] At the point of death.  
*In futuro*. [L.] In future; henceforth.  
*In hoc signo vinces*. [L.] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.  
*In loco*. [L.] In the place. [sent]  
*In loco parentis*. [L.] In the place of a parent.  
*In medias res*. [L.] Into the midst of things.  
*In memoriam*. [L.] In memory of.  
*In nubibus*. [L.] In the clouds.  
*In pace*. [L.] In peace.  
*In perpetuum*. [L.] For ever.  
*In propria persona*. [L.] In person.  
*In re*. [L.] In the matter of.  
*Instante*. [L.] Instantly. [dition]  
*In statu quo*. [L.] In the former state or condition.  
*Inter alia*. [L.] Among other things.  
*Inter nos*. [L.] Between or among ourselves.  
*In terrorem*. [L.] As a warning.  
*Intra muros*. [L.] Within the walls.  
*In transitu*. [L.] On the passage. [tiam]  
*Ipse dixit*. [L.] He said it himself; dogmatism.  
*Ipsissima verba*. [L.] The very words.  
*Ipsa facto*. [L.] In the fact itself.

## J.

*Je ne sais quoi*. [Fr.] I know not what.  
*Jet d'eau*. [Fr.] A jet of water.  
*Jeu d'esprit*. [Fr.] A witicism.  
*Judicium Dei*. [L.] The judgment of God.  
*Jupiter tonans*. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.  
*Jure divino*. [L.] By divine law.

*Jure humano.* [L.] By human law.  
*Jus civile.* [L.] Civil law.  
*Jus gentium.* [L.] Law of nations.  
*Juste milieu.* [Fr.] The golden mean.

## L.

*Labor omnia vincit.* [L.] Labor conquers everything.  
*L'allegro.* [It.] The merry man.  
*Lapsus lingue.* [L.] A slip of the tongue.  
*Lapsus memoriæ.* [L.] A slip of the memory.  
*Lares et penates.* [L.] Household gods.  
*Lauds Deo.* [L.] Praise to God.  
*Lazarus.* [It.] Street beggars.  
*Le beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.  
*Lettre de cachet.* [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.  
*Lex loci.* [L.] The law or custom of the  
*Lex non scripta.* [L.] The common law.  
*Lex scripta.* [L.] Statute law.  
*Lex talionis.* [L.] The law of retaliation.  
*Lex terre.* [L.] The law of the land.  
*L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.* [Fr.]  
 Man proposes and God disposes.  
*Lis sub judice.* [L.] A case not yet decided.  
*Littera scripta manet.* [L.] The written letter remains.  
*Literatim.* [L.] Literally; letter for letter.  
*Lusus naturæ.* [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

## M.

*Ma chère.* [Fr.] My dear.  
*Magna Charta.* [L.] The Great Charter.  
*Magnum bonum.* [L.] A great good.  
*Magnum opus.* [L.] A great work.  
*Maison de campagne.* [Fr.] A country seat.  
*Maison de ville.* [Fr.] The town-house.  
*Maître d'hôtel.* [Fr.] A house steward.  
*Major domo.* [L.] Master of the house; a steward.  
*Mal à propos.* [Fr.] Ill-timed.  
*Malgré nous.* [Fr.] In spite of us.  
*Mali exempli.* [L.] Of a bad example.  
*Manu forti.* [L.] With a strong hand.  
*Materfamilias.* [L.] The mother of a family.  
*Materia medica.* [L.] Substances used in the healing art.  
*Mauvais goût.* [Fr.] Bad taste.  
*Mauvaise honte.* [Fr.] False modesty.  
*Mauvais sujet.* [Fr.] A worthless fellow.  
*Maximam.* [L.] The greatest possible.  
*Mélange.* [Fr.] A mixture.  
*Me juries.* [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.  
*Memento mori.* [L.] Remember death.  
*Memorabilia.* [L.] Things to be remembered.  
*Mens conscia recti.* [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.  
*Mésalliance.* [Fr.] Marriage with one of lower station.  
*Meum et tuum.* [L.] Mine and thine.  
*Minimum.* [L.] The least.

*Mirabile dictu.* [L.] Wonderful to be told.  
*Mirabile visu.* [L.] Wonderful to be seen.  
*Modus operandi.* [L.] Manner of operation.  
*Mon ami.* [Fr.] My friend.  
*Morceau.* [Fr.] A morsel. [ancestora.  
*More majorum.* [L.] After the manner of our  
*More suo.* [L.] In his own way.  
*Multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in little.  
*Mutatis mutandis.* [L.] With necessary changes.

## N.

*Naiiveté.* [Fr.] Simplicity.  
*Nem. con. (nemine contradicente).* [Fr.] Without opposition. [dissenting.  
*Nem. dis. (nemine dissentiente).* [L.] No one  
*Nemo me impune lacessit.* [L.] No one injures me with impunity. [termost point.  
*Ne plus ultra.* [L.] Nothing further; the  
*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.  
*Nihil ad rem.* [L.] Nothing to the point.  
*Nil desperandum.* [L.] Never despair.  
*N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not. [tion.  
*Noblesse oblige.* [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations.  
*Nolens volens.* [L.] Whether he will or not.  
*Noti me tangere.* [L.] Don't touch me.  
*Nom de plume.* [Fr.] An assumed literary name.  
*Nom de guerre.* [Fr.] A war name; a travelling title; a pseudonym. [ence.  
*Nonchalance.* [Fr.] Carelessness; indifference.  
*Non compos mentis.* [L.] Not of sound mind.  
*Non est inventus.* [L.] He has not been found.  
*Non mi ricordo.* [It.] I do not remember.  
*Non sequitur.* [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.  
*Nota bene (N. B.).* [L.] Mark well.  
*Notre Dame.* [Fr.] Our lady; the name of a famous church in Paris.  
*N'oubliez pas.* [Fr.] Don't forget.  
*Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.  
*Novus homo.* [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.  
*Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Never unprepared.

## O.

*Obiit.* [L.] He or she died.  
*Odii profanum vulgus.* [L.] I loathe the common crowd. [vines.  
*Odium theologicum.* [L.] The hatred of divines. [L.] All things.  
*Omnia vincit labor.* [L.] Labor overcomes all  
*On dit.* [Fr.] They say; a flying rumor.  
*Onus probandi.* [L.] The burden of proving.  
*Ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and work.  
*Ora pro nobis.* [L.] Pray for us.  
*Ore rotundo.* [L.] With round full voice.  
*O tempora! O mores!* [L.] Oh, the times! Oh, the manners!

*Otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.  
*Outré.* [Fr.] Out of the usual manner; extravagant.

## P.

*Pabulum.* [L.] Food.  
*Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.  
*Papier maché.* [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.  
*Par excellence.* [Fr.] By way of eminence.  
*Par passu.* [L.] With equal pace; together.  
*Par nobile fratrium.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.  
*Pars pro toto.* [L.] Part for the whole.  
*Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice.  
*Parvenu.* [Fr.] A new-comer; an upstart.  
*Passe-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.  
*Pasquin.* [L.] Everywhere.  
*Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.  
*Pater noster.* [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.  
*Peccavi.* [L.] I have sinned.  
*Penchant.* [Fr.] Inclination; desire.  
*Penseroso.* [It.] Melancholy.  
*Per annum.* [L.] By the year.  
*Per centum.* [L.] By the hundred.  
*Per contra.* [L.] On the contrary.  
*Per diem.* [L.] By the day.  
*Per interim.* [L.] In the mean time.  
*Per saltum.* [L.] By a leap or jump.  
*Per se.* [L.] By itself. [tion.  
*Petit-maitre.* [Fr.] A fop.  
*Pincat.* [L.] He (or she) painted it.  
*Poeta nascitur, non fit.* [L.] The poet is born not made.  
*Poëte restante.* [Fr.] To remain till called for.  
*Post mortem.* [L.] After death.  
*Post obitum.* [L.] After death. [time.  
*Pour passer le temps.* [Fr.] To pass the time.  
*Pour prendre congé.* [Fr.] To take leave.  
*Prescription.* [L.] A thing prescribed.  
*Prima donna.* [It.] The principal actress or singer.  
*Primâ facie.* [L.] On the first view.  
*Primum mobile.* [L.] The first mover; the first impulse.  
*Principia.* [L.] First principles.  
*Principia, non homines.* [L.] Principles not men.  
*Pro aris et focis.* [L.] For our altars and firesides.  
*Pro bono publico.* [L.] For the public good.  
*Procès verbal.* [Fr.] A written statement.  
*Pro et con.* [L.] For and against.  
*Pro formâ.* [L.] For the sake of form.  
*Projet.* [Fr.] A plan or project.  
*Pro patriâ.* [L.] For our country.  
*Pro rata.* [L.] In proportion.  
*Protégé.* [Fr.] One protected or patronized.  
*Pro tempore.* [L.] For the time being.

## Q.

*Quære.* [L.] Query; inquiry.  
*Quantumlibet.* [L.] As much as you please.  
*Quantum sufficit.* [L.] A sufficient quantity.  
*Quasi.* [L.] As if; in a manner.  
*Quid nunc?* [L.] What now? [for tot.  
*Quid pro quo.* [L.] One thing for another; tit for tat.  
*Qui vive?* [Fr.] Who goes there? *On the qui* [tion.  
*rise, on the alert.* [L.] With much mind or intention.  
*Quod erat demonstrandum.* [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.  
*Quod erat faciendum.* [L.] Which was to be done.  
*Quod vide.* [L.] Which see.  
*Quo jure?* [L.] By what right?  
*Quota.* [L.] Share.  
*Quo warranto?* [L.] By what authority?

## R.

*Rara avis.* [L.] A rare bird; a prodigy.  
*Recherché.* [Fr.] Nice to an extreme; uncommon and desirable; exquisite.  
*Reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.  
*Regina.* [L.] A queen.  
*Regium donum.* [L.] A royal gift. [art.  
*Renaissance.* [Fr.] Revival, as of letters or  
*Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.  
*Res geste.* [L.] Exploits.  
*Respicere finem.* [L.] Look to the end.  
*Res publica.* [L.] The commonwealth.  
*Résûmé.* [Fr.] An abstract or summary.  
*Resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.  
*Revenons à nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our subject.  
*Rez.* [L.] A king.  
*Ruat cælum.* [L.] Let the heavens fall.  
*Ruse contre ruse.* [Fr.] Trick for trick; diamond cut diamond.  
*Ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

## S.

*Sanctum sanctorum.* [L.] Holy of holies.  
*Sans froid.* [Fr.] Indifference; apathy.  
*Sans cérémonie.* [Fr.] Without ceremony.  
*Sans Dieu rien.* [Fr.] Nothing without God.  
*Sans peur et sans reproche.* [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.  
*Sans souci.* [Fr.] Without care; free and easy.  
*Sauve qui peut.* [Fr.] Save himself who can.  
*Savant.* [Fr.] A learned man.  
*Scilicet.* [L.] That is to say; to wit.  
*Secundum artem.* [L.] According to rule; scientifically. [course of nature.  
*Secundum naturam.* [L.] According to the  
*Se defendendo.* [L.] In self-defence.  
*Semper paratus.* [L.] Always ready.



*Seriatim.* [L.] In a series; in regular order.  
*Sic.* [L.] So; such.  
*Sic vita.* [L.] Such is life.  
*Sic passim.* [L.] So everywhere. [ranta.  
*Sic semper tyrannis.* [L.] Ever so to ty-  
*Sic transit gloria mundi.* [L.] So passes away  
 earthly glory.  
*Sicut ante.* [L.] As before.  
*Sic vos non robis.* [L.] Thus you do not labor  
 for yourselves.  
*Similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like things  
 are cured by like.  
*Sine cura.* [L.] Without charge or care.  
*Sine die.* [L.] Without a day appointed.  
*Sine dubio.* [L.] Without doubt.  
*Sine odio.* [L.] Without hatred. [tion.  
*Sine quâ non.* [L.] An indispensable condi-  
*Siste viator.* [L.] Stop, traveller.  
*Sobriquet.* [Fr.] A nickname.  
*Soi-disant.* [L.] Self-styled.  
*Sotto voce.* [It.] In an undertone.  
*Spirituel.* [Fr.] Intellectual; witty.  
*Sponte sub.* [L.] Of one's own accord.  
*Stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands  
 the shadow of a mighty name.  
*Statu quo.* [L.] As things were before.  
*Status quo.* [L.] The state in which.  
*Stet.* [L.] Let it stand.  
*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle  
 in manner but resolute in deed.  
*Sub judice.* [L.] Under consideration.  
*Sub rosa.* [L.] Under the rose; privately.  
*Sui generis.* [L.] Of its own kind.  
*Su jure.* [L.] In one's own right.  
*Summun bonum.* [L.] The chief good.  
*Supra.* [L.] Above.  
*Suum cuique.* [L.] Let each have his own.

## T.

*Table d'hôte.* [Fr.] A common table for  
 guests.  
*Tabula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.  
*Tant mieux.* [Fr.] So much the better.  
*Tant pis.* [Fr.] So much the worse.  
*Tapis.* [Fr.] The carpet.  
*Te Deum.* [L.] A hymn of thanksgiving.  
*Te judice.* [L.] You being the judge. [man.  
*Tel maître, tel valet.* [Fr.] Like master, like  
*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*  
 [L.] The times are changed, and we are  
 changed with them.  
*Tempus fugit.* [L.] Time flies. [ing.  
*Terra firma.* [L.] Solid earth; a safe foot-  
*Terra incognita.* [L.] An unknown country.  
*Tête-à-tête.* [Fr.] Head to head; in close con-  
 versation.  
*Toga virilis.* [L.] The gown of manhood.  
*Toties quoties.* [L.] As often as.  
*Totis viribus.* [L.] With all his might.  
*Toto celo.* [L.] By the whole heavens.  
*Tout ensemble.* [Fr.] The whole taken to-  
 gether.

*Tratt.* [Fr.] Feature; arrow.  
*Traditur dies die.* [L.] One day is pressed  
 on ward by another. [tus.  
*Tu quoque, Brute!* [L.] And thou, too, Bru-  
*Tuum est.* [L.] It is your own.

## U.

*Ubi supra.* [L.] Where above mentioned.  
*Ultima ratio regum.* [L.] The last argument  
 of kings, i. e. war.  
*Ultima Thule.* [L.] The utmost boundary or  
 limit. (*Thule*, the northernmost part of the  
 habitable world.)  
*Ultimatum.* [L.] The last or only condition.  
*Ultimus.* [L.] The last.  
*Unâ voce.* [L.] With one voice; unani-  
 mously. [fact.  
*Un fait accompli.* [Fr.] An accomplished  
*Unique.* [Fr.] The only one of its kind.  
*Usus loquendi.* [L.] Usage in speaking.  
*Ut infra.* [L.] As below. [ant.  
*Utile dulci.* [L.] The useful with the pleas-  
*Ut supra.* [L.] As above stated.

## V.

*Vade mecum.* [L.] Go with me; a constant  
 companion. [man.  
*Valet de chambre.* [Fr.] An attendant; a foot-  
*Vale.* [L.] Farewell. [quered.  
*Veni, vidi, vici.* [L.] I came, I saw, I con-  
*Verbatum et literatim.* [L.] Word for word  
 and letter for letter.  
*Versus.* [L.] Against.  
*Vexata questio.* [L.] A disputed question.  
*Via.* [L.] By the way of.  
*Via media.* [L.] A middle course.  
*Vice.* [L.] In the place of.  
*Vice versa.* [L.] The terms being exchanged.  
*Vide et crede.* [L.] See and believe.  
*Videlicet (viz.).* [L.] To wit; namely  
*Vide ut supra.* [L.] See what is stated above.  
*Vi et armis.* [L.] By main force.  
*Vincit amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country  
 prevails.  
*Virtute officii.* [L.] By virtue of office.  
*Vis à vis.* [Fr.] Opposite; facing.  
*Vita brevis, ars longa.* [L.] Life is short and  
 art is long.  
*Vivâ voce.* [L.] By the living voice; by oral  
 testimony. [lic.  
*Vivat republica.* [L.] Long live the repub-  
*Vivat rex.* [L.] Long live the king.  
*Vive le roi!* [Fr.] Long live the king!  
*Vive, vale.* [L.] Farewell and be happy.  
*Voilà.* [Fr.] Behold; there is or there are.  
*Vox et præterea nihil.* [L.] Sound and noth-  
 ing more.  
*Vox populi, vox Dei.* [L.] The voice of the  
 people is the voice of God.  
*Vulgo.* [L.] Commonly.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the **Metric System**, the **Meter** is the base of all the weights and measures which it employs.

The **Meter** was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, and equals about 39.37 inches, or nearly 3 feet  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The **Meter** is the primary unit of length.

Upon the **Meter** are based the following primary units: the **Square Meter**, the **Are**, the **Cubic Meter** or **Stere**, the **Liter**, and the **Gram**.

The **Square Meter** is the unit of measure for small surfaces; as the surface of a floor, table, etc.

The **Are** is the unit of land measure; this is a square whose side is ten meters in length, and which contains one hundred square meters.

The **Cubic Meter**, or **Stere**, is the unit of volume; this is a cube whose edge is one meter in length.

The **Liter** is the unit of capacity; this is the capacity of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter in length.

The **Gram** is the unit of weight; this is the weight of distilled water contained in a cube whose edge is the one hundredth part of a meter.

From these primary units the higher and lower orders of units are derived decimally.

### SCHEME OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

RATIOS.	LENGTHS.	SURFACES.	VOLUMES.	WEIGHTS.
1,000,000	" "	"	"	Millier, or Tonneau.
100,000	"	"	"	Quintal.
10,000	Myriameter.	"	"	Myriagram.
1,000	Kilometer.	"	Kiloliter.	Kilogram, or Kilo.
100	Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.
10	Dekameter.	"	Dekaliter.	Dekagram.
1	METER.	AEE.	LITER.	GRAM.
.1	Decimeter.	"	Deciliter.	Decigram.
.01	Centimeter.	Centare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.
.001	Millimeter.	"	Milliliter.	Milligram.

It will be seen, from this table, that *ten millimeters equal one centimeter, ten centimeters equal one decimeter, and so on.*

# THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. 319

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter . . . . .	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . . .	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 ft. 10 in.
Hectometer . . . . .	100 meters	3.3 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . . .	10 meters	39.37 inches.
Meter . . . . .	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . . .	.1 meter	3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . . .	.01 meter	.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . . .	.001 meter	.0394 inch.

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare . . . . .	10,000 square meters.	2.471 acres.
Are . . . . .	100 square meters.	119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . . .	1 square meter.	1550 square inches.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of Liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere . . .	1,000	1 cubic meter.	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . . . .	100	.1 cubic meter.	2 bushels 3.35 pecks.	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters.	9.08 quarts.	2.6417 gallons.
Liter . . . . .	1	1 cubic decimeter.	.908 quart.	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter . . . . .	.1	.1 cubic decimeter.	6.1022 cubic inches.	.845 gill.
Centiliter . . . . .	.01	10 cubic centimeters.	.6102 cubic inches.	.338 fluid ounce.
Milliliter . . . . .	.001	.1 cubic centimeters.	.061 cubic inches.	.27 fluid dram.

## 320 THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of Grams	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau . . . . .	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal . . . . .	100,000	1 hectoliter.	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram . . . . .	10,000	10 liters.	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram, or Kilo . . . . .	1,000	1 liter.	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram . . . . .	100	1 deciliter.	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram . . . . .	10	10 cubic centimeters.	352.74 ounces.
Gram . . . . .	1	1 cubic centimeter.	15.432 grains.
Decigram . . . . .	.1	.1 cubic centimeter.	1.5432 grains.
Centigram . . . . .	.01	10 cubic millimeters.	.1543 grains.
Milligram . . . . .	.001	1 cubic millimeter.	.0154 grains.

### COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

The following are some of the measures in common use, with their equivalents in measures of the metric system :—

COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.	COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.
An inch . . . . .	2.54 centimeters.	A cubic yard . . . . .	.7646 cu. meter.
A foot . . . . .	.3048 meter.	A cord . . . . .	3.624 steres.
A yard . . . . .	.9144 meter.	A liquid quart . . . . .	.9463 liter.
A rod . . . . .	5.029 meters.	A gallon . . . . .	3.786 liters.
A mile . . . . .	1.6093 kilometers.	A dry quart . . . . .	1.101 liters.
A square inch . . . . .	6.452 sq. centimeters.	A peck . . . . .	8.811 liters.
A square foot . . . . .	.0929 sq. meter.	A bushel . . . . .	35.24 liters.
A square yard . . . . .	.8361 sq. meter.	An ounce avoirdupois . . . . .	28.35 grams.
A square rod . . . . .	25.29 sq. meters.	A pound avoirdupois . . . . .	.4536 kilogram.
An acre . . . . .	.4047 hectare.	A ton . . . . .	5072 tonnesau.
A square mile . . . . .	259 hectares.	A grain Troy . . . . .	.0648 gram.
A cubic inch . . . . .	16.39 cu. centimeters.	An ounce Troy . . . . .	31.104 grams.
A cubic foot . . . . .	.02832 cu. meter.	A pound Troy . . . . .	.3722 kilogram.



THE  
PEOPLE'S MANUAL.

PART I.—THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND  
ITS CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

By HON. ENOCH L. FANCHER.

PART II.—A COMPENDIUM OF POPULAR  
INFORMATION.

By WILLIAM H. DEPUY, D.D.

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## NOTE.

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THE PEOPLE'S MANUAL, which is presented with this edition of the PEOPLE'S DICTIONARY, was prepared in response to a distinct and well-defined popular demand.

There are two spheres in which every individual should live an intelligent and useful life; one is the social circle and the other is the State. Thus there are two kinds of intelligence necessary to a right conduct of life. A man must have a knowledge of social affairs and personal duties, that he may be a good neighbor, an intelligent counsellor in time of trouble, a worthy townsman, and a useful man among men. But there is a wider field in which he also must act. No matter how humble he may be, he is a member of the great national community, and he has duties and privileges as such which he cannot neglect with safety or ignore without danger to himself and all who are connected with him. These latter are at the bottom of all his personal and social conduct, and constitute the great balance power of our modern life.

In the PEOPLE'S MANUAL the great duties of citizenship are enforced by the historical method. The story of the growth of our liberty is told in Part I, under the general title of THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND ITS CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, and the value of our dearly bought liberties is strongly enforced. This part of the MANUAL abounds in striking and impressive details which cannot fail to influence and instruct the reader, and secure greater attention to the duties and privileges which belong to every citizen of our glorious republic.

Part II, the COMPENDIUM OF POPULAR INFORMATION, is intended to be a brief but comprehensive collection of useful facts, which in one way or another touch the daily life of every intelligent community. Here is information for the young and the old, the worker and the student, the farmer and the townsman. It touches every class and condition of life, and it is very doubtful if there is a single paragraph within these pages which does not answer questions which have at one time or another come to the mind of every intelligent reader.

The Compendium does not pretend to be an Encyclopedia, but it does all that can be expected within its hundred pages to meet the thousand and one needs in every-day life for valuable information.

These two parts of the MANUAL taken together with the PEOPLE'S DICTIONARY, present a combination which is not equalled for worth and general usefulness by any similar work in the English language. In this belief it is commended to the reader as a proper foundation book for the home or student's library.

In the compilation of several chapters of Part I, great assistance has been derived from the excellent works on "Civil Government," by Calvin Townsend, Esq.; and the reader is commended to them for fuller information on many points of interest in our political history.



# PART I.

## THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC,

### AND ITS CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### FEATURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE seems to be sufficient occasion, at the present time, to rehearse, briefly, some of the chief circumstances attending the rise of the great American Republic, and to outline anew the general features of the Constitutional Government of the United States.

In some quarters, especially in the large cities, there is manifested a tendency to give place to socialistic theories, and thus to undermine the foundations of good government. The vicious and the thoughtless promulgate the idea that advantages are to be found in some larger liberty than is now enjoyed; whereas the prosperity of the nation depends upon the loyal adherence of the people to the forms of constituted authority.

It will facilitate a proper appreciation of our Government to turn the telescope backward, and review the course of events sufficiently to trace the growth of so great and prosperous a nation from the dawn of its political existence to the noon tide of its constitutional glory. The massive trunk and sheltering branches grew up from a plant of indescribable value, and should be sacredly guarded.

In this survey we shall discover that the principle, already well tried, which vitalizes our national life, is the best that can be found in the history of mankind. It secures to the citizens of this great commonwealth an equal right to share in the guidance, and to enjoy the protection, of the Government; while the rulers : are but the representatives and servants of the people.

It recognizes allegiance to no king or potentate, and gives precedence to no privileged rank or nobility. The sovereigns are the people. Every citizen is an equal before the law and an equal subject of liberty. The inspiring word is, therefore, inscribed on the monuments of the founders of the Republic and on the portals of our capitol.

The United States Government different from every other.—The Government of the United States differs from that of every other land. Yet its admin-

istration has secured liberty and independence, while the privileges it has conferred on the people have exceeded those enjoyed in any other country.

**It has endured the test of experiment.**—The principles adopted by the founders of the Government have endured the test of sufficient experiment. They have entailed priceless privileges on all classes of society. They exalt the character of our political institutions, and glorify our charter of freedom. During the century of our national existence their influence has promoted the general welfare. Happiness has been enjoyed at home, and respect secured abroad.

**It has moderated the effects of the unequal distribution of wealth.**—We have seen less of the luxury and wretchedness attendant upon the unequal distribution of wealth than have been observed in the mother country; while the immensity of our territorial domain, the freedom of our electoral suffrage, and the operation of our republican institutions, have disappointed the predictions of foreign sages, and have served to augment the glory and to advance the prosperity of a great nation.

**Progress and power of the Nation.**—Not only have we been distinguished in the vanguard of human progress, but we have exhibited our power in the largest armies ever marshaled on the field of battle, in the efficiency of a navy that rivals that of the queen of the seas, and in the maintenance of the integrity of the Union against an unparalleled rebellion.

**General Government over diversified States and extended Territories.**—Although the mass of the population is divided into thirty-eight separate States and ten extensive Territories, each with its local predilections, characteristics, and laws; and although the extended boundaries of the country sweep along the shores of the frozen ocean on the north, the waters of the tepid gulf on the south, the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west, embracing every variety of climate, yet the powers granted to the General Government have proved sufficient to conserve and regulate the national affairs throughout that wide domain.

**General interests require a consolidated Nation.**—In these general concerns all have a common interest. It was, therefore, necessary that the family of States should be consolidated, and the people formed into a nation. Patriotic foresight early discerned that the indispensable foundation and structure of the Federal Government required a constitutional compact which should unite in one nation all the population of the country.

**The Commonwealth paramount to personal claims.**—The fortunes of individuals, however high-born, are of inferior importance compared with the weightier concerns of the Commonwealth. It is, therefore, to the praise of our form

of government that it pampers to no aristocracy, but, with the design of securing the greatest good to the largest number, ranks every citizen as a peer.

**Providential design in late settlement of the country.**—The benevolent designs of Providence are disclosed in the late discovery and settlement of this Western Continent. The knowledge of this new world was kept back from the old monarchies of the Eastern Hemisphere until the men were ready, as pioneers of a new civilization, to plant on this virgin soil the seeds of the best type of civil liberty.

**Plans of early Colonists not frustrated by hereditary institutions.**—When the Puritans came here they found no hereditary institution, imbued with chronic corruption, to frustrate their desires for religious and civil freedom. There were no orders of knighthood claiming recognition, whose ancestry had been conspicuous for valiant deeds; nor were there any ranks of nobility, in whose blood flowed the title to distinctive honor or political preferment; nor yet any families of antiquity to claim precedence of virtuous citizens in public affairs.

**Leadings of Providence through Colonial stages and National growth.**—We trace, as well, the leadings of Providence in our colonial vicissitudes, in the establishment of our national independence, in the formation of our Republican Government, and in the events that have marked our stupendous growth and advancement.

**A liberal elective franchise succeeds as the basis of Government.** The experiment of self-government on the basis of a liberal elective franchise has proved successful. The nation has been strong in peace and invincible in war. It has attained those conditions of prosperous existence that are commensurate with the political wants of humanity, with no drawbacks, save such as are inseparable from human imperfection.

**No more blemishes here than elsewhere.**—Occasional blemishes on our civilization are observed—such as local outbreaks of violence; irreparable frauds of speculation and trade; public and private acts of injustice; wild deeds of party license; the festering iniquities of large cities; and even the scandalization of public virtue through the love of place or gold. Yet we are as little chargeable on these accounts as any community of equal numbers in the oldest and most admired States of Europe.

**Progressive fulfillment of Providential designs.**—Fluctuations are ever visible in the march of human affairs; but the great design of Infinite Benevolence in the establishment of a free self-government in this Western World is in the course of progressive fulfillment. The essential privileges of society are here protected, and the progress of the nation in civilization and power never stops.

**Rapid growth compared with the English Constitution.**—To build up the constitutional fabric of England to its present perfection, a thousand years of national toil were required. Bloody revolutions there followed each other in every recurring century. Amid frequent shiftings of the scenes, and great complexity of events, public security long struggled for permanent foothold on the soil of Great Britain.

Yet in this free land the machinery of good government was in a few years constructed, and, through all its departments, it has moved on for a century with only an occasional jar.

**Various forms of Government known to the World.**—In the earliest ages, before States and Nations were known, the Patriarchal form of government existed. It has not yet disappeared from some portions of Asia and Africa. It is still the only form known to the Indian tribes.

For fifteen or sixteen centuries the Israelites, the ancient people of God, lived under the Theocratic form of government, whose rules were directly communicated to Moses and subsequent leaders by divine revelation. Its history ceased with the advent of Christianity.

Other forms of government which the world has tried are the Monarchical, the Aristocratic, and the Democratic.

**American statesmen prefer the Republican form of Government.**—Distinct from all these various methods, American statesmen adopted the Republican form of representative Government, which includes the chief element of the democratic.

**It differs from the Democratic.**—It is, however, distinguished from it by the circumstance that it does not allow the exercise of authority by the people at large, but adopts a Government by representatives, who are chosen by the qualified electors.

**Pure Democracy tried in Greece and Switzerland, and some American Colonies.**—Small cities of ancient Greece were once ruled by the pure democratic method, and so were some of the limited cantons of Switzerland. Plymouth, one of the American colonies, also attempted it; but all the colonies were soon driven by inevitable necessity to the more practicable method of representative government.

**Pure Democracy is impossible in the United States.**—Extent of territory and numerous population render the method of pure democracy impossible in the United States.

**Features of Republican Representative Government.**—The distinctive principle of republican representative government regards all rulers as the servants and agents of the people. They are the depositaries of the people's power. This



method is safer and better than the democratic. A mob is a democracy, responsible only to itself. The tyranny of a majority, while it may, indeed, be exercised under a republican form of government, has less scope and opportunity, and is less likely to go to extremes, under the representative than the democratic system. A sense of responsibility exists in the one case, and not in the other; while in the one case there is more time for the sober voice of the people to be heard than in the other.

**Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, a hollow dogma.**—There is a dogma of some political writers that has found expression in the phrase, "Liberty, equality, and fraternity." It has been adopted as a motto in revolutions, and the attempt has been made to canonize it as a religious sentiment; but it has no approved or well-defined significance.

Enthusiasts have affected to define it as the religion of humanity, and to recommend it by the pretense that it indicates the road to the splendid destinies of the human race. They have taught that it is the corner-stone of Utilitarianism, but the subject is involved in such crude and theoretical speculation as to reflect but a feeble light on the interests of civil and social liberty. In short, it seems but a high-sounding phrase for a vague and uncertain system.

**Our cherished form of Government is best.**—We recur to the contemplation of our cherished form of Government with unfeigned complacency. Here we find that National authority, State regulations, and free institutions have been maintained in vigorous activity for a hundred years. Strange phenomenon in human affairs! A just, efficient, and humane Government has thus long nurtured the growth and swayed the destinies of a great nation of freemen! Their homes of peace and industry have been protected by public law, and their advancement in culture and prosperity has been without parallel. When the resolution on which was founded the Declaration of Independence had been adopted by the American Congress on that eventful second day of July, 1776, John Adams, in a letter to his wife, wrote: "It will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this Continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

It quickens the pulse to think of the enthusiasm of the great advocate for independence; but when we consider the momentous results of the birthday of the nation, we confess his transport was only appropriate to the occasion.

**Central power guarded by Constitutional checks.**—It has been objected that the plan of our Federal Government tends to a centralization of power, to the prejudice of the States and the people. But there are sufficient Constitutional checks

to counteract that tendency. They consist in the defined sphere of executive duties; in the division of power between the three great departments of the Government; in the reservation of the rights of the States; in the division of the two Houses of Congress into separate bodies; in the organization of the Senate, where the States are equally represented, and the smallest of them has equal weight with the greatest, so that a check is put on measures of a numerical majority of the people's direct representatives; and in the veto of the Executive against disapproved acts of the national legislature.

**Other elements of National security.**—We should not omit to mention some other elements of our national strength and security. The Government of the United States is freed from one of the dangers that often entangle the Governments of Great Britain and Europe. It is not affected by foreign politics. Nor is it obliged to take part in disturbances of the peace among nations. It has no ambition for conquest, nor any rival policy that awakens the jealousy or excites the displeasure of other Powers.

**Ocean environment and other advantages.**—By the dispositions of Providence, unobstructed navigation is open to our commerce by the wide oceans that environ our country. There are no Dardanelles on our borders to be guarded by jealous navies; nor any channels or seas whose ports and islands are to be apportioned among neighboring nations. In every harbor on our shores, and in every port on our coasts, we may, without molestation, erect our quarantines for the supervision of vessels, and our custom-houses for the collection of duties. Freely may our exports be sent abroad, and freely may our importations be received at home. We may enrich our commerce with the exportation of domestic products, and open our markets to the industrial arts of Europe and the East.

**Territory and population essential conditions of strength.**—Extent of territory and capacity for a numerous population are also essential elements of national greatness, and these the United States have in the largest measure. The geographical character of the Republic provides advantages greater than those of any other country.

**No further foothold on the Continent by other Powers to be permitted.**—Abstaining from interference in foreign politics, the Government of the United States has confined its diplomacy to the protection of its own rights and interests. This requires that the free lands of the American Continent shall henceforth never "be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This declaration was made in 1823, and grew out of the recognition by Congress of certain Spanish-American Republics that had asserted their independence.

**That announcement sets forth a cardinal principle of the policy of the United States, on the observance of which the future of the Republic depends.**

The monarchies of Europe are jealously guarded. They are supported by adequate military power. Alliances have been formed to protect them, and the necessity of excluding their interference here arises from the fact that in essential principles, as well as in form and feature, they differ from a free self-government.

**The Monroe doctrine of non-interference by European Powers.—**

In the time of President Monroe there was a European movement, with the avowed object of bringing the American Continent under the control of the allied monarchs. Had it succeeded, it would have put an end to popular government, and spread the reign of absolutism over this free land.

With courage and firmness American statesmen declared that any attempt to impose the European system on American territory would be resisted; and President Monroe, in his message of December 7, 1823, referring to the policy of the allied Powers, asserts "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

**The principle necessary for our security.**—While, therefore, we do not interfere with the concerns of European Governments, or with the balance of power between them, we regard it as indispensable to our security that our republican institutions should have room for expansion over this western world, and that they should not be overshadowed by any forms of antagonistic power.

**Surrender of power by the States sufficient for the General Government.**—By the adoption of the Constitution of the United States each State has surrendered a portion of its rights to the General Government, by which alone these granted powers are to be exercised. They are deemed sufficient for the maintenance of the Union, as also to regulate the domestic affairs of the nation, and to protect our interests in intercourse with foreign countries.

**We should preserve our form of Government.**—Such are some of the general considerations touching the Government of the United States, a government unmatched in the history of mankind. If, from the dissensions of party, or the violence of communism, we ever part with our dear-bought liberties, and attempt to change the framework of our century-tried system for any other form of government, we should condemn the memory of our fathers, set aside our obligations to society, become the scorn and derision of the world, and deserve the punishment and displeasure of the Ruler of nations.

## CHAPTER II.

## DAWN OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

It was observed by a great American jurist, (Chancellor Kent,) that "an historical view of the rise and progress of the Union, and of the establishment of the present Constitution as the fruit of it, will tend to show the genius and value of the Government." We, therefore, take a brief survey of the dawn of self-rule in our colonial association.

**Early discoverers.**—The North American Continent, for ages inhabited by the Indians, was known to Europeans long before its discovery by Columbus. Norwegians discovered Greenland in the tenth century, and traditions assert that in the three succeeding centuries the Northmen visited and explored the New England coast.

**First Colony of Europeans.**—The first colony of Europeans in this Western Hemisphere was planted by Columbus in 1493, on the Island of St. Domingo.

**First discovery of the mainland by an English voyager.**—About three years afterward John Cabot, a Venetian, resident in England, with his son Sebastian, under a charter from Henry VII., sailed from Bristol, and reached Labrador in June, 1497. Thence he sailed southward for a thousand miles, landing at various points, and planting there the flags of England and Venice.

The accounts of Cabot's first voyage are clouded in obscurity, but it appears that the father and son, in a subsequent voyage, sailed as far south as Florida, and, if we except the transient visits of the Northmen, first discovered the mainland.

**Early attempt to colonize North America.**—An early attempt by the English to colonize North America was made in 1586 by an expedition under Sir Francis Drake. He left a small colony at Roanoke in 1587, which probably perished. No trace of them or of their fate was ever found.

**Patent to Sir Walter Raleigh.**—In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh received a boundless patent from Queen Elizabeth for the discovery and settlement of all those parts of North America not already possessed by Christian States. He sailed with two vessels, and named the territory where he landed Virginia, in honor of the virgin queen.

**The potato and tobacco discovered.**—Another expedition was shortly afterward fitted out under Sir Richard Grenville, a kinsman of Sir Walter Raleigh.



It is said that it was Grenville's expedition which, on its return, first introduced tobacco and the potato into Europe. The potato is indigenous in South America and is first mentioned in 1588 by European writers.

**Those early attempts unsuccessful.**—All those early attempts to colonize North America were unsuccessful. The colonists perished by famine, disease, and the hostilities of the Indians. A small remnant gladly returned to England.

**The Plymouth Company and the London Company.**—In 1606 charters were granted by James I. to two companies, one composed of "knights, gentlemen, and merchants" of the west of England, called the "Plymouth Company;" the other was composed of "noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants," principally of London, called "the London Company."

**Large area embraced in the Patents of those Companies.**—Between those companies the king divided that portion of North America lying between what now is known as Cape Fear and Halifax.

**The Maine Colony planted, but unsuccessful.**—One of them, the Plymouth Company, planted a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, in Maine; but the settlers were unfortunate, and, being unable to endure the hardships to which they were exposed, the remnant of them soon returned to England.

**Origin of the name of New England.**—The territory assigned to the Plymouth Company was called North Virginia, but the name was, in 1620, changed to New England by Prince Charles, afterward King Charles I.

**Success of the London Company's Colony.**—The London Company met with better success. Its expedition was composed of one hundred men, who were commanded by Christopher Newport. A storm prevented his landing at Roanoke, and carried his vessel as far north as the Chesapeake Bay, where, early in 1607, he entered the James River, and, landing at about fifty miles from its mouth, named the settlement Jamestown, in honor of the king.

**The Puritans, or Pilgrim Fathers.**—But those most conspicuous in laying the foundations of the colonial settlements, who stamped the impress of their character on New England, and gave tone and energy to its peculiar habits and life, were the Puritans. They are appropriately called the Pilgrim Fathers.

**They were exiles for conscience sake.**—They desired to enjoy the rights of conscience and the privileges of religious liberty, and hence fled from persecutions in England to the Continent.

**Their European sojourn.**—There, in Holland, Switzerland, and portions of Northern Germany, they supported themselves by their arts and industry, and won the esteem of the people among whom they had become neighbors.

**Pastor John Robinson.**—Their pastor at Leyden was the Rev. John Robinson, a clergyman from Norfolk, England, who first imparted to his congregation the idea of emigration to America. They received it as a message from God, to go forth and plant his Church in the wilderness, and, with religious zeal and fervor, they resolved to obey.

**Their embarkation at Delft Haven.**—On the twenty-first of July, 1620, a company of them, under the leadership of William Brewster, set sail for England, with the design of departing thence for their new home across the Atlantic.

They embarked at Delft Haven, a port about eighteen miles south of Leyden. Their pastor knelt upon the beach, and, with uplifted hands and imploring voice, invoked the blessing of God upon the arduous undertaking, the results of which were to be developed beyond the perilous waters of the wide ocean.

**They touch at Southampton.**—They soon reached Southampton, whence they set sail, on the fifth of August, 1620. In two vessels, the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell," bound for their unknown, distant home, in North America.

**Return to Plymouth.**—But in the Channel it was found that the "Mayflower" needed repairs, and to make them the vessel put into Dartmouth. The captain of the "Speedwell" now refused to proceed in so slight a vessel, and the indignant emigrants were brought into Plymouth.

**Abandonment of the "Speedwell."**—Here the "Speedwell" was abandoned, and all the Pilgrims, to the number of one hundred and one, including women and children, embarked on the "Mayflower." On the sixth of September she took her final departure from the shores of England.

**Their long voyage.**—The voyage lasted for sixty-three days, during which they continued their westward adventure toward inhospitable shores.

**Anchor off Cape Cod.**—It was the intention of the emigrants to settle somewhere in the vicinity of the Hudson River; but the captain mistook his course, and effected (November 8) a landing at Cape Cod, on the southern horn of the bay of that name, in Massachusetts.

**First attempt at Civil Government.**—The adventurers had thus abandoned all civil authority; hence they saw the necessity of adopting some form of constituted government, especially as a fear existed that some among them were not "well affected to peace and concord."

Toward the end of their voyage the following document was written, which was signed by the whole of the male emigrants—forty-one in number.

**The First Charter of American self-government.**—It is the first charter

of American self-government, and we are, therefore, interested in observing its simplicity and germinal character. It reads as follows:—

“In the name of God, Amen:—

We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of King James, having undertaken, for the glory of God and the advancement of Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better enduring and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal laws and measures, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony. Unto which we all promise due obedience.”

**The emigrants land and name the spot New Plymouth.**—After exploring the coast in a shallop, the emigrants landed at a spot which they named New Plymouth, in remembrance of the place in England from whence they had last come, and where, during their brief sojourn, they had received much kindness from their countrymen.

**The new-made Government preceding vast destinies.**—As, in this survey, we are most concerned with the civil history of the adventurers, we shall pass over many interesting events in their career, to notice only such as illustrate the features of the new-made Government initiated among them, and amplified by the subsequent accessions of English Puritans, during the infancy of free government in the New England colonies.

The vast destinies of this great Republic of the West were awaiting the progress of the settlement of New England; the dazzling promise of whose infancy caused Burke, in 1775, to exclaim in the British House of Commons: “What in the world was ever equal to it!”

**The Council of Plymouth created by Royal Grant.**—The Council of Plymouth was created by royal patent on the third of November, 1620, shortly after the departure from England of the “Mayflower.” It consisted of forty noblemen and gentlemen, “for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing New England in America.” It covered a domain from New York to the St. Lawrence, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**English Puritans follow the early adventurers.**—In 1623 the main body of the Puritans in England began to prepare to follow their courageous advance guard to the western wilderness. Till then the colony numbered only about three

hundred souls. Eloquent pastors urged them forth for a mighty effort to found what they termed a great English Christian nation in the dark and idolatrous regions of North America.

**Plymouth Company grants charters to emigrative associations.**—Emigration associations were formed; and, on the nineteenth of March, 1633, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay Patent was obtained from the Plymouth Company for "planting and settling" a large tract from "the Atlantic sea in the east part to the Pacific sea in the west part." This patent was confirmed by Charles I. under the great seal on the fourth of March, 1629.

**Powers assumed under the charters.**—No political or judicial powers were expressly conferred by any of these patents, but legislative and judicial powers were assumed as incidental grants under the patents, both by the popularly elected governors of New Plymouth, and the church-nominated magistrates of the Massachusetts Colony.

**The Gospel to the Indians, and freedom of conscience.**—In all their polity the Puritan emigrants laid stress upon the duty of propagating the Gospel among the American aborigines; and frequently did they assert that the vital principle which laid the corner-stone of their settlements was, "the freedom of liberty of conscience." The colonial seal which they adopted represented a wandering Indian with arrows, and the device, "Come and help me!"

Yet soon, how soon! when they held the reins of power, did they transmute liberty of conscience into bigotry and intolerance!

**Connecticut Colony begun.**—In 1633 a settlement at Hartford, on the Connecticut River, was begun by a considerable number of families, who removed from Cambridge, Mass. They forced their way through the tangled and pathless wilderness, encouraged by the Rev. Mr. Hooker, a renowned preacher from Chelmsford, Essex, England. He was called by his admirers the "Son of Thunder."

This settlement braved immeasurable perils from the savages, but it grew vigorously.

**War-whoops and Pilgrim songs in the wilderness.**—For years war raged between the colonists and the Indians; yet the wilderness, often startled by the war-whoop of the savage and the rude sound of bloody warfare, also echoed to the devotional songs of the Puritan, replete with the repetition of the sacred strains of the Psalmist.

**Character of the Government in the Colonies.**—The Government of the colonies was that of a spiritual democratic hierarchy. In the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut, male adults who were Church members annu



ally elected the governor, magistrates, and lawgivers. Laws were made in declared accordance with the Scriptures, and the ministers and elders of the congregation were the interpreters of them.

**Intolerance of the colonists.**—No other than the Puritan form of government was tolerated, and the attempted use of the Book of Common Prayer was renounced atrocious heresy.

**The young Welshman.**—The noblest of the emigrants was Roger Williams, a young Welsh preacher of singular eloquence. He arrived in 1631, and was grieved to find among the colonists the same spirit of religious intolerance and persecution from which they had themselves fled to find shelter in the wilderness.

Though they were exiles for conscience' sake, yet, with bigoted fury and intolerant ferocity, they sentenced opposers of their peculiar beliefs to the punishments of fine, whipping, imprisonment, banishment, and death.

**Williams opposes the intolerance of the Colonists, and is cast out.**—The young Welshman hurled scathing denunciations against such mockery of liberty of conscience, and preached toleration for all sects, classes, and nations. Cotton Mather declared that "the windmill in the young Welshman's head seemed likely to turn every thing topsy-turvy in the settlement;" and the Boston authorities proclaimed "that whoever denied the right of the civil magistrate to extirpate heresy was worthy of banishment." Salem, which had chosen Williams as preacher, was disfranchised; he was summoned before the Council, and an armed pinnace was sent to secure him.

But he departed from Salem before the officers arrived, and, to elude the New England magistrates, he traversed the wilderness, through frost and snow, for four-weeks, and at length took shelter among the Narragansett Indians.

**Obtains a grant of Rhode Island from Indian chiefs.**—He afterward received from two savage chiefs a deed of Rhode Island, and thus the eloquent exile became the founder of a new colony, which was really the first to afford perfect "shelter for persons distressed for conscience' sake." Many of the best citizens came here from the other colonies to escape the menaces and intolerance of the New England rulers.

**Williams sails for England, and obtains a new Charter.**—The Puritanic system of intolerance being continued in Massachusetts, with its many victims of cruel punishment, Roger Williams, in 1643, proceeded to England, and, through the favor of Sir Harry Vane, obtained an independent Charter for Rhode Island, the settlement of which had begun in 1636.

**Free toleration in only three Colonies.**—In the Colonies of Rhode Island, Maryland, and Pennsylvania free toleration in religion was granted to all; and these were the first civil communities in which this liberal principle was admitted.

In the ratification of the charter of Rhode Island years afterward, it was again provided that in matters of conscience "the majority should have no power to legislate for the minority."

**Progress of the New England Colonies.**—The progress of the New England colonies was wonderful. Immigration ceased about the time of the Long Parliament, but up to that time the emigrants numbered 21,200, and they occupied numerous towns and thriving villages all through the vicinity of their settlements.

**The United Colonies of New England.**—For mutual defense against the Indians the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven united in 1643, under the name of the "United Colonies of New England." The union lasted for forty years, until the colonies lost their charter under James II.

**Nature of the compact.**—In this joint compact each colony remained independent as to its internal affairs, while the general concerns were submitted to the control of commissioners, two from each colony, who were required to be Church members.

**Foreshadows the national unity.**—The political lesson that union is strength was thus early learned, and the combination of the people of several independent colonies foreshadowed the union of the people of the United States in one nation.

**The Dutch Colony of New Netherlands.**—New England ideas took hold of other colonies. The Dutch Colony of New Netherlands passed under the control of the English shortly after Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, the territory from the Connecticut to the Delaware. The name of New Amsterdam was then changed to New York.

**Dates of settlement of the Colonies.**—The following are the dates of settlement of the thirteen original colonies, and of those merged in them:—

Virginia, 1607.

New York, by the Dutch, 1614; surrendered to the English, 1664.

Plymouth, by the Puritans, 1620; incorporated with the Massachusetts Colony in 1692.

Massachusetts, by Puritans, 1628.

New Hampshire, 1628.

New Jersey, by the Dutch; conquered by English, 1664.

Delaware, by the Dutch, 1627; conquered by the English, 1664.

Maine, 1630; united with Massachusetts, 1677.  
Maryland, by Catholics, 1633.  
Connecticut, 1633, by emigrants from Massachusetts.  
Providence, 1635; united with Rhode Island, 1636.  
New Haven, 1637; united with Connecticut, 1682.  
Rhode Island, 1636.  
North Carolina, 1650; became a distinct colony in 1729.  
South Carolina, 1670.  
Pennsylvania, 1682, by the Friends.  
Georgia, 1733.

**Growing jealousy of the Crown.**—When the colonies were first planted they were, on account of their great distance and small numbers, deemed of little importance in England; but afterward the sovereigns began to be jealous of their claim to self-government, and measures were taken to render them subject to the royal pleasure.

**The London Company dissolved and New Charter sealed.**—King James dissolved the London Company, from whom colonial charters had been obtained, and took the control in his own power. Other charters were superseded by new ones, by which the colonies became dependent on the Crown. In 1692, under a new charter granted by William and Mary, the Plymouth and the Massachusetts colonies were united, and the principal officers of the Government were to be appointed by the Crown.

**The Charter Oak.**—The Charter of Connecticut was not surrendered, but was concealed in an oak-tree in Hartford, which has since been called the Charter Oak.

**Nearing the end as Crown dependencies.**—Thus, for more than a hundred years, the American colonies remained dependencies of Great Britain; but the time was at hand when they would venture to assert their independence, and through the fearful consequences of revolution, to advance to the proud position of a free nation.

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## CHAPTER III.

### GROWTH OF AMERICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It was remarked by Sir James Mackintosh, that "Governments are not made, but grow." It is true that while the independence of the American Colonies was being achieved, their self-government was marked by vigorous growth.

**Colonists opposed to the Stamp Act.**—As early as 1765, dissatisfied with the Stamp Act, the colonists asserted the principle that they could not be taxed without representation in Parliament. The Massachusetts colony called a representative assembly to consider the situation. It met in October of that year, and nine of the colonies were represented by delegates. They adopted a declaration of rights and a petition to the king. They considered taxation without representation an invasion of their rights; and the Stamp Act, though in itself imposing a slight burden, violated a great principle.

**The Act one of the causes of the Revolutionary War.**—The act placed a duty on paper, vellum, and parchment used in the colonies for commercial and legal instruments. There was a general outcry against it, and it was one of the causes that gave rise to the war of the Revolution.

It was soon repealed, but the right to tax the colonies was maintained, and while the contest was at its height, Lord North a strenuous advocate for colonial taxation, came into power.

**Another obnoxious measure of Taxation.**—Wm. Pitt, as Prime Minister of England, was opposed to taxing the colonists without their consent; but during his illness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward a measure, which was passed, to impose a tax in the colonies on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea. This measure being resisted, the tax was repealed, except the small duty of three pence per pound on tea. That was retained by the British Government to affirm its right to tax the colonies. The colonists firmly resisted it, upon principle, and refused to allow any tea to be landed in their harbors. Ships bringing the article were sent back to England.

**British troops sent to subdue the Colonists.**—In 1770 British troops were sent to Boston to subdue the contumacy of the colonists and to enforce the law. An affray between the soldiers and citizens, occurring in Boston on the evening of the 5th March, created much excitement.

**Public meeting at Faneuil Hall.**—It was learned that several ships, with cargoes of tea, were about to arrive, whereupon a mass meeting was called at Faneuil Hall, which adjourned to the Old South Church, in which it was resolved that the ships should be sent back. When they arrived, a party disguised as Indians boarded them, and threw the tea into the harbor. This was called "the Boston Tea Party."

**Port of Boston closed.**—In punishment for this act the British Parliament closed the port of Boston, and transferred the seat of the Colonial Government to Salem.



**Continental Congress of 1774.**—The gravity of the situation called for another Congress. It met at Philadelphia on the 5th September, 1774, and delegates were present from all of the thirteen colonies except Georgia.

A declaration of rights was adopted and a demand made that the British standing army be removed.

**Preparations for war.**—Deliberative measures were followed by active preparation for the armed support of them; and Washington took command of the army, July 3, 1775, under an elm-tree on the edge of Cambridge Common.

**Lee's audacious resolutions for independence.**—On the 7th June, 1776, Lee, member from Virginia, introduced into Congress these resolutions:—

"That these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

**Declaration of American Independence.**—These resolutions were discussed with spirit, and led to the appointment of a committee to whom they were referred for a fuller declaration of their import. The declaration reported by the committee was written, chiefly by Thomas Jefferson, was adopted formally on the 4th July, 1776, and is the famous Declaration of American Independence.

**The first and the last battles.**—The first battle of the Revolution was fought at Lexington, Mass., on the 19th April, 1775, and the last was fought at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 19th October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.

**The American flag.**—Washington unfurled before the army at Cambridge a new flag, with thirteen stripes of red and white, and the red and white cross of the British flag in the upper corner. But Congress on the 17th June, 1777, resolved "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and the union be thirteen white stars in the blue field." A new star is added on the admission of a State to the Union, and thus it has remained, the glorious flag of stripes and stars of the United States of America.

**Articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States.**—Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States were

agreed to in November, 1782; and a final treaty signed September 8, 1783, by which the United States were acknowledged free, sovereign, and independent.

**The Articles of Confederation between the States.**—In September, 1776, Congress proposed certain Articles of Confederation, which were sent to the thirteen States for ratification.

That ratification was finally obtained, though the last assent was delayed till March 1, 1781. On the second day of that month Congress assembled, pursuant to the Confederation.

The States during the Revolution were united by a common interest. The common cause against the soldiery of Great Britain bound them together in a league of brotherhood.

**They prove a failure.**—The Articles of Confederation proved to be a failure. They were not only insufficient in numerous details, but were radically defective in attempting to form a league of federated States, instead of consolidating the people of all of them in a united nationality.

**The Constitution of the United States framed and adopted.**—The convention of delegates from the several States which framed the Constitution of the United States met at Philadelphia in 1787. They were engaged in the preparation of the instrument and in the discussions concerning it, for four months. At length it was sent to the States for adoption, and was finally adopted by all of the thirteen States, Rhode Island voting last, in 1790.

Following are the dates when the respective States adopted the great Charter of American freedom:—

Delaware, 1787.	Massachusetts, 1788.	Virginia, 1788.
Pennsylvania, 1787.	Maryland, 1788.	New York, 1788.
New Jersey, 1787.	South Carolina, 1788.	North Carolina, 1789.
Georgia, 1788.	New Hampshire, 1788.	Rhode Island, 1790.
Connecticut, 1788.		

**Destiny of the free nation.**—From the hour of the adoption of that Constitution the destiny of the great American Republic became manifest. It was to spread over the northern part of the Western Hemisphere, and to be a support to the rights of mankind.

**Sagacious prediction of United States Minister John Adams.**—John Adams, then Minister to England, wrote of it, January 1, 1787: "Thirteen Governments thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, and without any pretense of miracle or mystery, and which are destined to spread over the

northern part of that whole quarter of the globe, is a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind."—*Adams' Works*, vol. 4, p. 298.

**Monarchs excluded from free America.**—The Roman Senate decreed that no king should be allowed within the gates of Rome. American freemen have excluded kings from the North American Continent, whose gates open on the surrounding seas; and the principle of their unity and strength is indicated by the national motto, *E pluribus unum*.

**Knowledge of the history of the Constitution necessary.**—No man can be an intelligent politician who has little knowledge of history; especially is he deficient if he have no correct knowledge of the history of his own country and its institutions.

To understand the benefits of self-government one should have an intelligent survey of what the world has been under various forms of government, not excepting the sway of oppressive rulers, and the misery of despotic systems.

The study of history is important to every citizen, but it is indispensable to the legislator and ruler. No statesman should be ignorant of the history of his own Government, and of the stages by which the constituted authority of his own land acquired its perfection and power.

**American liberty an achievement for mankind.**—Political and social institutions can be best studied in the light which history throws upon them. We have, therefore, led the way to an examination of the American Constitution through a brief sketch of the thrilling events of the preceding history of the thirteen colonies which adopted it. Those events gave rise to the great charter of freedom. To place freemen on an equal footing under a settled Government required the costly preparation of a home in the wilderness by exiles for conscience' sake, and their bloody baptism in the fires of a Revolution. Liberty achieved through such experience is a conquest for mankind. The great enigma of the ages is solved, and henceforth rulers are to derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

**To secure the foundation of good Government.**—The foundations of good Government in the United States were not securely laid until the Constitution was adopted. The purposes of that instrument are briefly stated in its preamble.

The objects to be attained by the Government formed by it are carefully mentioned. It is the people who now combine in the Union, and not a congeries of separate States.

**The Preamble.**—The preamble reads:—

“We, the people of the United States, in order

1. to form a more perfect union;
2. establish justice;
3. insure domestic tranquillity;
4. provide for the common defense;
5. promote the general welfare; and
6. secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and

establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

(1.) “A MORE PERFECT UNION” than existed under the Articles of Confederation was necessary. The methods of the united connection between the thirteen Colonies, and the thirteen States, were but initiatory steps to a completer union of the people in one community, under the Constitution. Thenceforth they have been a nation.

The States were left with a large residue of powers in relation to local government and interests, and with an equal representation in one of the co-ordinate branches of the national Legislature. But the new General Government formed by the Constitution was endowed with its national officers, its national Congress, its national judiciary, its national powers, and its national supremacy.

**The supreme law.**—The Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are declared to be the supreme law of the land.

**No State can secede from or nullify the compact.**—Madison, suspected of State-rights proclivities, in one of his letters says: “The Constitution was not formed by the Government of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government. It was formed by the States, that is, by the people in each of the States acting in their higher sovereign capacity, and formed, consequently, by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions. Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the Constitutions of the States are within their respective spheres; but with this essential and obvious difference, that, being a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or



annulled at the will of the States individually, as the Constitution of a State may be at its individual will."

During the excitement growing out of a threatened conflict between the State of South Carolina and the National Government, in 1833, Daniel Webster, in his masterly reply to Hayne in the Senate, exposed the fallacy of the theory that the Constitution of the United States is a compact to be abrogated at the pleasure of any State, or that a State can judicially decide questions arising under acts of Congress. If the right of nullification is inadmissible, so is the right of secession.

TWO GREAT PARTIES arose shortly after the adoption of the Constitution: one, jealous for the rights of the States, the other, for those of the General Government; one, afraid that the central power would be so strong as to subvert the liberty of the citizen, the other, contending for the central power as necessary to prevent disunion and anarchy. One was called the Anti-Federalist party, the other the Federalist.

Washington, Hamilton, and John Adams belonged to the latter; Jefferson and Madison, it was claimed, favored the former.

But when power passed from the Federalists, and Jefferson was inducted into the presidential office in 1801, the genius of our national Constitution proved equal to the change. The new party strengthened the central power by building up a navy, which their doctrines had opposed under the former administrations of Washington and Adams. They also proposed a national bank, and the bill establishing it bore the signature of Madison. They had denounced the augmentation of the central power; yet, with Jefferson as President, they purchased the foreign territory of Louisiana, from which half a dozen States have been erected; and afterward they undertook against Great Britain the war of 1812, though opposed by the wishes and the interests of the New England States.

These were exhibitions of the central power exercised while the General Government was in the hands of those most jealous for the rights of the States; and they illustrate the strength of the supreme authority of the nation, which can be exercised under the provisions of the Constitution.

(2) To "ESTABLISH JUSTICE" was another purpose in the adoption of the Constitution.

During the ten years under the Confederation some of the States had passed laws favorable to their peculiar interests, but unjust in their operation toward neighboring States. There was no national court, and the decisions of the courts of the States were not in harmony. The Constitution was designed to remedy the evils of local legislation and local adjudication in respect of matters in which all the States in their national attitude were concerned.

(8) To "INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY" was another purpose.

Controversies had arisen between several of the States, and the disputes ran so

high that in some instances the dissensions had led to bloodshed. Even the militia of one State was called out to meet the armed forces of another State. In this condition of things it was plain that, to secure domestic tranquillity, civil liberty required both national tribunals and national authority which should be superior to those of the States.

(4) "THE COMMON DEFENSE" was another purpose.

Under the Confederacy the Congress had power to recommend measures for the national defense; but it had no power to enforce them. It could not declare war except with the concurrence of nine of the thirteen States; and, even after the prolix proceeding of procuring such concurrence, the Congress of the Confederacy was without power to conscript soldiers or to exercise the indispensable war-powers of an independent nation.

(5) To "PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE" was another purpose.

Many things are necessary for the general welfare which the States could not, either respectively or in their federated capacity, accomplish. A mere perusal of the Constitution will suggest how numerous these things are which touch the general welfare. The powers expressly vested in the Government of the United States by the Constitution are granted to it by the States with the design of promoting the general good of the people. Express powers granted to Congress are enumerated in the eighth section of the first article.

(6) THE FINAL PURPOSE expressed in the preamble to the Constitution is, to "SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY."

There is a mixture of daring and wisdom in the spirit of these words. The Constitution which they preface is the first instance in history where a nation clothed itself with the appropriate powers of a free representative government. Liberty had been claimed under monarchical systems and other forms, but never before under such features of representative republicanism as are delineated in the Constitution of the United States; and the language used implies that this form of government is to be a temple for American liberty, not alone for the existing generation, but for their posterity.

The Constitution extended the principle of political equality further than any free nation had done. The Netherlands had served our patriotic forefathers as models in some respects; and Switzerland has had a Federal Constitution; but the complete system of a national representative government for the whole people, with its federal legislature, its common army, its judiciary of the Union, and its supreme authority, while local institutions were reserved to the States of the Union, had never before been devised.

The words, furthermore, imply that such a Constitution is the best conservator of civil liberty, and secures those inalienable rights which are so dear to mankind, under the form of a free, representative, republican government.

**Liberty and Self-rule.**—The patriotic framers of the American Constitution might have written over its title-page the associated words, "Liberty and Self-rule," and have consoled themselves with the reflection that its principles were as broad as the civil wants of humanity.

**Local and General Governments.**—The political system of the United States embraces two cardinal principles—local government by the States for all local State concerns, and a General Government, of specified powers, for the common welfare.

**Shay's Rebellion.**—The Confederation had not proved strong enough to secure the blessings of liberty. As the expenses of Government had to be met, taxation was resorted to, and this in some of the States was resisted. A rebellion arose in Massachusetts, called "Shay's Rebellion," whose abettors claimed that taxes should not be imposed on a country so wasted by war.

**The Nation stronger than the Confederacy.**—Congress had then no power to enforce taxation, nor to regulate duties on importations, nor yet to compel obedience to law. The States were so jealous of their rights that they had conferred on the General Government insufficient power. These defects were remedied by the Constitution. The Confederation had changed the colonies into independent States; the Constitution consolidated the people of the States into a nation. The Confederation combined the States in a federal league; the Constitution formed the people of them into "a more perfect union." The Confederation was a defective political edifice, ready to fall upon the heads of its framers; the Constitution was a strong, well-proportioned structure, adequate to sustain the weight of the Supreme Government, and equal to the exigencies of the Union.

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## CHAPTER V.

### THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**Its superior adaptation to the wants of the Nation.**—Whatever association of the people of the North American settlements existed while the Colonies were subject to the British Crown, it was a great step on the road toward freedom when they shook off that allegiance, and declared the Colonies to be independent States.

It was another forward movement when these independent States banded together in a league of mutual support, with some provisions for a Federal Govern-

ment. There were advantages in that combination. If any one or more of the united Colonies adopted any course of procedure that seemed injurious to the others, the Commissioners took the matter into consideration, and had power to determine upon it. When the Confederation was effected the powers of its Congress were more ample. Though conferred in an imperfect manner, and under an unskillful organization, they, nevertheless, embodied the chief element of supremacy, and were an advance in the right direction. That union was suggestive of a nationality.

But those powers were not sufficiently extensive, nor adequately defined. They were deficient in respect of our foreign relations, in respect of the revenues of the country, in respect of the exigencies of war, and of the requirements of sovereignty.

There was another defect. Congress, as then constituted, was a single body of representatives; and such a body must combine a rare union of ability, patriotism, probity, and character, to be exempt from the errors and evils that beset such an assembly. When, therefore, the Constitution received the unanimous ratification of the respective conventions of the people in every State, it was cause for gratification on the part of American patriots. The peace, efficiency, and stability of the Government were thereby secured.

**Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments.**—The Constitution is calculated to preserve the equal balance of the Government, and the harmony of its operations, by dividing the powers and duties of sovereignty among three appropriate departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

**The Legislative Department.**—We will first notice the legislative department. This may be done by considering the two Houses of Congress, and how each House is constituted; the method of enacting national laws; and the subjects of national legislation.

**National Legislature is composed of two Houses.**—The Senate and House of Representatives compose the national legislature.

**The Senate of the United States.**—Under the Confederation the representative power of each State was equal. There is still, under the Constitution, equality in the Senate; but in the House the representation is in proportion to the population.

The experience of France has demonstrated how objectionable and vicious is the principle of a single legislative assembly.

**The Senate represents the States.**—By the law of nations every independent State is equal; and the constitution of the Senate of the United States is founded on the idea of the equal sovereignty existing in each of the States.



Two Senators are elected by the Legislature of each State; and this gives to the State Governments co-ordinate authority in the formation of the Senate.

This method of constituting the Senate was intended as "a safeguard against the influence of those paroxysms of heat and passion which prevail occasionally in the most enlightened communities, and enter into the deliberations of popular assemblies."

**Distinction of Senators.**—Senators hold their seats for a longer time than do members of the House, and, receiving their election from the State Legislatures, there is thus conferred on them the dignity, trust, and confidence emanating from that high constituency. The Constitution requires that they be chosen for six years; that each Senator should be thirty years of age; nine years a citizen of the United States; and, at his election, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen.

It has been supposed that, as a distinction exists between the appointment of a Senator and the election of a Representative, a State Legislature may *instruct* its appointees, the Senators, but it should employ less peremptory language toward Representatives, elected by the people, and *request* them, in respect of their course as to measures deemed important by the State Government.

**Its presiding officer is the Vice-President of the United States.**—The Vice-President of the United States is made the President of the Senate. He performs the duties of a presiding officer, except, not being a member of the Senate, he does not appoint its committees.

The Senate has the power to try impeachments; but if the President of the United States be impeached, it must be by the House of Representatives, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and not the Vice-President, presides over the Senate, at such trial. This is manifestly proper, because the Vice-President has a direct interest in the result, as in case of conviction the duties of the President would devolve on him, and because the solemn proceeding of a trial of the President should be guided by the skill and ability of the highest judicial officer of the nation.

**Powers of the Senate.**—The Senate has, under the Constitution, the power to ratify treaties with foreign Governments, and to confirm ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls; and, also, such officers, specified in the Constitution, as are nominated by the President.

With the exception of initiating revenue laws, it is co-ordinate with the House of Representatives in the general law-making power.

**In a certain contingency the Senate elects the Vice-President.**—If the electors chosen by the people fail to elect a Vice-President of the United States,

he is elected by the Senate. Once in the history of our Government has the power been exercised, when, in 1887, the Senate elected Richard M. Johnson to that office.

**Rules and regulations of both Houses.**—The Constitution provides that each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; that a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members; and each House may, also, determine the rules governing its proceedings.

Each House may punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

By the Revised Statutes of the United States, passed in 1874, page 8, the Legislature of each State is directed to choose Senators, as therein prescribed, by *visa voce* vote of the joint assembly of both houses of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof.

The Executive of the State certifies the election of a Senator to the President of the Senate of the United States.

**House of Representatives—how its members are chosen.**—The popular branch of the Congress of the United States is the House of Representatives.

Its members are chosen every second year by the people of the several States. The times, places, and manner of holding elections, both for Senators and Representatives, are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Constitution*, Art. I, § 4.

Each State, according to its population, elects its apportionment of representatives, as near as may be. It has been found that precise exactness in the application of the rule of apportionment has not been possible.

**Why exact apportionment is impossible.**—At every decennial apportionment, after the taking of the census, a perplexing question has arisen; for the relative numbers in each State do not, and never will, bear such an exact proportion to the aggregate that a common divisor for all will leave no fraction in any State.—(See *Constitution*, Art. I, § 2.) Congress has, therefore, adopted the principle of approximation; that is, by allowing to every State a member for every fraction of its numbers exceeding one half of the ratio, and rejecting a less fraction.

Mr. Jefferson entertained one view of this question, and Mr. Webster another.—*Story's Com. on Constitution*, vol. II, pp. 141-171.

**Intentions as to the popular assembly.**—The intention of the framers of the Constitution was, to allow a sufficient number of representatives from all parts of the Republic for all the purposes of information, discussion, and reflection of the wants of the people, without making a body too unwieldy for debate and legislation.

**Right of suffrage.**—Electors exercise the right of suffrage according to the rules and regulations of the States prescribed by the Legislatures thereof; though, by the supreme law, Congress has the power of interference and control, intended, doubtless, for the purpose of its own preservation. If a State should neglect or refuse to make adequate or proper provision for the election of Federal officers or congressional representatives, it would be proper for Congress to interfere.

In 1872 Congress passed an act fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November as the time for the election of Representatives in all the States and Territories, the law taking effect in 1876.

Voting is generally by ballot, though in Kentucky and Virginia it is *viva voce*, and not by ballot. In Georgia it was *viva voce* until recently. In New York it was *viva voce* before the Revolution, but has since been required to be by ballot, as prescribed by the State Constitution.

By the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution a State is interdicted from disfranchising any portion of its citizens. The penalty of such proscription is, that the State disfranchises itself in the same ratio that it disfranchises its citizens. The design of this Amendment was to protect freedmen from the disabilities any State should impose, and to secure their rights after emancipation.

**Who are voters in the United States?**—All male citizens, native or naturalized, who are twenty-one years old, are voters; but the voting, being by ballot, in small districts, with sworn officers to preside over the elections, there is usually good order at the polls.

**Grecian and Roman voters' tumultuous assemblages.**—In the Athenian democracy citizens when eighteen could vote, but their crowded assemblies, which assumed all the powers of government without adequate checks, were subject to great disorder, although the larger part of the qualified voters were, from various causes, excluded from the mass assemblies.

The same difficulties beset the voting masses of Rome. Historians assert that, as the people assembled in vast numbers within the walls of Rome, not merely to vote, but to make laws, the utmost corruption and anarchy ensued; and the dangerous experiment of such a democracy has been regarded as precipitating the fall of the Commonwealth.

**American Freemen! stand on guard!**—Let American freemen be warned by those and similar irregularities, and, resisting all attempts at socialistic experiments, continue to uphold their better system of a free, representative Government.

**Powers of the House of Representatives.**—The powers of the House of Representatives are, in respect of the introduction and passage of acts, co-ordinate with the Senate, with a single exception: so that bills, not to raise revenue, may be introduced and first passed in either House; but the House of Representatives has the exclusive right of originating bills for raising revenue. Such bills are, however, amendable in the Senate at its discretion.

The House of Representatives may commit for contempt one of their own members, (*Anderson v. Dun*, 6 *Wheaton*, 204;) or a party who refuses to attend or testify before a committee.

The powers of Congress generally extend to all subjects of a national nature; and to make all laws which shall be proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

**The House may elect the President.**—When the electors fail to elect a President by a majority of votes, the House of Representatives has power to elect the President. Thomas Jefferson was elected by the House of Representatives in 1801, and John Quincy Adams was so elected in 1825.

**Practice as to making laws.**—Bills are introduced on one day's notice. A bill is read three times, each reading on a different day, before it is passed. It cannot be amended until it has been twice read. After being twice read, it is, in the House, committed to a committee of the whole House, when the Speaker leaves the chair, and may take part in the debate, and a member, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, presides.

When a bill has passed one House it is sent to the other, where similar forms are observed, except that the Senate frequently acts less formally, and sends a bill at once to a committee chosen by ballot.

Committees of Conference are appointed where the two Houses disagree.

When a bill has passed both Houses it is engrossed and sent to the President for approval; but he may return it to the House in which it originated with his objections in writing, which the House enters at large on its journals, and proceeds to reconsider the bill. If two thirds of each House again pass the bill, it becomes a law, notwithstanding the Executive veto.

**Veto of the President.**—The Constitution does not say whether the reconsidered vote shall be by two thirds of the members of each House; but it is understood that a vote by two thirds of the members present is sufficient.



**Masterly examination of the Constitution in the Federalist.**—The principles on which the two Houses of Congress are organized received a masterly discussion in the *Federalist*, from No. 52 to No. 64 inclusive. Judge Story made it the basis of his elaborate work on the Constitution. Both of these works are worthy of the unqualified commendation they have received, though the instrument itself is its own best commentator.

**Members of Congress not to be questioned elsewhere.**—Senators and Representatives are not liable to impeachment or punishment for conduct in their legislative capacity. 2 *Story on Const.*, p. 259; *Const.*, Art. I, § 6.

Nor is a member, out of Congress, responsible for words spoken in it, though libelous on individuals; yet if he cause his speech to be published, he is liable both on indictment and in an action for damages if it be libelous. 3 *Esp.*, 228; 1 *Maule and Selw.*, 278.

These privileges are necessary to secure freedom of debate and independent deliberation and action.

**Nor arrested, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.**—Nor are members of Congress liable to arrest while attending, or going to or from, the place of session, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. *Const.*, Art. I, § 6.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SUBJECTS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

**Congress' powers are enumerated.**—It has been often asserted that the powers granted to the General Government are enumerated powers; and as to the authority of Congress to pass laws for the Union, the express language of the Constitution, contained in the eighth section of the first article, is referred to for the purpose of showing its limited powers.

No question can arise when acts are passed covered by the express language of that section.

**Yet these involve incidental powers.**—But much debate and difference of opinion have arisen when Congress has attempted to exercise incidental powers not expressly conferred.

Under the Confederation nothing was given to the General Government but what was expressly granted; but the Constitution dropped the word "expressly," and provided, after the enumeration of specified powers, that Congress should have

power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. Congress is, therefore, authorized to employ all necessary means for the execution of its powers.

It has been held that *necessary means*, in the sense of the Constitution, does not import an absolute, physical necessity; but the expression stands for any means calculated to produce the end, and the word "necessary" admits of all degrees of comparison. A thing is necessary when it is indispensable: and so it is when it is proper, or calculated to produce the end in view.

**Congress may choose means of executing its powers.**—As the powers of the Government were granted for the welfare of the nation, and were intended to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs for ages to come, it was not intended to prescribe the specific means by which the Government should execute its power, or to confine the choice of means to narrow limits, but to leave it to Congress to adopt such means, and to make such laws, as should seem to be conducive to the exigencies of occasions, so that in the exercise of its reason it might accommodate its legislation to circumstances.

**United States banks established.**—Thus Congress has assumed the right to establish a bank of the United States, and branches thereof; and this incidental power has been held to be properly exercised forasmuch as the bank was an instrument which was necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers vested in the Government. *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 *Wheaton*, 316. *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 *Wheaton*, 859.

**United States notes made legal tender.**—So Congress assumed the implied power to enact that United States notes should be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties and interest on the public debt; and the Supreme Court of the United States held the act to be constitutional; at first, as to debts contracted after the passage of the act, (*Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 *Wallace*, 608,) and afterward, as to all debts, whether contracted before or after the act. *Parker v. Davis*, 12 *Wallace*, 451.

**United States entitled to priority of payment.**—Congress has also exercised the implied power of declaring, by law, that the United States are entitled to priority of payment over States or private creditors in cases of insolvency, bankruptcy, and in the distribution of the estates of deceased debtors; and this power has been held to be constitutional. *Fisher v. Blight*, 2 *Crunch*, 358.

**United States bonds free from taxation.**—Power also resides in Congress to authorize the issue of United States bonds, and to enact that they shall be free from taxation. The authority to borrow money and to carry forward the opera-

tions of Government gives the power by implication. This exemption is a privilege which may be conferred by Congress on the purchasers of United States securities.

In the *United States v. Fisher*, 2 *Cranch*, 258, it was said, "Congress must possess the choice of means, and must be empowered to use any means which are in fact conducive to the exercise of a power granted by the Constitution."

It was held by Chief Justice Marshall, in *McCullough v. State of Maryland*: "If the end be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate, adapted to the end, and not prohibited, may constitutionally be employed to carry it into effect; and the degree of necessity is a question of legislative discretion, and not of judicial cognizance."

It is, therefore, the supreme law of the land that all securities of the United States are exempt from taxation by any State authority.

**Appropriations for internal improvements.**—Whether Congress can appropriate moneys for internal improvements, such as aiding roads and canals, has been much debated. It has been the constant practice to allow new States to use some of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the construction of roads and canals, and the improvement of navigable rivers. But Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Polk, have questioned such power on the part of Congress, while President Adams, in 1825, favored it as a constitutional right.

Congress has asserted the right, and preponderating opinions seem to be in favor of it, on the ground that the whole people are concerned in the operation of roads and the free use of canals and rivers, and because the facility of commerce and its proper regulation belong to national purposes. The question has not been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Direct and indirect taxes.**—The power of Congress with respect to taxes is limited by two provisions in the Constitution; one in § 8, Art. I, requires that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" the other, in § 9 of the same Article, requires that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census*."

These provisions require that every direct tax must be laid on every State conformably to the *census*, so that no State be exempt from its share of the burden; and further, that the principle of taxation as to all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform.

The direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution are only two, a capitation tax and a tax on land. As to other or indirect taxes, they must be uniform. In 1794 Congress laid a tax on carriages, and there was much discussion whether it was constitutional; it was conceded it was not if it were a direct tax, for in one State there might be many more carriages than in another, and the number might not

conform to the ratio of the *census*; but it was decided that the tax was not direct, and was, therefore, constitutionally laid. 3 *Dallas*, 171. See also 5 *Wheaton*, 817.

A tax on the circulation of banks is not a direct tax, (8 *Wallace*, 541,) nor is a tax on incomes, (7 *Wallace*, 433.)

The States must support themselves by direct taxes, duties, and excises, and Congress may lay the same burden on the same subjects, at the same time; but the United States is entitled to priority of payment

**Militia of the States subject to the call of Congress.**—Congress has power to call into public service the militia of the States; but the States reserve the power to appoint the officers, and the authority to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

After the militia have been called forth and mustered into the service of the Union, they become amenable to the national authority, and are subject to the Articles of War.

**Preponderance of the law-making power.**—Upon general subjects of national interest the law-making power of Congress is outlined with careful precision by the Constitution itself. It is not necessary to comment on all the provisions of that instrument in this respect; it is its own best expositor. We are told by publicists that the department of government in which the law-making power resides will naturally have a preponderance in the political system. The legislative authority of the nation should, therefore, on every account, be exercised in strict conformity with the specific powers for national purposes granted to Congress by the Constitution.

Appropriate are the words of Charles Sumner, to be ever remembered by the people of this favored land:—

“Meanwhile, our first care should be to improve and elevate the Republic, whose sway will be so comprehensive. Plant it with schools; cover it with churches; fill it with libraries; make it abundant with comfort, so that poverty shall disappear; keep it constant in the assertion of Human Rights. And here we may fitly recall those words of antiquity, which Cicero quoted from the Greek, and which Webster, in our day, quoted from Cicero: ‘You have a Sparta—adorn it.’”

**Relative authority of Congress and State Legislatures.**—The distribution of powers under our American system grants to the National Legislature complete authority to frame all laws for the welfare of the nation; while the legislation of the States within their reserved spheres is not in subordination to the General Government, unless it touches some question arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States.

**Number of Representatives in Congress.**—In accordance with a law of



Congress, passed in February, 1832, the House of Representatives is composed of 325 members, apportioned among the several States, according to their population, as shown by the Census of 1880.

**States prohibited from abridging rights of voters**—It is also provided by Act of Congress, Feb. 2, 1872, that should any State deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Amendment to the Constitution, (Art. XIV, § 2,) except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

**General heads of subjects of national legislation.**—The general subjects of national legislation are, the Departments; the judiciary; the army; the navy; the militia; arms, armories, and arsenals; diplomatic and consular officers; seat of Government and public buildings; the States; the Territories; civil rights; citizenship; the elective franchise; the freedmen; Indians; immigration; naturalization; the census; the public lands; duties upon imports; internal revenue; debts due by or to the United States; coinage; weights and measures; the currency; the public moneys; legal tender; the public debt; appropriations; the public property; public contracts; public printing; postal service; foreign relations; commerce and navigation; fisheries; merchant seamen; prizes; lights and buoys; coast survey; pensions; public health; patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; bankruptcy; national banks; rivers and harbors; railways; telegraphs; extradition; neutrality; fines, penalties, and forfeitures; insurrection; crimes; slave-trade; guano islands; the Smithsonian Institution.

**State officials required to support the Constitution of the United States.**—Under the head of "the States," Congress enacted in 1789, that every member of a State Legislature, and every executive and judicial officer of a State, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, take an oath in the following form, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

**Copyrights.**—The Librarian of Congress performs all duties relating to copyrights.

"Any citizen of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor, of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph, or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models and designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of

any such person, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, (Chap. 8, Title 60, of U. S. Rev. Stat., p. 966,) have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. Any authors may reserve the right to dramatize or to translate their own works."

Copyrights are granted for twenty-eight years; and are renewable for the further term of fourteen years.

They are assignable; but the transfer will be void as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice, unless recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days after its execution.

No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless, before publication, he deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, etc., and within ten days, two copies of the same.

To protect the copyright notice must be inserted in each copy, as follows: "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 18—, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington."

While, under the Act of Congress, the right to dramatize and to translate their works is reserved to authors, no provision is made concerning abridgments. It has been held that a fair abridgment is not a piracy. It partakes of the nature of original intellectual labor. The justice of allowing any right of abridgment has been doubted. Judge Story, in reference to an abridgment of Sparks' *Life of Washington*; and Judge M'Lean, in reference to an abridgment of Story's *Equity*, both conceded the right of a person, not the author, to make and publish a fair abridgment, that did not too far pirate the labor of the author. But what is a fair abridgment is a difficult problem.

There should be an amendment of the law, so as to define the right of compilers and of authors in abridgments; to protect newspaper and periodical articles; and to distinguish the rights of publisher and author in respect of such articles.

We copy the following judicious remarks from the "New York Tribune":—

"The effect of publishing successive editions, and copyrighting each, deserves elucidation. Years after the appearance of his original treatise the author prepares a second edition, which contains additions. He copyrights the new edition; and when the original copyright expires he omits to renew it, supposing that the entry of the second edition protects his old work as well as his new. But according to the strict tenor of the copyright law, his original work becomes public property when its term expires. Any one may reprint from that. To save, in the new work, the parts which were taken from the old, the author should seasonably renew the

old copyright. Yet hundreds of valuable books stand, to-day, unsheltered by this precaution. Is it a needed one? The law would do well to declare."

"Newspapers are not mentioned; if they can be copyrighted at all, it must be done under the privilege of copyrighting 'a book.' And single articles in newspapers are even more difficult to bring within our present law."

An author owns his manuscript as property; but if he publish it, in contemplation of law, it is dedicated to the public. The author's subsequent control is a legal concession, which, under our Constitution, cannot be perpetual, but must be for a limited time. A copyright law could not be passed in this country, granting a perpetual control of a publication to the author, unless an amendment be made to the Constitution of the United States. As it now stands, it limits the power of Congress "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for *limited times*, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."—Sub. 8, § 8, Art. I.

**Railway corporations.**—Until in late years, Congress has restricted the exercise of its functions in regard to railways to authorizing corporations created by other Legislatures to extend their lines through public lands or United States property; to remitting the duties on iron in favor of particular corporations; and to making grants of public lands in the less settled portions of the States and Territories, with the design of encouraging and accelerating the completion of railroads.

Since 1855, however, there has been a departure from this policy of non-interference with the management of the great trans-continental lines. In pursuance of the provisions of the "Thurman" act, a Commission has been for some time investigating the affairs of the Union Pacific and other railroads which have been fostered by National aid. The Inter-State Commerce Bill, passed by the 49th Congress in 1887, also constitutes a Commission, empowered to examine and determine upon the policy of any railroad or system of railroads, under a common management or agreement, operating a continuous passenger or goods carriage from one State or Territory to another State or Territory. The purpose of the bill being to secure fair and impartial carriage between the distant commercial centres, it prohibits "pooling" of freights by different and competing railroads, and makes it unlawful for any "common carrier subject to the provisions of this act" to show any preference "to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality." Constructively the railroad is forbidden to charge for short-distance carriage more than a proportionate rate; but the Commission is authorized to consider and allow the carrier to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property."

The fact remains, railways to the Pacific have been regarded as national concerns; and acts of incorporation have been granted by Congress, as well as large

loans made, of Government bonds and Government pledges, to railroad corporations, with the view of aiding the construction of the roads.

**Law as to naturalization.**—By Sub. 4, § 8, Art. I, the Constitution confers on Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization" "throughout the United States."

It was once held by the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in 1792, that the State Governments had concurrent authority with the United States in respect of naturalization. 2 *Dallas*, 294.

But that decision has been questioned, and it has since been held that the power of naturalization was vested exclusively in Congress. 2 *Dallas*, 370; 3 *Wash.*, 813; 2 *Wheaton*, 269; 5 *Wheaton*, 49.

Citizenship of the United States is one thing, and a local right of citizenship within a State is another. Citizenship of the former kind must be conferred according to the laws of Congress. A State, in the exercise of its local sovereignty, may confer the other as to rights and privileges within its own dominion; but they would not be entitled to the same rights and privileges in another State.

Dred Scott's case, 19 *How.*, 393.

The XIVth Amendment to the Constitution provides, that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside"

**Mongolians cannot become citizens of the United States.**—Congress has passed several acts as to the naturalization of aliens, beginning with that of April 14, 1802. In all of them the language has been "that any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen." After the adoption of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution—the former prohibiting slavery, and the latter declaring who shall be citizens—Congress, in the Act of July 14, 1870, amending the naturalization laws, added the following provision:—

"That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."—16 Stat. 256, § 7.

Upon the revision of the statutes the revisers, probably inadvertently, as Congress did not contemplate a change in the laws in force, omitted the words "white person." The provision relating to Africans of the Act of 1870 is carried into the Revised Statutes in a separate section, which reads as follows:—

"The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."—§ 2,169. This was amended by the "Act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States," of February 18, 1875, so as to read, "The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent," (Rev. Stat., p. 1, 435; 18 Stat. 818,) and so the statute now stands.



At the time of the amendment, in 1870, extending the naturalization laws to the African race. Mr. Sumner made repeated and strenuous efforts to strike the word "white" from those laws, or to accomplish the same object by other language. It was opposed on the ground that the effect would be to authorize the admission of Chinese to citizenship. Every Senator who spoke upon the subject assumed that they were then excluded by the term "white person," and that the amendment would admit them. The amendment was advocated on the one hand, and opposed on the other, upon that single idea. Senator Morton, in the course of the discussion, said, "This amendment involves the whole Chinese problem. . . . The country has just awakened to the question, and to the enormous magnitude of the question, involving a possible immigration of many millions; involving another civilization; involving labor problems that no intellect can solve without study and time. Are you now prepared to settle the Chinese problem, thus in advance inviting that immigration?" *Congressional Globe*, part 6, 1869-70, p. 5122. Senator Sumner replied: "Senators undertake to disturb us in our judgment by reminding us of the possibility of large numbers swarming from China; but the answer to all this is very obvious and very simple. If the Chinese come here, they will come for citizenship or merely for labor. If they come for citizenship, then in this desire do they give a pledge of loyalty to our institutions. And where is the peril in such vows? They are peaceable and industrious. How can their citizenship be the occasion of solicitude?"—*Ibid.*, p. 5155.

Many other Senators spoke *pro* and *con* on the question, this being the point of the contest. *Ibid.*, pp. 5121 to 5177. It was finally defeated, and the amendment cited, extending the right of naturalization to the African only, was adopted. It is clear from these proceedings that Congress retained the word "white" in the naturalization laws for the sole purpose of excluding the Chinese from the right of naturalization.

It has since been decided by the U. S. Circuit Court of California, April 29, 1878, in the matter of Ah Yup, that a native of China of the Mongolian race is not a "white person" within the meaning of the naturalization laws of the United States, and is not entitled to become a citizen thereof.

The Circuit Court at New York, Judge Choate presiding, made a similar decision in the case of a Chinaman who had resided for twenty-eight years in New York, and who now calls himself Charles Miller.

**Indians and their children.**—When they mingle with and live among the people of the United States, the Indians owe allegiance to the Government, and are subject to our laws and the jurisdiction of our courts, (2 *Story on Const.*, 655, 19 *How.*, 408;) but they are not regarded as citizens or members of our body politic. They are permitted to exist as distinct nations; and, though born within our terri-

torial limits, are considered as born under the dominion of their own tribes. Treaties are made with them as with foreign States, and their tribal organization is recognized by the political departments of our National Government. 20 Johns., 193; 5 Peters, 1; 6 Peters, 515; 5 Wall., 737; 19 How., 403.

Their offspring follow the condition of the father, according to the rule *partus sequitur patrum*, (31 Barb., 486; 1 Bouv. Inst., § 502; 2 Bouv. Law. Dict., 147.) That is the universal maxim of the common law, and the law of nations, as to the offspring of free persons. Vattel, p. 102.

There is another principle handed down from the Roman law, that the owner of a female animal is entitled to all her brood, according to the maxim *partus sequitur ventrum*. This was a rule defining the ownership of property, and it was applied in slave-holding States to the children of slaves; but with regard to freemen, whose children are not tainted by bondage, it does not apply.

**Rights and immunities of citizens.**—Citizens of the United States are entitled to the rights, privileges, and immunities specified in the Constitution and Amendments thereto.

When the people were considering the Constitution after it was framed, and before its adoption by the States, it was objected that it did not rehearse a bill of rights. The first Congress under the Constitution met this objection by supplying amendments chiefly touching the rights of citizens. These rights are carefully enumerated, and are regarded as fundamental to the security and liberty of the people; so that all legislatures and courts are guided and restrained by them.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

**Qualifications of the President.**—The executive power of the United States is vested in a President, elected for four years. He must be a native citizen of the United States, have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

This high trust is guarded by such qualifications that ambitious foreigners may not intrigue for the office; that the age of the President shall be sufficient to have formed his public and private character; and that his previous domestic residence should be of such length of time as to afford the people some knowledge of his principles and capacity, and to insure on his part acquaintance with our institutions. He

is eligible to re-election as often as the people choose. The efficient execution of the executive power is promoted by the unity of the office in a single person. The evils resulting from a plural executive, as witnessed in some of the States during the Revolutionary War, and as recorded in history when Rome had her two consuls, induced the framers of our Constitution unanimously to determine upon a single Executive.

**How elected.**—Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States are required by act of Congress (*U. S. Rev. Stat.*, p. 21) to be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of President and Vice-President.

The number of Electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States are entitled.

The State provides for filling vacancies in the college of Electors. No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector of President or Vice-President of the United States.

If at an election for the purpose the State fails to make a choice of Electors on the day named, they may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

It is the duty of the Electors to meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday of December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place in the State as the Legislature shall direct.

After the Electors have voted, they are required to make three certificates of their votes, to which they annex a list of the Electors furnished them by the Executive of the State.

These are certified and sealed up by the Electors; one they deliver to a messenger to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday of January next ensuing; another they mail to the President of the Senate; and the third they deliver to the District Judge of the district in which the Electors assemble.

§ 142. "Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared, agreeable to the Constitution."

**Vacancy, how filled.**—An amendment of the U. S. Statutes, Jan., 1886, provides in cases of Providential or other vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President, to secure just political succession, that the Secretary of State shall become President until the succeeding popular election.

**Executive Departments.**—The Executive Departments are:—

1. The Department of State (see page 405).
2. The Department of the Treasury (see page 407).
3. The Department of War (see page 409).
4. The Department of the Navy (see page 411).
5. The Post-office Department (see page 413).
6. The Department of the Interior (see page 415).
7. The Department of Justice (see page 417).

**The Cabinet.**—The head of each department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 a year. They constitute the Cabinet of the President.

**Department of Agriculture.**—There is also at the seat of Government a Department of Agriculture, the general design and duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

This department is under the charge of a Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose salary is \$4,500 a year.

**The President commands the military and naval forces.**—The Constitution confers on the President extensive power: 1. He is the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

This power is but "the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces as first general and admiral." It is not intended that the Chief Magistrate of the nation should enter at any time into actual service in field or fleet. A similar command of the militia is vested in the Governors by the Constitutions of the several States; and the only actual service a Governor renders is occasionally to review the divisions and brigades.

**He makes treaties with the consent of the Senate.**—2. The President has the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when two thirds present concur, to make treaties. This power has proved of important value to the United States.

**Vast acquisitions of territory by treaties.**—When the first census of the nation was taken, in 1790, the population amounted to nearly 4,000,000; at the next census, in 1800, to nearly 5,500,000. In 1810 it was over 7,000,000, and was increasing rapidly. Increasing population required extended territory.

**The Louisiana purchase from France.**—In 1682 La Salle, a French ex-



plorer from Canada, descended the Illinois and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and took possession of the country for Louis XIV., the French king, after whom it was named Louisiana. In 1762 the French surrendered the territory to the Spaniards, who forty years after resurrendered it to Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1803 Napoleon sold it to President Jefferson for the United States for \$15,000,000. The territory extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the British possessions to Mexico, and comprised 899,579 square miles, larger than the whole domain of the original thirteen States.

**Purchase of Florida from Spain.**—Another acquisition of territory was secured by President Monroe's treaty with Spain in 1819, which gave Florida to the United States for \$5,000,000. This area embraced 66,900 square miles, including St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, and whose origin dates back to the early Spanish colony of 1565.

**Annexation of Texas by resolution of Congress.**—The immense region of Texas was added to the United States, not by treaty, but by a joint resolution of Congress, passed by the House February 25, 1845, and by the Senate March 1, 1845. It included 876,000 square miles.

**Acquisition of Oregon from Great Britain.**—In 1846, under President Polk, a treaty with Great Britain secured another immense region, of 303,052 square miles, including Oregon.

**California acquired from Mexico.**—In 1848, by a treaty with Mexico, another vast area, of 522,955 square miles, was acquired by the United States.

**Cession of Alaska by Russia.**—The area of freedom was again enlarged in 1867 by a treaty with Russia, when that power ceded to the United States, for \$7,200,000, all her possessions on the North American Continent. The estimated area of this vast acquisition is more than 575,000 square miles. According to the authority of our coast survey, including the Sitkan archipelago at the south, it takes a margin of the main land, fronting on the ocean, thirty miles broad and 300 miles long, to Mount St. Elias, the highest peak of the continent, when it turns with an elbow to the west, and then along Behring Straits northerly, when it rounds to the east, along the Frozen Ocean. Here are upward of four thousand statute miles of coast, indented by capacious bays and commodious harbors without number, embracing the peninsula of Alaska, one of the most remarkable in the world, fifty miles in breadth and 800 miles in length; piled with mountains, many volcanic, and some still smoking; penetrated by navigable rivers, one of which is among the largest of the world; studded with islands which stand like sentinels on the coast, and flanked by that narrow Aleutian range which, starting from Alaska, stretches far away to Japan, as if America were extending a friendly hand to Asia.

**Further powers of the President.**—8. The President has such other power and duty as are prescribed in Article II of the Constitution.

**His amenability.**—For a faithful discharge of the executive trust he is required to take an oath of office, and if he misuse the authority of his position, or violate the Constitution or the laws of the land, he is amenable to impeachment by the House of Representatives, and to trial before the Senate of the United States. It has been remarked by a great jurist, that the authors of the Constitution have organized the Executive Department with consummate skill, and, according to Hamilton, its structure and powers combine, as far as republican principles will admit, all the requisites of energy, safety, and due responsibility.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the United States is vested in a distinct department of the Government. It affects more visibly and constantly personal security and private property than any other department. It is exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States; the Circuit Courts; the District Courts; the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Court of Claims.

**The highest court of the nation.**—The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom constitute a quorum. It holds one term, annually, at the seat of Government, and is empowered to hold such adjourned or special terms as are necessary.

**Independence of the judges.**—The judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and their compensation cannot be diminished during their continuance in office. The independence of the judiciary is thus secured. It was intended that the judges should be freed from undue influence of the other departments, and that the law should be administered, through independent courts, with purity and vigor.

**The judicial power of the United States Courts extends to all cases and proceedings mentioned or referred to in the IIIrd Article of the Constitution.**

A complete survey of the jurisdiction of those courts would require the space of a large treatise, and the system can here be only very imperfectly outlined.

**The Judiciary Act.**—In 1789, at the first session of the first Congress under the Constitution, a Judiciary Act was passed, which defined the limits and distributed the

jurisdiction of the several courts with admirable precision. It outlined the plan of their original and appellate jurisdiction with much wisdom, and with marked regard to the wants and convenience of the country.

**Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.**—1. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States is limited to the cases described in the Constitution ; and it has been decided that Congress has no power to enlarge it. But in all cases in which original jurisdiction is given by the Constitution, the Court may exercise it without any act of Congress to confer jurisdiction or regulate its process.—24 *Howard*, (*U. S.*) 66, 93.

**Its appellate jurisdiction.**—2. It is the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court that confers upon it so much dignity and importance.

Congress was bound by the Constitution to provide inferior courts of original jurisdiction, and it has done so by the establishment of the Circuit Courts and the District Courts.

From the Circuit Courts, as well as from the highest courts in the States, in certain cases, appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court, according to the provisions of the Judiciary Act.

**Its authority over inferior tribunals.**—3. The Supreme Court exercises a coercive power over inferior tribunals, and, upon decision of a case, issues its mandate to the court below, requiring it to correct its judgment according to the opinion of the Supreme Court.

**Limited to national objects.**—4. Of course, the judicial power of the courts of the United States is limited to national objects. It is not, therefore, permitted to suitors to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from every judgment of the highest tribunal of a State; but only in cases arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or in cases where a State is a party.—6 *Wheaton*, 264.

**Jurisdiction limited to cases of national concern.**—The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to review the judgment of a State Court in all cases where the validity of a treaty or act of Congress, or an authority arising under the Constitution, is drawn in question. If the decision was in favor of the right claimed under the treaty, statute, or authority, no jurisdiction exists; if against the right claimed, it does exist. 9 *How*, 261; 4 *Wall.*, 603; 12 *Wheaton*, 117, 129.

Where the State decision was against the right claimed under the Constitution to have a note paid in coin, though the State Court had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the legal-tender act, the Supreme Court of the United States entertained jurisdiction. 12 *Wall.*, 627.

**Fruitless attempt of a State to evade the supreme law.**—In 1863 the Legislature of New York passed an act that banks, and other money corporations

should be liable to taxation on a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock.

The Court of Appeals of that State held that such a tax was legal, notwithstanding a portion of the capital was invested in United States bonds.

This was a case involving an interpretation of, and a right of exemption from taxation claimed under, that clause of the Federal Constitution which provides that "the Congress has power to borrow money on the credit of the United States." It was, therefore, appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the judgment of the New York Court of Appeals. If taxation, directly or indirectly, of the securities of the United States were permitted, any State might so far tax them as to destroy the power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States. Chief Justice Marshall long ago, in *4 Wheaton*, 316, said, "It is of the very essence of supremacy to remove all obstacles to its action within its own sphere, and so to modify every power vested in the subordinate governments, as to exempt its own operations from this influence."

A State is not, therefore, permitted to create such an impediment to the power of the United States to borrow money as to tax, in any form, the securities of the Government; and should it attempt to do so, the Supreme Court of the United States will correct the error.

**Appeals from State Courts determined by the Judiciary Act.**—The State Court must have passed on one of the questions on which the appellate jurisdiction is made to depend by the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789; and the Supreme Court can only take notice of matters of fact appearing on the record in the case.

**How appeals are brought into the Federal Court.**—A writ of error to the State Court is not a matter of right. The practice is to submit the record to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, if he thinks the record justifies it, indorses an allowance on the writ of error, which issues out of the Federal, and is directed to the State, Court.

**Circuit Courts and District Courts.**—The United States are divided into nine circuits, for each of which there is a Circuit Court; and these territories are again divided into districts, for each of which there is a District Court.

To each of these circuits one of the Judges of the Supreme Court is assigned; and a Circuit Judge is also appointed for every circuit.

Original jurisdiction of causes cognizable by the United States Courts is conferred by acts of Congress on the Circuit and District Courts.

They have jurisdiction of cases involving offenses against the United States; also, of civil actions where an alien is a party, plaintiff, or defendant; also, of actions



between citizens of different States, or where a State is interested. The District Courts have also original admiralty jurisdiction, extending as well to maritime contracts, torts, and injuries; and from their decisions appeals lie to the Circuit Courts.

Much of the jurisdiction conferred on these Courts in civil cases is concurrent with that of the Courts of the States; but, in general, their jurisdiction is exclusive.

On the first of June, 1872, an Act of Congress was passed which provides that the practice, in other than equity and admiralty causes, shall in the Circuit and District Courts conform, as near as may be, to that of the Courts of record of the State where those Courts are held; except as to the rules for taking evidence.

Jurisdiction by the Federal Courts must be derived from the Constitution, and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it. Therefore, those courts disclaim any common law jurisdiction in criminal cases. But when jurisdiction is vested, as, for example, in civil cases, legal or equitable, or in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the principles of the common law are applied, as necessary to the due exercise of the jurisdiction conferred. The Federal Courts follow the State decisions in interpretations of their local laws and constitutions; but questions are determined by common law rules in the construction of deeds and contracts, and in all matters not depending upon the State statutes or local law.

**Suits to be brought where process can be served.**—A common notion prevails that because the Federal Courts have a national character an action may be brought in any place in the United States, and the process of the court may reach the defendant in any circuit. This is erroneous. The defendant, if the action be *in personam*, must be found within the circuit or district where the action is brought. If the proceeding be *in rem*, the subject of the controversy must be within such circuit or district. In other words, the process of the marshal must be served within his district.

**Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.**—As the government of the District of Columbia is confided to Congress, and it has no other legislature, a Supreme Court for the District of Columbia has been established with general jurisdiction in law and equity.

**The Court of Claims.**—The Court of Claims, established by Act of Congress, consists of a Chief Judge and four judges appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they hold their offices during good behavior.

Any two judges are a quorum. The Court holds one annual session at the city of Washington.

It was established by an Act of Congress, passed February 24, 1855.

Members of either House of Congress are prohibited from practice in the Court of Claims.

The business of the Court is to hear and decide upon (1.) Claims against the Government of the United States founded upon any law of Congress; regulation of an executive department; or contract, express or implied, with the Government; and all claims which may be referred to it by either House of Congress.

(2.) All set-offs, counter-claims, or damages of the Government against persons making claims against it.

(3.) The claim of any disbursing officer of the U. S., for relief from responsibility on account of capture, or otherwise, while in the line of his duty.

(4.) All claims for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property. *Rev. Stat. of U. S.*, p. 195.

The duties of the Court are not advisory; it is bound to form its judgment according to the established rules of law; *jus discere not jus dare*.

**Jurisdiction limited by the Constitution.**—Congress cannot confer any jurisdiction upon any courts, except in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

The State Courts may exercise "all such jurisdiction as is conferred by the laws of the State, which is not prohibited by the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Courts."—*Houston v. Moore*, 5 *Wheaton*, 1.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE general features of the great instrument which guarantees our American liberties have now been fully presented to the reader. It remains for him to study the Constitution as a whole, and to see from such perusal how fully and clearly it accomplishes its great purposes.

This chapter, therefore, is devoted entirely to the Constitution of the United States, together with its amendments and the Chronology of their adoption.

### PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and, until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; &

the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year ; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year ; so that one third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside ; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States ; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

#### SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof ; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year ; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

#### SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members ; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy ;



and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-

passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

#### SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power,—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years,
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces,
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legis-

lature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And,—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

# SECTION 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex-post facto* law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *cents* or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

# SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact

with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

### SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be invested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

(The following paragraph is the Twelfth Article of Amendments, and supersedes the clause originally inserted here.—*See Townsend's Analysis of Civil Government.*)

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the



whole number of Electors appointed ; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President ; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected ; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States ; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

#### SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices ; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, em-

bassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

#### SECTION 3.

He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

#### SECTION 4.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

#### SECTION 1.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior ; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority ; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls ; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party ; to controversies between two or more States ; between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but, when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

#### SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### SECTION 1.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

#### SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

#### SECTION 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any

State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

#### SECTION 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.



## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

### ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury,

shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(As the subject-matter of the Twelfth Article of Amendments refers entirely to the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, it is inserted in Article II of the Constitution, and is omitted here.)

#### ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any one of the male inhabitants of such State, being

twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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CALVIN TOWNSEND, Esq., in his "Seventy Lessons on Civil Government," gives the following

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first ten Articles of Amendments were proposed by Congress in 1789, at their first session; and, having received the ratification of the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, they became a part of the Constitution December 15, 1791.

The Eleventh Article was proposed by Congress in 1794. President Adams declared in his message, January 8, 1798, that it had received the ratification of the

constitutional number of States, and was therefore a part of the fundamental law of the land.

The Twelfth Article of Amendments was proposed by Congress at their session in 1803, and received the ratification of the requisite number of States during the following year, and became part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Thirteenth Article of Amendments was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, passing the Senate in 1864, and the House in 1865. William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, officially announced to the country, December 18, 1865, that it had been ratified by three fourths of the States, and was, therefore, a part of the supreme law of the land.

The Fourteenth Article of Amendments was proposed by Congress in 1866. William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, announced July 28, 1868, that it had been ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, and had, therefore, become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Fifteenth Article of Amendments was proposed by Congress in 1869. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, announced March 30, 1870, that it had been ratified by the requisite number of States, and was, therefore, a part of the Constitution of the United States.

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## CHAPTER X.

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1492.	<i>Aug. 3.</i>	Columbus sailed on his first voyage.
	<i>Oct. 12.</i>	Columbus landed on San Salvador.
1493.		Columbus made his second voyage.
1497.	<i>June 24.</i>	John and Sebastian Cabot discovered Labrador.
1498.		Sebastian Cabot explored the coast of North America.
		Columbus made his third voyage.
1499.		Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci reached the American continent.
1502.		Columbus made his fourth voyage.
1506.	<i>May 20.</i>	Columbus died.
		Denys explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1511.		Spaniards conquered Cuba, and founded a colony on the Isthmus of Darien.



- 1512.** *April 6.* Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.
- 1513.** *Sept. 29.* Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.
- 1520.** *Nov. 28.* Carolina visited by Ayllon.  
Magellan entered the Pacific Ocean, afterwards circumnavigating the globe.
- 1521.** *May-Aug.* Cortes besieged and took Mexico.
- 1528.** Narvaez explored part of Florida.
- 1540.** Coronado explored New Mexico.
- 1540-42.** Cabrillo explored California, and sailed along the Pacific coast.
- 1541.** De Soto discovered the Mississippi.
- 1562.** Coligni's Huguenot colony was founded by Ribant at Port Royal, S. C. (failed).
- 1564.** Coligni's second Huguenot colony was founded by Laudonnière on St. John's River, Florida (destroyed by the Spaniards in 1565).
- 1565.** Menendez founded St. Augustine, Fla. (first permanent settlement in the United States).
- 1578-80.** Sir Francis Drake sailed along the Pacific coast to Oregon, and circumnavigated the globe.
- 1582.** Espejo explored New Mexico; founded Santa Fé (second oldest town in United States).
- 1583.** Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to found a colony in Newfoundland (failed).
- 1584.** Sir W. Raleigh sent out Amidas and Barlow, who explored Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.
- 1585-87.** Raleigh sent out colonists who attempted a settlement on Roanoke Island, N. C. (failed).
- 1602.** *May.* Gosnold landed on Cape Cod and named it.  
First attempt at English colonization on the shores of New England (at Cuttyhunk).
- 1605.** De Monts' colony, Port Royal, Nova Scotia (first permanent French settlement in America).
- 1607.** Chief Justice Popham sent out a colony to the mouth of the Sagadahoc (failed).  
*May 13.* Jamestown, Va., founded by the London Company (first permanent English settlement).

- 1608.** Champlain planted a colony at Quebec (first permanent French settlement in Canada).
- 1609.** *Sept.* Henry Hudson entered New York Bay and discovered the Hudson River.
- 1614.** Captain John Smith explored the New England coast.  
Dutch settled New Amsterdam (New York).
- 1615.** Tobacco-growing began in Virginia.
- 1617-20.** Dutch began to colonize New Jersey at Bergen.
- 1619.** *July 30.* First colonial assembly in America was held at Jamestown, Va.  
A Dutch man-of-war brought 20 negroes to Virginia, who were sold as slaves.
- 1620.** *Dec. 21.* Plymouth colony (Mass.) was founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, coming in the *Mayflower* (first English settlement in New England).
- March 22.* Massacre by Indians in Virginia.
- 1622.** *Aug. 10.* A tract of land including New Hampshire was granted to Gorges and Mason.
- 1623.** New Hampshire settled at Dover and Portsmouth.
- 1624.** Virginia was deprived of her charter by James I., and made a royal province.
- 1628.** *March 4.* Massachusetts Bay colony was chartered.
- 1629.** John Mason was granted the tract between the Merrimack and Piscataqua Rivers, and named it New Hampshire.
- 1630.** *July.* First house was built in Boston.
- 1632.** *June 20.* Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore.
- 1633-36.** Connecticut was settled at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield.
- 1634.** *March.* Maryland was settled at St. Mary's by English Roman Catholics.
- 1636.** Harvard College was founded.
- June.* Providence Plantation (R. I.) was founded by Roger Williams.
- 1637.** Pequot War.
- 1638.** *April 25.* New Haven colony (Conn.) was founded.  
*April.* Swedes settled in Delaware, near Wilmington.

- 1638.** Rhode Island Plantation was founded.  
**1643.** *May 29.* Union of the New England Colonies.  
**1644.** *March 14.* Charter was granted to Rhode Island, uniting Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.  
*April 18.* Second massacre by Indians in Virginia.  
**1655.** Civil war in Maryland.  
*Oct.* New Sweden was conquered by the Dutch.  
**1660.** Navigation Act (passed in 1651) enforced.  
**1662.** *April 20.* Connecticut was given a charter.  
**1663.** Carolina was granted by Charles II. to Clarendon, Monk, and others.  
*March 24.* Albemarle colony (N. C.) was founded by emigrants from Virginia.  
**1664.** *Sept.* New Netherland was conquered by the English, and named New York.  
English began colonizing New Jersey at Elizabethtown.  
**1670.** Carteret Colony, on Ashley River, S. C., settled by French Huguenots and English.  
**1673.** Marquette sailed down the Wisconsin and Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas.  
**1675.** King Philip's war.  
**1676.** *April.* Bacon's rebellion; Jamestown, Va., burned.  
**1679.** New Hampshire was made a royal province.  
**1680.** Charleston, S. C., was founded.  
**1681.** *March 4.* Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn.  
**1682.** Pennsylvania was settled by English Quakers.  
La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.  
*Aug. 31.* Delaware was granted to William Penn by the Duke of York.  
**1683.** *Feb.* Philadelphia was founded by William Penn.  
**1686.** *Dec. 20.* Sir Edmund Andros reached Boston, as governor of New England.  
**1689.** *May 17.* King William's war with France declared.  
Andros was seized and sent to England.  
**1690.** *Feb. 9.* Schenectady burned by French and Indians.  
**1692.** Salem witchcraft.

- 1692.** Massachusetts received a new charter, Sir William Phips being appointed governor.
- 1697.** *Sept. 20.* Peace of Ryswick, ending King William's war.
- 1703.** Independent legislative assembly in Delaware. Queen Anne's war began.
- 1704.** *April 24.* Boston *News Letter* established (first regularly published journal in the United States).
- 1710.** Port Royal, N. S., was captured by the English, and named Annapolis. Parliament ordered a post-office for the colonies with posts from the Piscataqua to Philadelphia,—“the post leaving Philadelphia for the South as often as letters enough were lodged to pay the expense.”—*Hildreth.*
- 1713.** *April 11.* Treaty of Utrecht, ending Queen Anne's war.
- 1729.** North and South Carolina separate provinces.
- 1733.** *Feb. 12.* Georgia was settled by the English under General Oglethorpe, at Savannah.
- 1739.** *Oct. 30.* Spanish war began.
- 1744.** *March 15.* King George's war began.
- 1745.** *June 17.* Louisburg was captured by the English.
- 1748.** *Oct. 13.* Treaty Aix-la-Chapelle ends King George's war.
- 1752.** *June 15.* Franklin drew electricity from the clouds and proved its identity with lightning.
- 1753.** *Nov.* Washington sent by Gov. Dinwiddle on a mission to St. Pierre, on the Alleghany River.
- 1754.** *June.* Colonial Congress met at Albany.
- July 4.* Washington surrendered Fort Necessity, at the Great Meadows, to the French.
- 1755.** *June-Nov.* The French were expelled from Acadia.
- July 9.* Battle of Monongahela; Braddock defeated and killed.
- Sept. 8.* Battle at Lake George; Dieskau defeated by the British.
- 1756.** *May 17.* England declared war against France.
- Aug. 14.* Montcalm captured Fort Oswego.
- 1758.** *July 8.* Abercrombie repulsed at Fort Ticonderoga.
- July 26.* Amherst and Wolfe captured Louisburg.
- Aug. 27.* Colonists captured Fort Frontenac (Kingston).



- 1758.** *Nov. 25.* English captured Fort Duquesne.
- 1759.** *July.* French abandoned Ticonderoga and Crown Point.  
*July 25.* Niagara surrendered to the English.  
*Sept. 13.* Battle of the Plains of Abraham, before Quebec; Montcalm and Wolfe killed.
- 1760.** *Sept. 8.* Montreal surrendered to the English.  
 Pontiac's war.
- 1763.** *Feb. 10.* Peace of Paris was signed.
- 1765.** *March 8.* Stamp Act was passed.  
*Oct. 7.* A colonial Congress met in New York: nine colonies represented.  
*Nov. 1.* Day of mourning for the enforcement of the Stamp Act.
- 1766.** *March 18.* Stamp Act was repealed by Parliament.
- 1767.** *June 29.* Tax was imposed on tea, glass, paper, etc.
- 1768.** *Sept. 27.* British troops arrived at Boston.
- 1770.** *March 5.* The Boston Massacre.  
*April 12.* All duties were repealed except on tea.
- 1773.** *Dec. 16.* "Boston Tea-party."
- 1774.** *March 31.* Boston port bill was passed.  
*May.* General Gage arrived as governor of Massachusetts.  
*Sept. 5.* "The First Continental Congress" met at Philadelphia.  
*Oct. 26.* Congress adjourned.
- 1775.** *April 19.* Battle of Lexington (American victory).  
*May 10.* Allen and Arnold took Ticonderoga (American victory).  
*May 13.* Crown Point taken by the Americans.  
*June 15.* Washington was made commander-in-chief.  
*June 17.* Battle of Bunker Hill.  
*July 3.* Washington took command of the army.  
*Nov. 13.* Montreal was taken by Montgomery.  
*Dec. 31.* Battle of Quebec; Montgomery killed.  
 Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery organized.
- 1776.** *March 17.* Boston evacuated by the British under Howe.  
*June 18.* Canada was evacuated by the Americans.  
*June 28.* Fort Moultrie was attacked (American victory).

- 1776.** *July 4.* Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia.  
*Aug. 27.* Battle of Long Island (British victory).  
*Sept.* Commissioners were sent by the United States to France to negotiate treaties.  
*Sept. 15.* British troops entered New York.  
*Oct. 28.* Battle of White Plains (indecisive).  
*Nov. 16.* Fort Washington taken (British victory).  
*Nov.-Dec.* Washington's retreat through New Jersey.  
*Dec. 26.* Battle of Trenton (American victory).
- 1777.** *Jan. 3.* Battle of Princeton (American victory).  
*Aug. 16.* Battle of Bennington (American victory).  
*Sept. 11.* Battle of Brandywine (British victory).  
*Sept. 19.* Battle of Bemis Heights or (1st) of Saratoga (indecisive).  
*Sept. 26.* Philadelphia taken by Howe.  
*Oct. 4.* Battle of Germantown (British victory).  
*Oct. 7.* Battle (2d) of Saratoga (American victory).  
*Oct. 17.* Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga.  
*Nov. 15.* Articles of confederation of the United States adopted by Congress.
- 1778.** *Feb. 6.* Independence of the United States recognized by France, and a treaty of alliance made.  
*April.* British commissioners came to America to negotiate terms of peace (rejected).  
*June 18.* Philadelphia was evacuated by the British.  
*June 28.* Battle of Monmouth (American victory).  
*July 3.* Massacre of Wyoming.  
*July 10.* France declared war against England.  
*July 29.* French fleet under D'Estaing arrived in Narragansett Bay.  
*Dec. 29.* Savannah was taken by the British.
- 1779.** *June 16.* Spain declared war against Great Britain.  
*July 13.* Alliance of Spain and the United States.  
*July 15.* General Wayne captured Stony Point.  
*Aug. 29.* Sullivan defeated Tories and Indians at the Battle of the Chemung near Elmira.  
*Sept. 23.* John Paul Jones's naval victory.  
*Sept.-Oct.* Savannah besieged by Americans and French.

- 1779.** *Oct. 9.* D'Estaing and Lincoln repulsed at Savannah.  
Pennsylvania bought the rights of the Proprietary for \$130,000.
- 1780.** *May 12.* Charleston surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton.  
*May 19.* The "Dark Day" in New England.  
*Aug. 16.* Battle of Camden, S. C. (British victory).  
*Oct. 2.* Major André was executed.  
*Oct. 7.* Battle of King's Mountain (American victory).
- 1781.** *Jan. 5.* Arnold burned Richmond.  
*Jan. 17.* Battle of the Cowpens (American victory).  
*Jan.-Feb.* Greene's masterly retreat.  
*March.* Articles of confederation were finally ratified by all the States.  
*May.* Spaniards completed the conquest of Florida.  
*Sept. 8.* Battle of Eutaw Springs (American victory).  
*Oct. 19.* Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.
- 1782.** *Nov. 30.* Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris.  
*Nov. 3.* American army disbanded by order of Congress.
- 1783.** *Sept. 3.* Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Paris.  
*Nov. 25.* British evacuated New York.  
*Dec. 23.* Washington resigned his commission.
- 1785.** *June 1.* John Adams, first ambassador of the United States to England, presented to George III.
- 1786-87.** Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts.
- 1787.** *Sept. 17.* Constitution of the United States was adopted in convention.  
Congress passed the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory.
- 1788.** Constitution adopted by nine States.
- 1789.** *March 4.* The first Congress under the Constitution met at New York.
- 1790.** *June 1.* First U. S. Census; population, 3,927,872.  
Imports for 1790, \$23,000,000. Exports, \$539,156.
- 1791.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$75,463,476.  
The United States Bank was established.
- 1792.** *May 11.* Columbia River discovered by Captain Gray.

- 1793.** *Sept. 18.* Washington laid the corner-stone of the National Capitol.  
Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.  
Difficulties with France.
- 1794.** *Aug. 20.* Indians defeated by Wayne on the Maumee.  
Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.
- 1795.** *June 24.* Jay's treaty with England was ratified.  
*In 1795.* Imports, \$69,756,268. Exports, \$8,489,472.
- 1796.** *Sept.* Washington made his Farewell Address.
- 1800.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$82,976,294.  
*June 1.* Second U. S. Census; population, 5,305,952.  
*Sept. 30.* Treaty with France.  
Capital was established at Washington.  
*In 1800.* Imports, \$91,252,768. Exports, \$39,130,877.
- 1801.** *June 10.* United States declared war against Tripoli.
- 1803.** *April 30.* Louisiana bought of France for \$15,000,000.  
Fleet was sent against Tripoli.
- 1804.** *Feb. 15.* Lieutenant Decatur destroyed the frigate *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli.  
*July 11.* Hamilton was killed by Burr in a duel.
- 1805.** *June 3.* Treaty of peace with Tripoli.  
*In 1805.* Imports, \$120,600,000. Exports, \$53,179,019.
- 1806.** Aaron Burr's treason.
- 1807.** *Sept. 14.* Fulton first ascended the Hudson by steam.  
*Dec. 23.* Embargo laid by Congress on American ships.
- 1809.** *Sept.* First experimental railroad in America built in Delaware Co., Pa., by John Thomson.
- 1810.** *Jun. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$53,173,217.  
*June 1.* Third U. S. Census; population, 7,239,814.  
*In 1810.* Imports, \$85,400,000. Exports, \$24,391,295.
- 1811.** *Nov. 7.* Battle of Tippecanoe; Harrison defeated Tecumseh.  
The United States Bank was discontinued, Congress refusing to renew its charter.
- 1812.** *June 19.* United States declared war against England.  
*July 13.* Canada was invaded by Hull.  
*Aug. 19.* The British frigate *Guerriere* was captured by the United States frigate *Constitution*.



- 1813.** *June 1.* The United States frigate Chesapeake was captured by the British ship Shannon.
- Aug. 30.* Massacre at Fort Mimms by Creek Indians.
- Sept. 10.* Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
- 1814.** *March 27.* Battle of Horseshoe Bend ; Creeks defeated.
- July.* Americans invaded Canada.
- July 5.* Battle of Chippewa (American victory).
- July 25.* Battle of Lundy's Lane (American victory).
- Aug. 24.* Washington was captured and burned by the British under General Ross.
- Sept. 13.* Fort McHenry, Baltimore, was bombarded (British failure).
- Dec. 15.* Hartford Convention was opened.
- Dec. 24.* Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Ghent.
- 1815.** *Jan. 8.* Battle of New Orleans (American victory).
- War with Algiers.
- In 1815.* Imports, \$113,041,274. Exports, \$6,583,350.
- 1816.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$127,334,933 (greatest amount before 1863).
- 1817.** *July 4.* Work on the Erie Canal was begun.
- 1819.** *Feb. 22.* Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.
- 1820.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$91,015,566.
- March 3.* Missouri Compromise was passed by Congress.
- June 1.* Fourth U. S. Census ; population, 9,638,131.
- In 1820.* Immigration for the year, 8,385. (N. B. The number of aliens coming to the United States from 1789 to 1820 is estimated at 250,000.)
- In 1820.* Imports, \$74,450,000. Exports, \$18,008,029.
- 1824.** Lafayette revisited the United States.
- 1825.** *Oct. 6.* The Erie Canal was completed.
- In 1825.* Immigration, 10,199.
- In 1825.* Imports, \$96,340,075. Exports, \$32,590,643.
- 1828.** *July 4.* Construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was begun.
- Noah Webster published his "American Dictionary of the English Language."

- 1829.** The first locomotive used in America was imported from England for the Carbondale and Honesdale (Pa.) Railroad.
- 1830.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$48,565,406.  
*June 1.* Fifth U. S. Census; population, 12,866,920.  
The "Book of Mormon" was published.  
*In 1830.* Immigration, 23,322.  
*In 1830.* Imports, \$70,876,920. Exports, \$14,387,479.
- 1832.** Black Hawk war.  
*Nov. 19.* Nullification in South Carolina.  
*Jan. 1.* Anti-slavery Society was organized in Boston.
- 1835.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$37,513 (lowest point to which it was ever reduced).  
*Jan. 30.* Richard Lawrence attempted to assassinate President Jackson.  
*Dec. 16, 17.* Great fire in New York.  
*Dec. 28.* Dade's massacre by the Seminoles.  
Samuel Colt patented revolving fire-arms.  
*In 1835.* Immigration, 45,374.  
*In 1835.* Imports, \$149,895,742. Exports, \$20,504,495.
- 1838.** Great Western steamship made the first passage across the Atlantic.
- 1840.** *Jan. 1.* Amount of national debt, \$5,250,875.  
*June 1.* Sixth U. S. Census; population, 17,063,353.  
*In 1840.* Immigration, 84,066.  
*In 1840.* Imports, \$107,141,519. Exports, \$18,190,312.
- 1841.** *March 4.* Wm. Henry Harrison inaugurated president.  
*April 4.* Harrison died; John Tyler became president.
- 1842.** "Dorr Rebellion" in Rhode Island.  
*Aug. 9.* Maine boundary question settled by Ashburton treaty.
- 1844.** *Jan. 6.* Magnetic telegraph was first brought into practical use between Baltimore and Washington.  
Horace Wells first employed nitrous oxide gas in dentistry.  
*June 15.* Charles Goodyear patented the process of vulcanizing india-rubber.

- 1844.** *June 27.* Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was killed; Brigham Young succeeded him.
- 1845.** *June 4.* Mexico declared war against the United States.  
*In 1845.* Immigration, 114, 871.  
*In 1845.* Imports, \$117,254, 564. Exports, \$15,346,830.
- 1846.** *May 8.* Battle of Palo Alto; Taylor defeated Mexicans.  
*May 11.* Congress declared war against Mexico.  
*Aug. 23.* Santa Fé was taken; New Mexico was annexed to the United States.  
*Sept. 10.* The sewing-machine patented by Elias-Howe.  
*Sept. 24.* Monterey was taken by Taylor.
- 1847.** *Feb. 22, 23.* Battle of Buena Vista (American victory).  
*March 27.* Vera Cruz was taken by Scott.  
*April 18.* Battle of Cerro Gordo (American victory).  
*July 24.* Salt Lake City was founded by the Mormons.  
*Sept. 14.* City of Mexico was taken by Scott.
- 1848.** *Feb. 2.* Treaty of peace with Mexico.  
*Feb. 9.* Gold was discovered in California.  
*May 19.* Cession of California and New Mexico was ratified between Mexico and the United States.
- 1849.** Rush of gold-seekers to California ("Forty-Niners").  
*March 5.* Zachary Taylor was inaugurated president.
- 1850.** *June 1.* Seventh U. S. Census; population, 23,191,876.  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$63,452,773.  
*July 9.* Taylor died; Fillmore became President.  
*In 1850.* Immigration, 369,980.  
*In 1850.* Imports, \$178,138,318. Exports, \$14,951,808.
- 1851.** *July 4.* Corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol laid by President Fillmore.
- 1854.** *March.* Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan.  
*May 31.* Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed.  
*In 1854.* Immigration, 427,833 (greatest in any year before 1873).
- 1855.** *In 1855.* Immigration, 200,877.  
*In 1855.* Imports, \$261,468,520. Exports, \$28,443,293.

- 1857.** *Aug. 24.* Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, failed for \$7,000,000, precipitating a financial panic (5128 bankruptcies in the United States and Canada, with liabilities of \$299,800,000).
- 1858.** *Aug. 20.* First message passed through the Atlantic cable, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan; cable ceased to work September 1.
- 1859.** *Oct. 16.* John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. First oil well was sunk on Oil Creek, Pa. Silver discovered in Nevada (Comstock Lode).
- 1860.** *May 14.* Japanese embassy was received at Washington.  
*June 1.* Eighth U. S. Census; population, 31,279,835.  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$64,842,287.  
*Dec. 20.* South Carolina seceded from the Union.  
*In 1860.* Immigration, 150,287.  
*In 1860.* Imports, merchandise, \$353,616,119; specie, \$8,550,135. Exports, merchandise, \$332,576,057; specie, \$66,547,239.
- 1861.** *Jan. 9.* Steamer "Star of the West" was fired upon at Charleston.  
*Jan.* Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana seceded (Texas in February).  
*Feb. 4.* Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery.  
*March 4.* Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president.  
*April 12.* Fort Sumter (Charleston, S. C.) fired upon.  
*April 13.* Fort Sumter surrendered by Major Anderson.  
*April 15.* President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.  
*April 18.* Harper's Ferry was seized by the Confederates.  
*April 19.* Massachusetts troops attacked in Baltimore.  
*April 20.* Norfolk navy-yard seized by Confederates.  
*June 3.* Battle of Philippi, Va. (Union victory).  
*June 10.* Battle of Big Bethel (Confederate victory).  
*June 15.* Confederate States recognized as belligerents by Great Britain and France.  
*June 17.* Battle of Booneville, Mo. (Union victory).  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$90,580,873.  
*July 5.* Battle of Carthage (Confederate victory).

- 1861.** *July 20.* Confederate Congress met at Richmond.  
*July 21.* Battle of Bull Run (Confederate victory).  
*Aug. 10.* Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. (Confederate victory).  
*Oct. 21.* Battle of Ball's Bluff (Confederate victory).  
*Nov. 7.* Fort Royal, S. C., taken (Union victory).  
*Nov. 7.* Battle of Belmont (Confederate victory).  
*Nov. 8.* Mason and Slidell seized on steamer Trent.  
*Nov. 30.* Jefferson Davis elected president of Confederate States;  
 A. H. Stephens vice-president.  
*Dec. 31.* Suspension of specie payment.
- 1862.** *Feb. 6.* Fort Henry captured (Union victory).  
*Feb. 16.* Fort Donelson captured (Union victory).  
*March 7, 8.* Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. (Union victory).  
*March 9.* Battle of the Monitor and Merrimac.  
*April 6.* Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh (Confederate victory, Gen. A. S. Johnston killed).  
*April 7.* Battle of Shiloh renewed (Union victory).  
*April 7.* Island No. 10 captured (Union victory).  
*April 11.* Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured (Union victory).  
*April 23.* New Orleans captured (Union victory).  
*May 5.* Battle of Williamsburg (Union victory).  
*May 30.* Corinth captured (Union victory).  
*May 31, June 1.* Battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks (indecisive).  
*June 3.* Gen. Robert E. Lee assumed command of the Confederate armies.  
*June 6.* Memphis captured (Union victory).  
*June 25-July 1.* Seven Days' battles (Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, and Frazier's Farm: Confederate advantages).  
*July 1.* Battle of Malvern Hill; end of Seven Days' retreat (Confederate check).  
 Amount of national debt, \$524,176,412.  
*July 29.* The Alabama sailed from Liverpool.  
*Aug. 9.* Battle of Cedar Mountain (Confederate victory).  
*Aug. 29.* Second battle of Bull Run (Confederate victory).  
*Sept. 14.* Battle of South Mountain (Union victory).  
*Sept. 17.* Battle of Antietam (Union victory).  
*Sept. 19.* Battle of Iuka (Union victory).



- 1862.** *Sept. 24.* Habeas corpus was suspended.  
*Oct. 4.* Battle of Corinth, Miss. (Union victory).  
*Dec. 13.* Battle of Fredericksburg (Confederate victory).  
*Dec. 29.* First attack on Vicksburg.  
*Dec. 31.* Battle of Murfreesborough (indecisive).  
 Massacres by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota.
- In 1862.* Gold: lowest price, 100; highest, 137.
- 1863.** *Jan. 1.* Emancipation was proclaimed by Lincoln.  
*Jan. 2.* Battle of Murfreesborough (Union victory).  
*Feb. 25.* National Bank Act passed by Congress.  
*May 1-17.* Grant's campaign before Vicksburg.  
*May 1.* Battle of Port Gibson (Union victory).  
*May 2, 3.* Battle of Chancellorsville (Confederate victory).  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$1,119,772,138.  
*July 1-3.* Battle of Gettysburg (Union victory).  
*July 4.* Vicksburg surrendered (Union victory).  
*July 9.* Port Hudson surrendered (Union victory).  
*July 13-15.* Draft riots in New York.  
*Sept. 7.* Fort Wagner, S. C., taken (Union victory).  
*Sept. 19, 20.* Battle of Chickamauga (Confederate victory).  
*Nov. 24, 25.* Battle at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (Union victory).
- In 1863.* Gold: lowest price, 122½; highest, 172½.
- 1864.** *Feb. 20.* Battle of Olustee, Fla. (Confederate victory).  
*March 3.* Ulysses S. Grant was made lieutenant-general.  
*April 8.* Battle of Sabine Cross Roads (Confederate victory).  
*April 9.* Battle of Pleasant Hill, La. (Union victory).  
*April 12.* Fort Pillow captured (Confederate victory).  
*May 5.* Butler landed at Bermuda Hundred.  
*May 5, 6.* Battle of the Wilderness (indecisive).  
*May 6.* Sherman advanced from Chattanooga.  
*May 8-21.* Battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
*June 3.* Battle of Cold Harbor (Confederate victory).  
*June 19.* Kearsarge sank the Alabama (Union victory).  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$1,815,784,370.  
*July 9.* Battle of Monocacy (Confederate victory).

- 1864.** *July 20, 22, 28.* Battles before Atlanta (Union victory).  
*July 30.* Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Confederates.  
*July 30.* Mine explosion at Petersburg (Union failure).  
*Aug. 5.* Farragut entered Mobile Bay (Union success).  
*Aug. 18.* Weldon railroad seized (Union victory).  
*Sept. 2.* Atlanta taken (Union victory).  
*Sept. 19.* Battle of Winchester (Union victory).  
*Sept. 22.* Battle of Fisher's Hill (Union victory).  
*Oct. 19.* Battle of Cedar Creek (Union victory).  
*Nov. 16.* Sherman left Atlanta and began his "March to the Sea."  
*Dec. 13.* Fort McAllister captured (Union victory).  
*Dec. 15, 16.* Battle of Nashville (Union victory).  
*Dec. 21.* Savannah captured (Union victory).  
*Dec. 24, 25.* Fort Fisher bombarded (Union failure).  
*In 1864.* Gold: lowest price, 151½; highest, 285 (highest ever reached).
- 1865.** *Jan. 15.* Fort Fisher taken (Union victory); last Confederate port of entry closed.  
*Feb. 1.* Sherman marched northward from Savannah.  
*Feb. 18.* Charleston captured (Union victory).  
*March 16.* Battle of Averysboro (Union victory).  
*March 18.* Battle of Bentonville (Union victory).  
*March 25.* Attack on Fort Steadman (Union victory).  
*April 1.* Battle of Five Forks (Union victory).  
*April 2.* Works at Petersburg attacked (Union victory).  
*April 3.* Capture of Petersburg and Richmond.  
*April 9.* Lee's army surrendered.  
*April 11.* Mobile captured (Union victory).  
*April 13.* Raleigh captured (Union victory).  
*April 14.* President Lincoln assassinated at Washington.  
*April 15.* Andrew Johnson succeeded as president.  
*April 26.* Johnston's army surrendered.  
*April 29.* Restrictions on commerce between North and South were removed.  
*May 11.* Jefferson Davis was captured.  
*May.* Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon.  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,680,647,989.

- 1865.** *Dec. 13.* Thirteenth constitutional amendment (abolishing slavery) was declared adopted.  
*In 1865.* Immigration, 247,453.  
*In 1865.* Imports, merchandise, \$238,745,580; specie, \$9,810,072; Exports, merchandise, \$162,013,500; specie, \$67,643,226.  
*In 1865.* Gold: lowest price, 128½; highest, 234½.
- 1866.** *July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,773,236,172 (the highest point reached).  
*In 1866.* Gold: lowest price, 125; highest, 167½.
- 1867.** *March 30.* Alaska was bought from Russia by the United States for \$7,200,000.  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,673,126,103.  
*In 1867.* Gold: lowest price, 132; highest, 146½.
- 1868.** *Feb. 24.* Impeachment of President Johnson ordered.  
*June 5.* Chinese embassy received by the President.  
*June 24.* Representatives were admitted to Congress from Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina.  
*July 25.* Fourteenth constitutional amendment (guaranteeing equal civil rights to all, and basing congressional representation on the number of votes) was declared adopted.  
*In 1868.* Gold: lowest price, 132½; highest, 150.
- 1869.** *May 7.* Pacific Railroad was completed.  
*In 1869.* Gold: lowest price, 119½; highest, 162½.  
*Sept. 23.* "Black Friday," a panic caused by a "corner" in gold in New York; arrested by sales of gold by the Treasury.
- 1870.** *June 1.* Ninth U. S. Census; population, 38,558,371.  
*March 30.* Fifteenth constitutional amendment (giving the right of suffrage to all) declared adopted.  
*July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,480,672,427.  
*In 1870.* Immigration, 337,203.  
*In 1870.* Imports, merchandise, \$435,958,408; specie, \$26,419,179. Exports, merchandise, \$392,771,768; specie, \$53,155,666.

- 1870.** *In 1870.* Gold: lowest price, 110; highest, 123½.
- 1870-72.** Overthrow of "Tweed Ring" in New York.
- 1871.** *Oct. 8-10.* Great fire in Chicago.  
*Dec. 15.* Alabama arbitration commission met at Geneva.
- 1872.** *Sept. 14.* Alabama award signed (giving the United States \$15,500,000).  
*Nov. 9, 10.* Great fire in Boston (\$70,000,000 destroyed).
- 1873.** *Jan. 27.* Franking privilege was abolished by Congress.  
Massacres by the Modoc Indians in Oregon.  
*Sept. 13.* Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, failed; followed by a financial panic.  
*In 1873.* Immigration, 459,803 (greatest before 1881).
- 1875.** *July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,232,284,531.  
*In 1875.* Immigration, 227,498.  
*In 1875.* Imports, merchandise, \$533,005,436; specie, \$20,900,-727. Exports, merchandise, \$513,441,711; specie, \$92,132,142.  
*In 1875.* Gold: lowest price, 111½; highest, 117½.
- 1876.** *May-Nov.* Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.
- 1877.** Sioux outbreak in Dakota and Wyoming.
- 1878.** *Feb. 21.* Act of Congress remonetizing silver.  
*In 1878.* Gold: lowest price, 100; highest, 102½.
- 1879.** *Jan. 1.* Resumption of specie payments.  
Massacres by the Ute Indians.  
*Dec. 17.* Gold was sold at par in New York (for the first time since January, 1862).
- 1880.** *July 1.* Amount of national debt, \$2,120,415,370.  
*In 1880.* Immigration, 457,257.  
*In 1880.* Imports, merchandise, \$667,954,746; specie, \$93,034,-310. Exports, merchandise, \$835,633,658; specie, \$17,142,919.
- 1881.** *March 4.* James A. Garfield was inaugurated president.  
*July 2.* President Garfield was shot by an assassin.  
*Sept. 19.* President Garfield died; Chester A. Arthur succeeded as president.

- 1881.** *In 1881.* Immigration, 669,431. (Of these, 410,729 were men and boys, 258,702 women and girls. 210,485 were from Germany; 153,718 from Great Britain and Ireland; 102,922 from Canada; 49,760 from Sweden, and 22,705 from Norway; 21,169 from Austria; 15,887 from Italy; 11,890 from China, and 11,298 from Switzerland.)
- 1882.** Amount of national debt, \$1,918,312,994, July 1st.  
Immigration, 788,992.
- Jan. 25.* Conviction of Guiteau in the fifty-third day of the sittings of the Court. Guiteau sentenced Feb. 4 to be hanged June 30.
- July 16.* Death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.
- Aug. 1.* President Arthur vetoes appropriation of \$18,743,875 for rivers and harbors. Bill passed succeeding day over veto.
- 1883.** Amount of national debt, \$1,884,171,728, July 1st.  
Immigration, 603,322.
- Feb. 20.* First Civil Service Commission appointed by President Arthur: Dorman B. Eaton, John M. Gregory, and Leroy D. Thoman, members.
- May 21.* Green B. Raum, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, succeeded by Walter Evans, of Kentucky.  
Marquis of Lansdowne appointed to Governor-Generalship of Canada, to succeed Marquis of Lorne.
- Nov. 1.* Gen. W. T. Sherman transfers the command of the U. S. Army to Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
- Dec. 3.* Meeting of Forty-eighth Congress; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, elected speaker.
- Dec. 10.* Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, declines any longer to hold the place of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.
- 1884.** Amount of national debt, \$1,890,528,923, July 1st.  
Immigration, 518,522.
- Jan. 14.* Senator Edmunds re-elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.
- June 2.* Bill reducing postage on newspapers to one cent for four ounces passes Senate and approved by President.



- June 3.* Republican National Convention meets at Chicago. Blaine and Logan nominated June 6.
- July 7.* Adjournment of both Houses of Congress.
- July 8.* Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago. Cleveland and Hendricks nominated July 11.
- Nov. 4.* The Presidential election. Grover Cleveland chosen President, and Thomas A. Hendricks Vice-President. Electoral vote: Democratic, 219; Republican, 182. Popular vote: Democratic, 4,873,079; Republican, 4,846,541. Prohibition, 148,401. Butler, 175,981.

**1885.**

- Amount of national debt, \$1,876,424,275, July 1st.
- Immigration, 395,346.
- Jan. 6.* President-elect Cleveland resigns the office of Governor of New York.
- Feb. 11.* Result of Presidential election declared by Congress.
- March 4.* Inauguration of President Cleveland.
- March 5.* Passage by Congress of the bill placing Gen. Grant on the retired list.
- March 23.* Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Senator Edmunds' Anti-Polygamy Bill.
- March 31.* Aspinwall burned by the Panama insurgents.
- April 1.* A squadron of U. S. war vessels ordered to the Isthmus to protect American interests; U. S. troops leaving for Aspinwall April 3, and Panama occupied April 24.
- July 23.* Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63. Funeral obsequies in New York Aug. 8.
- Oct. 29.* Death of Gen. George B. McClellan, Democratic candidate for President in 1864, aged 58.
- Nov. 25.* Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks dies at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 66.
- Dec. 6.* Meeting of Forty-ninth Congress. John Sherman elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and John G. Carlisle Speaker of the House.
- Dec. 14.* U. S. Supreme Court, on appeal, re-affirms the constitutionality of the Edmunds' Anti-Polygamy Bill.
- Dec. 17.* Bill providing for Presidential succession passed the Senate.

**1886.**

Amount of national debt, \$1,756,445,205.

Immigration, 334,203.

*Jan 15.* Presidential Succession Bill passed by Congress.*March 2.* Message of President Cleveland on the Chinese outrages.*April 5.* Passage by the House of Representatives of the Mexican Pension Bill.*April 22.* Message of President Cleveland recommending the creation of a Labor Commission.*May 12.* Passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill by the Senate.*Feb. 9.* Death at Governor's Island, N. Y., of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Democratic candidate for President in 1880, aged 62.*Feb. 12.* Death at Utica, N. Y., of Hon. Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for President in 1868, aged 75.*June 2.* Marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom.*June 25.* New extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in London; presented to the Senate July 14.*May 4.* Anarchist riots in Chicago; seven policemen killed and eighty-three persons wounded by bombs. Seven rioters arrested were convicted of murder Aug. 20.*June 21.* Extradition treaty with Japan ratified by the Senate.*Aug. 4.* Death at Yonkers, N. Y., of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for President in 1876, aged 72.*Aug. 5.* Adjournment of Congress.*Nov. 15.* Death in New York of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 53.**1887.**

Amount of national debt, \$1,664,461,536, Dec. 1.

Immigration, 490,109.

*Jan. 14.* Senate passed the Inter-State Commerce Bill, 45 to 15.*Feb. 14.* Daniel Manning resigned Secretaryship of the Treasury to take effect April 1.*March 8.* Henry Ward Beecher died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72 years.*March 31.* John G. Saxe died at Albany, N. Y., aged 70.*May 10.* The American Exhibition in London opened.

- June 4.* Wm. A. Wheeler, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, died at Malone, N. Y., aged 68.
- July 2-3.* Reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans at Gettysburgh.
- Sept. 5.* Ninth International Medical Congress met at Washington, D. C.
- Sept. 27-30.* American yacht Volunteer beat the Scotch yacht Thistle.
- Nov. 11.* Four anarchists were executed at Chicago.
- Dec. 24.* Daniel Manning, Ex-Secretary of Treasury, died at Albany, N. Y., aged 56.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### I.—PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, inaugurated April 30, 1789. Term expired March 4, 1793. Re-elected. Second inauguration, March 4, 1793.

JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts, entered on the duties of his office as Vice-President, and President of the Senate, April 21, 1789, but did not take the oath of office until June 3, 1789. Re-elected. Took the oath of office, Dec. 2, 1793.

2. JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts, inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1797.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1797.

3. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1801.

AARON BURR, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1801.

THOMAS JEFFERSON re-elected. Inaugurated March 4, 1805.

GEORGE CLINTON, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1805.

4. JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, inaugurated President, March 4, 1809.

GEORGE CLINTON took oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1809.

JAMES MADISON re-elected. Inaugurated March 4 1813.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, of Massachusetts, took the oath of office as Vice-President. Entered on the duties of President of the Senate, May 24, 1813.

5. JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, inaugurated President, March 4, 1817.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1817.

JAMES MONROE re-elected President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as Vice-President, from March 4, 1821.

6 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, son of the second President of the United States, inaugurated President, March 4, 1825.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1825.

7. ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, inaugurated President, March 4, 1829.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON re-elected. Inaugurated March 4, 1833.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1833.

8. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, inaugurated President, March 4, 1837.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1837. The only Vice-President of the United States ever elected by the Senate.

9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, inaugurated President, March 4, 1841.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1841.

President Harrison died April 4, 1841,—just one month after his inauguration.

JOHN TYLER took the oath of office as President of the United States, April 6, 1841.

10. JAMES KNOX POLK, of Tennessee, inaugurated President, March 4, 1845.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, inaugurated and took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1845.

11. ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, inaugurated President, March 5, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 5, 1849.

President Taylor died July 9, 1850; having been in office one year, four months, and five days.



MILLARD FILLMORE, took the oath of office as President of the United States, July 10, 1850.

12 FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, inaugurated President, March 4, 1853.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1853. Died April 18, 1853. Office vacant remainder of the term.

13. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, inaugurated President, March 4, 1857.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1857.

14. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, inaugurated President, March 4, 1861.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN re-elected. Second inauguration, March 4, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN assassinated April 14, 1865, and died the next morning, April 15.

ANDREW JOHNSON took the oath of office as President of the United States, April 15, 1865.

15. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, inaugurated President, March 4, 1869.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1869.

ULYSSES S. GRANT re-elected. Second inauguration. March 4, 1873.

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1873. Died November 22, 1875. Office vacant remainder of term.

16. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, inaugurated President, March 5, 1877.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 5, 1877.

17. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, inaugurated President, March 4, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1881.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, assassinated, July 2, 1881, and died September 19, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR took the oath of office as President, September 20, 1881.

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, inaugurated President, March 4, 1885.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, took the oath of office as Vice-President, March 4, 1885.

## II.—STATE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The department of State was created by act of Congress, Sept. 15, 1789. Before that, it was called the department of Foreign Affairs, having been created as such by act of July 27, 1789. This department is under the charge of the Secretary of State and three assistant Secretaries; and the business affairs of it are divided into several branches, each branch having a principal clerk at its head.

§ 2. This department has charge of the correspondence with the diplomatic agents of the government in foreign countries, and with the agents of foreign nations received and accredited by the United States. All communications with commissioners relating to boundary treaties, and all diplomatic instructions, issue from this department; and a faithful record of them is kept, as well as a record of similar documents received from foreign powers.

§ 3. All the acts and resolutions of Congress are filed by the President in this department; and their publication in newspapers or in book form, and their distribution throughout the country, belong to the State Department; also all treaties and other business with the Indian tribes. There is an office connected with this department, in which the translation of documents from other languages into English is the principal business.

§ 4. There is a clerk of pardons and passports connected with this department. The petitions and papers are filed with this clerk, on which pardons are founded. Passports are prepared by him, and a record of them kept, which are issued by the Department of State. The statistics relating to the foreign commerce of the United States are filed and preserved in this department, under the direction of a superintendent of statistics.

§ 5. The heads of all the executive departments are nominated and appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The following is a catalogue of the Secretaries of State, beginning with the first year under our Constitution:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789.
EDMUND RANDOLPH,	Virginia,	Jan. 2, 1794.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 10, 1795.
JOHN MARSHALL,	Virginia,	May 13, 1800.
JAMES MADISON,	Virginia,	March 5, 1801.
ROBERT SMITH,	Maryland,	March 6, 1809.
JAMES MONROE,	Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811.
JOHN Q. ADAMS,	Massachusetts,	March 3, 1817.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	March 8, 1825.
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	March 6, 1829.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,	Louisiana,	May 24, 1831.
LOUIS McLANE,	Delaware,	May 29, 1833.
JOHN FORSYTH,	Georgia,	June 27, 1834.
DANIEL WEBSTER,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1841.
HUGH S. LEGARÉ,	South Carolina,	May 9, 1843.
ABEL P. UPSHER,	Virginia,	June 24, 1843.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	South Carolina,	March 6, 1844.
JAMES BUCHANAN,	Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1845.
JOHN M. CLAYTON,	Delaware,	March 7, 1849.
DANIEL WEBSTER,	Massachusetts,	July 20, 1850.
EDWARD EVERETT,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 9, 1852.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	New York,	March 7, 1853.
LEWIS CASS,	Michigan,	March 6, 1857.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 17, 1860.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,	New York,	March 5, 1861.
ELIHU B. WASHBURN,	Illinois,	March 5, 1869.
HAMILTON FISH,	New York,	March 11, 1869.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,	New York,	March 12, 1877.
JAMES G. BLAINE,	Maine,	March 5, 1881.
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,	New Jersey,	Dec. 13, 1881.
THOMAS F. BAYARD,	Delaware,	March 5, 1885.

### III.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Treasury Department dates from 1789. It is under charge of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This department has charge of all moneys paid into the treasury of the United States; has the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government; attends to the collection of the revenue, the auditing and payments of accounts, or other disbursements; and sees to the execution of the laws relating to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

§ 2. This department also has charge of the coast survey, the mint and coinage of money, the light-house establishments, the erection of marine hospitals and custom-houses. By act of Congress, May 10, 1810, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and report to Congress, at the opening of every regular session, the financial condition of the United States, to furnish estimates of the revenue and disbursements of the treasury, and to give information in reference to the most economic means of furnishing money to meet the claims against the government.

§ 3. There are a chief clerk, controller, second controller, commissioner of customs, six auditors, and a large number of other assistants of various positions and titles, employed in this department, having their respective duties to perform. The first controller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands.

The second controller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the army and navy, and of the Indian and Pension Bureaus.

The commissioner of the customs prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing the custom-houses, etc.\*

The business of the sixth auditor relates chiefly to the interests of the Post-office Department.

§ 4. The following is a list of the Secretaries of the Treasury, beginning with the organization of our present form of government:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,	New York,	Sept. 11, 1789.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1795.
SAMUEL DEXTER,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 31, 1800.

\* Lanman's Congressional Dictionary.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
ALBERT GALLATIN,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 26, 1803.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814.
ALEXANDER J. DALLAS,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6, 1814.
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	March 5, 1817.
RICHARD RUSH,	Pennsylvania,	March 7, 1825.
SAMUEL D. INGHAM,	Pennsylvania,	March 6, 1829.
LOUIS McLANE,	Delaware,	Aug. 8, 1831.
WILLIAM J. DUANE,	Pennsylvania,	May 20, 1833.
ROGER B. TANNEY,*	Maryland,	Sept. 23, 1833.
LEVI WOODBURY,	New Hampshire,	June 27, 1834.
THOMAS EWING,	Ohio,	March 5, 1841.
WALTER FORWARD,	Pennsylvania,	Sept. 13, 1841.
GEORGE M. BIBB,	Ohio,	June 15, 1844.
ROBERT J. WALKER,	Mississippi,	March 5, 1845.
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,	Pennsylvania,	March 7, 1849.
THOMAS CORWIN,	Ohio,	July 20, 1850.
JAMES GUTHRIE,	Kentucky,	March 7, 1853.
HOWELL COBB,	Georgia,	March 5, 1857.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,	Maryland,	Dec. 12, 1860.
JOHN A. DIX,	New York,	Jan. 11, 1861.
SALMON P. CHASE,	Ohio,	March 5, 1861.
WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN,	Maine,	July 1, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,	Indiana,	March 7, 1865.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,	Massachusetts,	March 11, 1869.
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,	Massachusetts,	March 17, 1873.
BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW,	Kentucky,	June 4, 1874.
LOT M. MORRILL,	Maine,	June 21, 1876.
JOHN SHERMAN,	Ohio,	March 8, 1877.
WILLIAM WINDOM,	Minnesota,	March 5, 1881.
CHARLES J. FOLGER,	New York,	Oct. 27, 1881.
WALTER Q. GRESHAM,	Indiana,	Sept. 24, 1884.
HUGH McCULLOGH,	Maryland,	Oct. 28, 1884.
DANIEL MANNING,	New York,	March 5, 1885.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,	New York,	April, 1887.

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\* Rejected by the Senate.



#### IV.—WAR DEPARTMENT.

§1. This department has charge of all business growing out of the military affairs and interests of the government. It keeps the record of the army, issues military commissions, directs the movements of troops, and superintends their payment. It also has the custody of all military stores, clothing, arms, and equipments. It supervises the construction of all military structures, and conducts all works of military engineering.

§2. The War Department is in the charge of the Secretary of War (who is authorized by act of Aug. 5, 1892, to appoint one assistant, though the office is still vacant) and a large number of clerks, one of whom is called the chief clerk. This department is also divided into several branches called bureaus, taking their several names from the offices in which the business of each is transacted.

§3. The commanding-general's office has the arrangement of all the military forces, the superintendence of the recruiting service, and the discipline of the army. The adjutant-general's office keeps the records and rolls of the army: from this office the military commissions are sent out, and all orders emanating from headquarters. The quartermaster-general's bureau has charge of the supply-system, control of the barracks, and furnishes the clothing and transportation of the army.

§4. The disbursements of money to the army are made through the paymaster-general's office; the purchase and issue of rations, through the commissary-general's office: surgical and medical supplies, and attendance, the management of the sick and wounded soldiers, and the care of military hospitals, are under the surgeon-general's direction. There is an engineer's bureau, having the direction of all matters connected with the engineer corps of the army, and also the care of the military academy at West Point. There is a topographical bureau, which has the superintendence of surveys made for military purposes and for purposes of internal improvement; and there is also an ordnance bureau, having charge of the arsenals and armories, the manufacture of arms, implements of war, and the keeping of all ordnance-stores.

§5. The following is a list of the Secretaries of War from the organization of this department:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
JOHN KNOX,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 12, 1789.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Massachusetts,	Jan. 2, 1795.
JAMES McHENRY,	Maryland,	Jan. 27, 1796.
SAMUEL DEXTER,	Massachusetts,	May 13, 1800.
ROGER GRISWOLD,	Connecticut,	Feb. 8, 1801.
HENRY DEARBORN,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1801.
WILLIAM EUSTIS,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	New York,	Jan. 19, 1813.
JAMES MONROE,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1814.
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	March 2, 1815.
ISAAC SHELBY,	Kentucky,	March 5, 1817.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	South Carolina,	Dec. 16, 1817.
JAMES BARBOUR,	Virginia,	March 7, 1825.
PETER D. PORTER,	New York,	May 26, 1828.
JOHN H. EATON,	Tennessee,	March 9, 1829.
LEWIS CASS,	Ohio,	Aug. 1, 1831.
JOEL R. POINSETT,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1837.
JOHN BELL,	Tennessee,	March 5, 1841.
JOHN C. SPENCER,	New York,	Oct. 12, 1841.
JAMES M. PORTER,	Pennsylvania,	March 8, 1843.
WILLIAM WILKINS,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 15, 1844.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	New York,	March 5, 1845.
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	March 7, 1849.
CHARLES M. CONRAD,	Louisiana,	Aug. 15, 1850.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,	Mississippi,	March 5, 1853.
JOHN B. FLOYD,	Virginia,	March 6, 1857.
JOSEPH HOLT,	Kentucky,	Jan. 18, 1860.
SIMON CAMERON,	Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1861.
EDWIN M. STANTON,	Pennsylvania,	March, 1862.
EDWIN M. STANTON,	Removed	August, 1867.
ULYSSES S. GRANT,	Illinois, appointed <i>ad interim</i> ,	August, 1867.
EDWIN M. STANTON,	Restored	January, 1868.
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,	Missouri,	May 29, 1868.
JOHN A. RAWLINS,	Illinois,	March 11, 1869.
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,	Iowa,	Oct. 13, 1869.
ALPHONSO TAFT,	Ohio,	March 7, 1876.
J. DONALD CAMERON,	Pennsylvania,	May 22, 1876.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
GEORGE W. McCRARY,	Iowa,	March 12, 1877.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,	Minnesota,	Dec. 10, 1879.
ROBERT T. LINCOLN,	Illinois,	March 5, 1881.
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1885.

### V.—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Originally, by act of Congress, Sept. 15, 1789, the Navy Department was included with the War Department, and both branches were called the War Department. They were separated, however, April 30, 1789; when the navy division was established as a distinct department.

§ 2. The Navy Department was divided Aug. 21, 1842, at which time it was re-organized into five bureaus; and again, July 12, 1862, into eight bureaus. These are: 1. Bureau of Yards and Docks; 2. Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail; 3. Bureau of Ordnance; 4. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; 5. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; 6. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; 7. Bureau of Steam Engineering; 8. Bureau of Construction and Repair.

§ 3. Under the general direction of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy has control of every thing connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of the laws relating to it. All instructions to the subordinate officers of the navy, the enlistment and discharge of seamen, and orders to all the different bureaus, are issued by authority of the Secretary of the Navy. An act of Aug. 5, 1882, authorizes the office of Assistant Secretary, though it has not been filled.

§ 4. The first officers of the different bureaus are styled the chiefs of the bureaus. As in the bureaus of other departments, there are a large number of clerks employed in these. The bureau of navy-yards and dock-yards has charge of these yards, and all wharves, buildings, and machinery belonging to them; and also of the naval asylum.

§ 5. The eighth bureau named has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of the navy, the seventh ordering the details of motive power. The sixth sees to the provisions, supplies, and clothing of the seamen; the third bureau superintends the ordnance and ordnance-stores.

and attends to the purchase of all necessary naval equipments; and the fifth bureau attends to every thing relating to medical stores, the treatment of the sick and wounded, and the management of the hospitals.

§ 6. The following is a list of the names of the Secretaries of the Navy since its organization as a distinct department, with the dates of their appointments :—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
GEORGE CABOT,*	Massachusetts,	May 8, 1798.
BENJAMIN STODDART,	Maryland,	May 21, 1798.
ROBERT SMITH,	Maryland,	Jan. 20, 1802.
JACOB CROWNINGSHIELD,	Massachusetts,	March 2, 1805.
PAUL HAMILTON,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1809.
WILLIAM JONES,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813.
BENJ. W. CROWNINGSHIELD,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 17, 1814.
SMITH THOMPSON,	New York,	Nov. 30, 1818.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD	New Jersey,	Dec. 9, 1823.
JOHN BRANCH,	North Carolina,	March 9, 1829.
LEVI WOODBURY,	New Hampshire,	May 23, 1831.
MAHLON DICKINSON,	New Jersey,	June 30, 1834.
JAMES K. PAULDING,	New York,	June 20, 1838.
GEORGE E. BADGER,	North Carolina,	March 5, 1841.
ABEL P. UPSHER,	Virginia,	Sept. 13, 1841.
DAVID HENSHAW,	Massachusetts,	July 24, 1843.
THOMAS W. GILMER,	Virginia,	Feb. 15, 1844.
JOHN Y. MASON,	Virginia,	March 14, 1844.
GEORGE BANCROFT,	Massachusetts,	March 10, 1845.
JOHN Y. MASON,	Virginia,	Sept. 9, 1846.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON,	Virginia,	March 7, 1849.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,	North Carolina,	July 30, 1850.
JOHN P. KENNEDY,	Maryland,	July 22, 1852.
JAMES C. DOBBIN,	North Carolina,	March 7, 1853.
ISAAC TOUCEY,	Connecticut,	March 6, 1857.
JACOB THOMPSON,	Mississippi,	March, 1857.
GIDEON WELLES,	Connecticut,	March 5, 1861.

\* Declined.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
ADOLPH E. BORIE,	Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1869.
GEORGE M. ROBESON,	New Jersey,	June 22, 1869.
RICHARD W. THOMPSON,	Indiana,	March 12, 1877.
NATHAN GOFF, JR.,	W. Virginia,	Jan. 6, 1881.
WILLIAM H. HUNT,	Louisiana,	March 5, 1881.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,	New Hampshire,	April 1, 1882.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,	New York,	March 5, 1885.

#### VI.—POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Post-office Department was established by act of Congress, Sept. 22, 1789. It is under the general direction of the Postmaster-General. For convenience, the business is distributed through several bureaus. The appointment office is in the care of the first Assistant Postmaster-General. To his bureau are referred all questions relating to the names, establishment, and discontinuance of post-offices, and the appointment and removal of postmasters. In offices where the salary of the postmaster is a thousand dollars a year or over, the appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Instructions to postmasters, and the distribution of blanks and stationery for the use of the department, are from this bureau. This branch has charge of the steamship lines on the ocean, and also of all international postal affairs.

§ 2. The second Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the contract-office. He lets the contracts for carrying the mail; directs in regard to the mode of conveyance, and the time of arrival and departure of the mails on each route; fixes on the offices of distribution; and advertises for bids for carrying the mails on all routes open to competition.

§ 3. The third Assistant Postmaster-General has the supervision of the financial interests and business of the department, except what comes more properly under the care of the auditor. The postage-stamps and stamped envelopes for prepayment of postage are issued from this bureau. All quarterly returns from the post-offices throughout the United States are made to



the third Assistant Postmaster-General. He also has charge of the dead-letter office.

§ 4. The bureau of the chief clerk attends to the reports of the arrivals and departures of the mails, noting all failures and delinquencies on the part of contractors, and prepares all such cases for the action of the Postmaster-General. This bureau provides the mail bags and the mail locks and keys.

The three Assistant Postmasters-General are appointed by the Postmaster-General. The following is a list of the Postmasters-General from the establishment of the department:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
SAMUEL OSGOOD,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 26, 1789.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Massachusetts,	Nov. 7, 1794.
JACOB HABERSHAM,	Georgia,	Feb. 25, 1795.
GIDEON GRANGER,	Connecticut,	Jan. 26, 1802.
RETURN J. MEIGS,	Ohio,	March 17, 1814.
JOHN McLEAN,	Ohio,	Dec. 9, 1823.
WILLIAM T. BARRY,	Kentucky,	March 9, 1829.
AMOS KENDALL,	Kentucky,	May 1, 1835.
JOHN M. NILES,	Connecticut,	May 25, 1840.
FRANCIS GRANGER,	New York,	March 6, 1841.
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,	Kentucky,	Sept. 13, 1841.
CAYE JOHNSON,	Tennessee,	March 5, 1845.
JACOB COLLAMER,	Vermont,	March 7, 1849.
NATHAN K. HALL,	New York,	July 20, 1850.
SAMUEL D. HUBBARD,	Connecticut,	Aug. 31, 1852.
JAMES CAMPBELL,	Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1853.
AARON V. BROWN,	Tennessee,	March 6, 1857.
JOSEPH HOLT,	Kentucky,	March 14, 1859.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR,	Maryland,	March 5, 1861.
WILLIAM DENNISON,	Ohio,	Sept. 24, 1864.
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,	Wisconsin,	July 25, 1866.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,	Maryland,	March 5, 1869.
JAMES W. MARSHALL,	Virginia,	July 7, 1874.
MARSHALL JEWELL,	Connecticut,	Sept. 1, 1874.
JAMES N. TYNER,	Indiana,	July 12, 1876.
DAVID M. KEY,	Tennessee,	March 12, 1877.
HORACE MAYNARD,	Tennessee,	June 2, 1880.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
THOMAS L. JAMES,	New York,	March 5, 1891.
TIMOTHY O. HOWE,	Wisconsin,	Dec. 20, 1881.
WALTER Q. GRESHAM,	Indiana,	April 3, 1883.
FRANK HATTON,	Iowa,	Oct. 14, 1884.
WILLIAM F. VILAS,	Wisconsin,	March 5, 1885.
DON M. DICKINSON,	Michigan,	Dec. 1887.

## VII.—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. This department was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1849, and has charge of much of the government business that previously devolved on several of the other departments. The Secretary of the Interior is at the head of this department, and he has one assistant secretary. The business of it is distributed through the bureaus of the public lands, pensions, Indian affairs, patents, agriculture, education, and labor.

§ 2. The principal officer in charge of the Bureau of Public Lands is called the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. He has charge of the survey and sale of the public lands, their legal transfer according to the laws of Congress, whether under the homestead act, military bounty act, grants for school-purposes, or internal improvements.

§ 3. The chief officer of the Pension Bureau is called the Commissioner of Pensions. He attends to the adjudication of pension-claims against the United States, whether due to the soldiers of the Revolution or of the late wars, and whether due in land or money. The principal officer of the Indian Bureau is called the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who attends to all government-matters connected with the Indian tribes. The heads of the Bureaus of education and labor are also termed Commissioners.

§ 4. The Bureau of the Patent Office is under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, who attends to all business on the part of the government in reference to the issue of letters-patent to inventors. There is a commissioner of agriculture, who has supervision of all the national interests in agriculture.

§ 5. By the act of 1849, organizing the Department of the Interior, the supervision of the accounts of the United States marshals and attorneys, and the clerks of the United States courts, were transferred from the treasury to this department. The Secretary of the Interior has supervision of the marshals and others in taking the census of the United States; also of the lead and other mines of the United States, and of the accounts of the agents therefor.

§ 6. He likewise exercises supervisory power over the commissioners of the public buildings, including the Capitol and Department buildings: and over the board of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

§ 7. The Secretary of the Interior appoints the chief clerk and all other clerks of his department; and the commissions of all officers under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior are made out and recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the seal of the department is affixed thereto.

§ 8. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with receiving, arranging, safe-keeping, and with the distribution of, all printed journals of the two houses of Congress, and all other books of whatever nature printed and purchased for the use of government, except such as are printed or purchased for the use of Congress or for the particular use of any of the other departments. He is required to set apart a suitable room in the patent-office for their safe keeping.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of this department from its organization in 1849:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
THOMAS EWING,	Ohio,	March 7, 1849.
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,	Virginia,	Sept. 12, 1850.
ROBERT MCCLELLAND,	Michigan,	March 7, 1853.
JACOB THOMPSON,	Mississippi,	March 6, 1857.
CALEB B. SMITH,	Indiana,	March 5, 1861.
JOHN P. UPSHER,	Indiana,	Jan. 8, 1863.
JAMES HARLAN,	Iowa,	May 15, 1865.
ORVILLE H. BROWNING,	Illinois,	July 27, 1866.
JACOB D. COX,	Ohio,	March 5, 1869.
COLUMBUS DELANO,	Ohio,	Nov. 1, 1870.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,	Michigan.	Oct. 19, 1875.
CARL SCHURZ,	Missouri,	March 12, 1877.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,	Iowa,	March 5, 1881.
HENRY M. TELLER,	Colorado,	April 17, 1882.
LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR,	Mississippi,	March 5, 1885.
WILLIAM F. VILAS,	Wisconsin,	Dec., 1887.

**VIII.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

§ 1. By act of Congress, Sept. 24, 1789, there is to be appointed an Attorney-General of the United States, who shall be sworn to the faithful execution of his office. He has to assist him a Solicitor-General and two Assistant Attorneys-General.

§ 2. The duties of his office may be classified under the following heads :—

- 1st. He shall prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned.
- 2d. He shall give advice and opinions on questions of law when required by the President of the United States.
- 3d. He shall give legal advice and opinions, when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matter that concerns their departments.
- 4th. He shall advise with and direct the solicitor of the treasury as to the manner of conducting suits, proceedings, and prosecutions.
- 5th. He is charged with the general superintendence and direction of all United States district attorneys and marshals ; and they are required to report to him an account of their official proceedings, and the state and condition of their respective offices, at such times and in such manner as he may direct.
- 6th. All applications to the President for pardons in cases of conviction under the laws of the United States are referred to the Attorney-General for examination and his opinion.
- 7th. He oversees and conducts the transfer of all lands purchased by the United States as sites for the erection of public works for government use. He sees to the examination of the titles in such cases.

§ 3. The Attorney-General is authorized to employ a chief clerk at a salary of \$2,200 a year ; two clerks, one a "pardon clerk" and the other an "opinion clerk," at salaries of \$1,800 a year each ; and several other clerks with salaries varying from \$1,200 to \$1,600 a year.

§ 4. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General from the institution of this office in 1789 :—

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NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
EDMUND RANDOLPH,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1759.
WILLIAM BRADFORD,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 28, 1794.
CHARLES LEE,	Virginia,	Dec. 10, 1795.
THEOPHILUS PARSONS,*	Massachusetts,	Feb. 20, 1801.
LEVI LINCOLN,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1801.
ROBERT SMITH,	Maryland,	March 2, 1803.
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,	Kentucky,	Dec. 25, 1805.
CÆSAR A. RODNEY,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 20, 1807.
WILLIAM PINENEY,	Maryland,	Dec. 11, 1811.
RICHARD RUSH,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 10, 1814.
WILLIAM WIRT,	Virginia,	Dec. 15, 1817.
JOHN M. BERRIEN,	Georgia,	March 19, 1829.
ROGER B. TANEY,	Maryland,	Dec. 27, 1831.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,	New York,	June 24, 1834.
FELIX GRUNDY,	Tennessee,	Sept. 1, 1838.
HENRY D. GILPIN,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 10, 1840.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky,	March 5, 1841.
HUGH S. LEGARE,	South Carolina,	Sept. 13, 1841.
JOHN NELSON,	Maryland,	Jan. 2, 1844.
JOHN Y. MASON,	Virginia,	March 5, 1845.
NATHAN CLIFFORD,	Maine,	Dec. 23, 1846.
ISAAC TOUCEY,	Connecticut,	June 21, 1848.
REVERDY JOHNSON,	Maryland,	March 7, 1849.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky,	July 20, 1850.
CALEB CUSHING,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1853.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,	Pennsylvania,	March, 1857.
EDWIN M. STANTON,	Pennsylvania,	December, 1860.
EDWARD BATES,	Missouri,	March 5, 1861.
JAMES SPEED,	Kentucky,	Dec. 2, 1864.
HENRY STANBURY,	Ohio,	July 23, 1866.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,	New York,	July 15, 1868.
E. ROCKWOOD HOAR,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1869.
AMOS T. ACKERMAN,	Georgia,	June 16, 1869.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,	Oregon,	Dec. 14, 1871.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,	New York,	May 15, 1875.

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\* Declined.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN APPOINTED.
ALPHONSO TAFT,	Ohio,	May 22, 1876.
CHARLES DEVENS,	Massachusetts,	March 12, 1877.
WAYNE McVEAGH.	Pennsylvania,	March 5, 1881.
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 17, 1881.
AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND,	Arkansas,	March 5, 1885.

§ 5. There is one principal messenger employed in each of the offices of the secretaries of the departments, at a salary of \$900 a year; and there is one principal messenger in each of the bureaus of the several executive departments, at a salary of \$840 a year. There are also other messengers and assistant messengers in each of the departments, at a salary of \$700 a year.

§ 6. The heads of the departments, with the Attorney-General, are the President's Constitutional advisers, and constitute his cabinet; each having a salary of \$8,000 a year. Each of the executive departments has an official seal, which is annexed to all public documents issuing from their respective offices.

#### IX.—SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of the Speakers of the House of Representatives, from the adoption of the Constitution:—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
FRED. A. MUHLENBERG,	Pennsylvania,	April 1, 1789.
JONATHAN TRUMBULL,	Connecticut,	Oct. 24, 1791.
FRED. A. MUHLENBERG,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 2, 1793.
JONATHAN DAYTON,	New Jersey,	Dec. 7, 1795.
JONATHAN DAYTON,	New Jersey,	May 15, 1797.
GEORGE DENT,*	Maryland,	April 20, 1798.
GEORGE DENT,	Maryland,	May 28, 1798.

\* Elected *pro tempore* during sickness of the Speaker.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 2, 1799.
NATHANIEL MACON,	North Carolina,	Dec. 7, 1801.
NATHANIEL MACON,	North Carolina,	Oct. 17, 1803.
NATHANIEL MACON,	North Carolina,	Dec. 2, 1805.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	Massachusetts,	Oct. 26, 1807.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	Massachusetts,	May 22, 1809.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	Nov. 4, 1811.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	May 24, 1813.
LANGDON CHEVES,	South Carolina,	Jan. 19, 1814.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	Dec. 4, 1815.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	Dec. 1, 1817.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	Dec. 6, 1819.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,	New York,	Nov. 15, 1820.
PHILIP P. BARBOUR,	Virginia,	Dec. 3, 1821.
HENRY CLAY,	Kentucky,	Dec. 1, 1823.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,	New York,	Dec. 5, 1825.
ANDREW STEVENSON,	Virginia,	Dec. 2, 1827.
ANDREW STEVENSON,	Virginia,	Dec. 7, 1829.
ANDREW STEVENSON,	Virginia,	Dec. 5, 1831.
ANDREW STEVENSON,	Virginia,	Dec. 2, 1833.
HENRY HUBBARD,	New Hampshire,	May 19, 1834.
JOHN BELL,	Tennessee,	June 2, 1834.
JAMES K. POLK,	Tennessee,	Dec. 7, 1835.
JAMES K. POLK,	Tennessee,	Sept. 4, 1837.
ROBERT M. T. HUNTER,	Virginia,	Dec. 16, 1839.
JOHN WHITE,	Kentucky,	May 31, 1841.
JOHN W. JONES,	Virginia,	Dec. 4, 1843.
GEORGE W. HOPKINS,	Virginia,	Feb. 23, 1845.
JOHN W. DAVIS,	Indiana,	Dec. 1, 1845.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP	Massachusetts,	Dec. 6, 1847.
ARMISTEAD BURT,*	South Carolina,	June 19, 1848.
ARMISTEAD BURT,*	South Carolina,	June 20, 1848.
HOWELL COBB,	Georgia,	Dec. 22, 1849.
LENN BOYD,	Kentucky,	Dec. 1, 1851.

\* First elected, on account of sickness of Speaker, for one day ; then for the remainder of the session.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
LINN BOYD,	Kentucky,	Dec. 5, 1853.
NATHANIEL P. BANKS,	Massachusetts,	Feb. 2, 1856.
JAMES L. ORR,	South Carolina,	Dec. 7, 1857.
WILLIAM PENNINGTON,	New Jersey,	Feb. 1, 1860.
GALUSHA A. GROW,	Pennsylvania,	July 4, 1861.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,	Indiana,	Dec. 7, 1863.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,	Indiana,	Dec. 4, 1865.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,	Indiana,	Dec. 4, 1867.
JAMES G. BLAINE,	Maine,	March 4, 1869.
JAMES G. BLAINE,	Maine,	March 4, 1871.
JAMES G. BLAINE,	Maine,	Dec. 2, 1873.
MICHAEL C. KEER,	Indiana,	Dec. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL.	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 4, 1876.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 15, 1877.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,	Pennsylvania,	March 18, 1879.
J. WARREN KEIFER,	Ohio,	Dec. 5, 1881.
JOHN G. CARLISLE,	Kentucky,	Dec. 3, 1883.
JOHN G. CARLISLE,	Kentucky,	Dec., 1885.
JOHN G. CARLISLE,	Kentucky,	Dec., 1887.

**X.—PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.**

JOHN LANGDON,	New Hampshire,	April, 1789.
RICHARD HENRY LEE,	Virginia,	April, 1792.
JOHN LANGDON,	New Hampshire,	May, 1792.
JOHN LANGDON,	New Hampshire,	March, 1793.
RALPH IZARD,	South Carolina,	May, 1794.
HENRY TAZEWELL,	Virginia,	February, 1795.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,	New Hampshire,	May, 1796.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,	Pennsylvania,	February, 1797.
WILLIAM BRADFORD,	Rhode Island,	July, 1797.
JACOB READ,	South Carolina,	November, 1797.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,	Massachusetts,	June, 1798.
JOHN LAWRENCE,	New York,	December, 1798.
JAMES ROSS,	Pennsylvania,	March, 1799.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,	New Hampshire,	December, 1799.
URIAH TRACY,	Connecticut,	May, 1800.
JOHN E. HOWARD,	Maryland,	November, 1800.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,	Connecticut,	February, 1801.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,	Georgia,	December, 1801.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,	Vermont,	December, 1802.
JOHN BROWN,	Kentucky,	October, 1803.
JESSE FRANKLIN,	North Carolina,	March, 1804.
JOSEPH ANDERSON,	Tennessee,	January, 1805.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Maryland,	December, 1805.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,	Vermont,	December, 1806.
JOHN MILLEDGE,	Georgia,	January, 1809.
ANDREW GREGG,	Pennsylvania,	January, 1809.
JOHN GAILLARD,	South Carolina,	February, 1810.
JOHN POPE,	Kentucky,	February, 1811.
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	March, 1812.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	Massachusetts,	December, 1813.
JOHN GAILLARD,	South Carolina,	April, 1814.
JAMES BARBOUR,	Virginia,	February, 1819.
JOHN GAILLARD,	South Carolina,	January, 1820.
NATHANIEL MACON,	North Carolina,	May, 1826.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Maryland,	May, 1828.
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL,	Virginia,	July, 1832.
HUGH L. WHITE,	Tennessee,	December, 1832.
GEORGE POINDEXTER,	Massachusetts,	June, 1834.
JOHN TYLER,	Virginia,	March, 1835.
WILLIAM R. KING,	Alabama,	July, 1836.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,	New Jersey,	March, 1841.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,	North Carolina,	May, 1842.
DAVID R. ATCHISON,	Missouri,	August, 1846.
WILLIAM R. KING,	Alabama,	July, 1857.
DAVID R. ATCHISON,	Missouri,	December, 1852.
JESSE D. BRIGHT,	Indiana,	June, 1856.
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,	Alabama,	June, 1857.
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,	Alabama,	December, 1859.
JESSE D. BRIGHT,	Indiana,	June 12, 1860.
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,	Alabama,	June 27, 1860.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
SOLOMON FOOT,	Vermont,	March, 1861.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,	Connecticut,	March, 1865.
BENJAMIN F. WADE,	Ohio,	March, 1867.
HENRY B. ANTHONY,	Rhode Island,	March, 1869.
MATTHEW H. CARPENTER,	Wisconsin,	March 12, 1873.
HENRY B. ANTHONY,	Rhode Island,	Jan. 25, 1875.
THOMAS W. FERRY,	Michigan,	March 9, 1875.
THOMAS F. BAYARD,	Delaware,	Oct. 10, 1881.
DAVID DAVIS,	Illinois,	Oct. 13, 1881.
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,	Vermont,	March 3, 1883.
JOHN SHERMAN,	Ohio,	Dec. 6, 1885.
JOHN J. INGALLS,	Kansas,	April, 1887.

#### XI.—CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following is a list of the Chief Justices of the United States from the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1789 to the present time, with the dates of appointment:—

JOHN JAY, New York, Sept. 26, 1789. Resigned.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, South Carolina, July 1, 1795. Mr. Rutledge was appointed during the recess of the Senate, presided over the Supreme Court one term, was nominated Dec. 10, 1795, and rejected by the Senate.

WILLIAM CUSHING, Massachusetts, Jan. 27, 1796. Declined.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Connecticut, March 4, 1796. Resigned.

JOHN JAY, New York, re-appointment, Dec. 19, 1800. Declined.

JOHN MARSHALL, Virginia, Jan. 31, 1801. Died July 6, 1835.

ROGER B. TANNEY, Maryland, March 15, 1836. Died 1864.

SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1864. Died May 7, 1873.

MORRISON R. WAITE, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874.



# POPULATION AND RANK OF THE UNITED

N	STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
1	Alabama.....				19 127,901
2	Arkansas.....				25 14,255
3	California.....				
4	Colorado.....				
5	Connecticut.....	8 237,946	8 251,002	9 261,942	14 275,148
6	Delaware.....	16 59,096	17 64,273	19 72,674	22 72,749
7	Florida.....				
8	Georgia.....	13 82,548	12 162,686	11 252,433	11 340,935
9	Illinois.....			23 12,282	24 55,162
10	Indiana.....		20 5,641	21 24,520	18 147,178
11	Iowa.....				
12	Kansas.....				
13	Kentucky.....	14 73,677	9 220,955	7 406,511	6 564,135
14	Louisiana.....			18 76,556	17 152,923
15	Maine.....	11 96,540	14 151,719	14 228,705	12 298,269
16	Maryland.....	6 319,728	7 341,548	8 380,546	10 407,350
17	Massachusetts.....	4 373,787	5 422,845	5 472,040	7 523,159
18	Michigan.....			24 4,762	26 8,765
19	Minnesota.....				
20	Mississippi.....		19 8,850	20 40,352	21 75,448
21	Missouri.....			22 20,845	23 66,557
22	Nebraska.....				
23	Nevada.....				
24	New Hampshire.....	10 141,835	11 183,858	16 214,460	15 244,022
25	New Jersey.....	9 184,139	10 211,149	12 245,562	13 277,426
26	New York.....	5 340,120	3 539,051	2 959,049	1 1,372,111
27	North Carolina.....	3 393,751	4 478,103	4 555,500	4 638,829
28	Ohio.....		18 45,365	13 230,760	5 581,295
29	Oregon.....				
30	Pennsylvania.....	2 434,373	2 602,365	3 810,091	3 1,047,507
31	Rhode Island.....	15 68,825	16 69,122	17 76,931	20 83,015
32	South Carolina.....	7 249,073	6 345,591	6 415,115	8 502,741
33	Tennessee.....	17 35,691	15 105,602	10 261,727	9 422,771
34	Texas.....				
35	Vermont.....	12 85,425	13 154,465	15 217,895	16 235,966
36	Virginia.....	1 747,610	1 880,200	1 974,600	2 1,065,116
37	West Virginia.....				
38	Wisconsin.....				
TERRITORIES.					
1	Arizona.....				
2	Dakota.....				
3	Dist. Columbia.....		1 14,093	1 24,023	1 33,039
4	Idaho.....				
5	Montana.....				
6	New Mexico.....				
7	Utah.....				
8	Washington.....				
9	Wyoming.....				
Total population.....		3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822

# STATES AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1880.

N	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.						
1	15	309,527	12	590,756	12	771,623	13	964,201	16	996,992	17	1,262,505
2	27	30,388	25	97,574	26	209,897	25	435,450	26	484,471	25	802,525
3	..	..	..	29	92,597	26	879,994	24	560,247	24	864,694	
4	..	..	..	..	35	84,277	38	59,864	35	194,327		
5	16	297,675	20	309,978	21	370,792	24	460,147	25	537,454	23	622,700
6	24	76,748	26	78,085	30	91,532	32	112,216	34	125,015	31	146,608
7	25	31,730	27	51,477	31	87,445	31	140,424	33	187,742	37	269,493
8	10	516,823	9	691,392	9	906,185	11	1,057,286	12	1,184,109	13	1,542,180
9	20	157,445	14	476,183	11	851,470	4	1,711,951	4	2,539,891	4	3,077,871
10	13	343,031	10	685,856	7	988,416	6	1,350,428	6	1,680,637	6	1,978,301
11	..	..	28	43,112	27	192,214	20	674,913	11	1,194,020	10	1,624,615
12	..	..	..	..	..	33	107,206	29	364,399	21	996,696	
13	6	687,917	6	779,828	8	982,405	9	1,155,684	8	1,321,011	8	1,648,690
14	19	215,739	19	352,411	18	517,762	17	708,002	21	726,915	22	939,946
15	12	399,455	13	501,793	16	583,169	22	628,279	23	626,915	27	648,936
16	11	447,040	15	470,019	17	583,031	19	687,049	20	780,894	23	984,943
17	8	613,408	8	737,699	6	994,511	7	1,231,066	7	1,457,351	7	1,783,085
18	26	31,639	23	212,267	20	397,654	16	749,113	13	1,184,059	9	1,636,937
19	..	..	..	..	33	6,077	30	172,023	28	489,706	25	780,773
20	22	136,621	17	375,651	15	605,526	14	791,305	18	827,922	18	1,131,597
21	21	140,455	16	383,702	13	632,044	8	1,182,012	5	1,721,295	5	2,168,350
22	..	..	..	..	..	36	28,841	35	122,993	30	452,402	
23	..	..	..	..	..	37	6,857	37	42,491	28	62,263	
24	18	269,323	22	234,574	22	317,976	27	326,073	31	318,300	31	346,991
25	14	320,823	18	373,306	19	489,555	21	672,035	17	906,036	19	1,131,116
26	1	1,918,608	1	2,428,921	1	3,097,394	1	3,880,735	1	4,382,759	1	5,082,971
27	5	737,987	7	753,419	10	869,039	12	992,622	14	1,071,261	15	1,299,750
28	4	937,903	3	1,519,467	3	1,980,229	3	2,329,511	3	2,665,260	3	3,198,062
29	..	..	..	..	32	13,294	34	52,465	36	90,923	26	174,768
30	2	1,348,233	2	1,724,033	2	2,311,786	2	2,906,215	2	3,521,951	2	4,232,591
31	23	97,199	24	108,830	28	147,545	29	174,620	32	207,353	33	276,531
32	9	581,185	11	591,398	14	668,507	13	703,708	22	705,606	20	995,577
33	7	681,904	5	829,210	5	1,002,717	10	1,169,801	9	1,258,520	12	1,542,359
34	..	..	..	..	25	212,592	23	604,215	19	818,579	11	1,591,749
35	17	280,652	21	291,948	23	314,120	28	315,098	30	330,551	32	332,286
36	3	1,211,405	4	1,239,797	4	1,421,661	5	1,596,318	10	1,228,163	14	1,512,565
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	442,014	29	618,457
38	..	..	29	30,945	24	805,391	15	775,881	15	1,054,670	16	1,315,457
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9,658	6	40,440	
2	..	..	..	..	..	5	4,837	7	14,181	3	155,177	
3	1	39,834	1	43,712	2	51,637	2	75,080	1	131,700	1	177,624
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14,999	8	32,610	
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20,595	7	39,159	
6	..	..	..	..	1	61,547	1	98,516	2	51,874	4	119,505
7	..	..	..	..	3	11,380	3	40,273	3	86,786	2	143,963
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11,594	4	23,955	5	75,116
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9,118	9	20,789	
12,866,020		17,069,453		23,191,876		31,443,321		38,553,371		50,155,783		

**ABSTRACT OF THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES (ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED), ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.**

STATES.	ORGANIZED STRENGTH.								Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).
	Year.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental, field, and staff officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	
Maine.....	1885	1	23	14	60	98	1,127	1,225	93,437
New Hampshire.....	1885	1	18	27	79	125	1,208	1,353	23,851
Vermont.....	1885	1	14	11	61	87	626	693	44,566
Massachusetts.....	1885	2	32	91	203	333	3,812	4,145	272,003
Rhode Island.....	1885	1	23	61	73	158	1,112	1,270	47,000
Connecticut.....	1885	1	20	47	116	184	2,140	2,324	78,869
New York.....	1885	11	169	150	505	835	11,674	12,509	515,042
New Jersey.....	1885	3	46	87	144	280	3,255	3,535	223,914
Pennsylvania.....	1885	4	40	130	401	575	7,902	8,477	478,147
Delaware.....	1885		9	7	17	33	269	302	*21,000
Maryland.....	1885		29	17	86	132	1,591	1,723	125,000
Virginia.....									*180,000
West Virginia.....	1884		7	7	54	48	417	465	*80,000
North Carolina.....	1885		18	40	74	132	975	1,107	*170,000
South Carolina.....	1885		55	50	328	439	4,122	4,561	*115,000
Georgia.....									*185,000
Florida.....									*40,000
Alabama.....	1885	9	33	20	117	179	1,568	1,747	*145,000
Mississippi.....									*140,000
Louisiana.....	1885	9	61	56	80	206	1,451	1,657	138,436
Texas.....	1885	1	15	54	135	205	1,646	1,851	*223,000
Arkansas.....									*110,000
Kentucky.....	1884		1	18	70	89	1,082	1,171	*210,000
Tennessee.....									*190,000
Ohio.....	1884		15	91	273	382	5,461	5,843	440,000
Indiana.....	1885	1	15	23	153	197	5,315	5,512	463,134
Michigan.....	1885	1	22	31	108	163	2,172	2,335	*250,000
Illinois.....	1885	3	43	72	193	311	3,528	3,839	*440,000
Missouri.....	1885	1	19	20	105	145	1,646	1,791	*310,000
Wisconsin.....	1885		19	35	110	164	2,429	2,593	*175,000
Minnesota.....	1885		14	21	84	119	1,307	1,426	*140,000
Iowa.....	1884	1	47	47	131	226	2,329	2,555	209,228
Nebraska.....	1884		7	7	30	44	504	548	*75,000
Kansas.....	1885	5	30	31	95	161	1,781	1,942	212,359
Nevada.....	1885	3	35	3	25	66	421	467	11,542
Oregon.....									*93,000
California.....	1885	7	59	116	279	392	3,271	3,271	138,466
Colorado.....	1885	1	31	38	90	160	1,313	1,473	40,201
Grand aggregate.....		73	1,007	1,373	4,082	6,535	75,175	81,710	6,786,995

\* Estimated in Adjutant-General's office.

## PART II.

# COMPENDIUM OF POPULAR INFORMATION.

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### Origin of the English Language.

THE English Language dates back to about A.D. 455. The term "Anglo-Saxon" was not then known, but is a later name, applied by historians, because, at the time of the early conquest of the island called Britain, the conquerors were chiefly composed of two tribes, the Angles and the Saxons. The English, or "Anglo-Saxon," language must have been spoken in the country whence the Angles and Saxons came, but no trace remains. The early English was a simple language, its words being all, or nearly all, of one stock, now known as the Platt deutsch branch of the Teutonic stock. It remained in this condition without any material change for about 600 years, or until the year of the Norman conquest, A.D. 1066. The language spoken by the Normans was what is now called Norman-French, and the English tongue, by amalgamation with the Norman-French, soon lost its distinctive forms and nicer inflections. It, however, remained Anglo-Saxon in its essence and structure.

The English language of to-day is composed of the following elements, (1) Pure English, or "Anglo-Saxon;" (2) British, or Celtic; (3) Danish, or Norse; (4) Norman-French; (5) Latin; (6) Greek; (7) miscellaneous, or words adopted from all languages, including Arabic, Hebrew, and even those of the savages of Africa and America.

#### SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Early Anglo-Saxon Version of Matthew viii, 1, 2.**—Sôðblíce thā se Hælend of tham munte nydher-astāb, thā fyligdon him mycle mænio. Thā genealehte ān breôfa tō him and hine tō him ge-eaðhmédde, and thus cwādh: Drihten, gyf thu wylt, thu miht me gecleānsian.

**Translation.**—Soothly when the Saviour from the mountain came-down, there followed him (a) great multitude [mickle many]. Then came-near a leper to him, and him(self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth]: Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayst me cleanse.

From the "Saxon Chronicle," A.D. 1087.—Thissum thus gedōne, se

eyng Willelm cearde ongeán tó Normandige. Reówlíc thing he dyde and reówlícor him gelamp. Hú reówlícor? Him geyfelade, ódh thát him stranglice eglade.

**Translation.**—This (being) thus done, the King William returned again to Normandy. (A) ruefull thing he did, and (a) ruefuler befell him. How ruefuller? He [literally, "to him"] grew-ill, till that (it) strongly ailed him.

**From Tyndale's New Testament, A.D. 1525. Matthew viii, 1, 2.**—When he was come downe from the mountayne, much people folowed him. And lo, ther came a lepre and worsheped him sayinge. Master, if thou wylt, thou canst make me cleane.

### The Alphabet, and its Origin.

The word "alphabet" is formed from the words *alpha* and *beta*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.

The letters, now numbering twenty-four, are derived chiefly from the ancient Roman alphabet, and are the alphabets of most other European nations. The ancient Romans seldom used *k* and *y*, and *w* was unknown to them. When *w* was first introduced it was written *vv*, [double-*u*,] *u* and *v* being equivalent; *i* and *j* were also formerly equivalent to each other.

Little is known of the introduction of letters. It is believed that the earliest writing was by pictures. For example: the idea that one man had killed another would be shown by the figure of a dead man, with another over him, bearing in his hand a deadly weapon.

Symbolic writing succeeded picture writing; thus: the ancient Egyptians represented a siege by a scaling ladder; a battle, by two hands holding a bow and shield; eternity, by a circle, etc. As such a system was cumbersome, it was later followed by simple characters, or letters, representing the *sounds* of the voice.

The shape of these phonetic, or sound letters, (now composing the alphabet,) is said to have been suggested by some animal or object whose name had as its initial sound-letter that which was to be represented by the letter; thus, in Hebrew, the word *aleph*, an ox, has for its first syllable the sound of the first letter, and this letter was early formed by the *outline of the head of an ox*. So, also, the Hebrew word *beth*, a house, has for its first letter, *b*, a letter that was early regarded as a rude outline of a house.

### Rules for Spelling.

Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l* or *s*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, *mass*, *bill*, *staff*, etc., with the following exceptions: *as*, *chief*, *gas*, *has*, *his*, *if*, *is*, *of*, *pus*, *this*, *thus*, *us*, *was*, *yes*.



Monosyllables not ending in f, l, or s, do not double the final consonant; as, *man, rod*, etc. Exceptions—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fizz, fuzz, inn, odd.

The final e of a primitive word is rejected before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *have, having*. Exceptions—Words ending in ce or ge retain the e before *able* or *ous*; as, *trace, traceable; outrage, outrageous*. The e is also retained in verbs ending in ee and oe; as, *see, seeing; shoe, shoeing*. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain e followed by ing; as, *singe, singeing*.

The final consonant of a monosyllable, and accented final syllable, if preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *run, runner*. Exceptions—When the derivative does not retain the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, *refer, reference*. X, z, and k are never doubled. Words derived from *gas* (except gassing and gussy) have only one s; as, *gas, gases*.

The final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is changed into i before a suffix which does not commence with i; as, *glory, glorious*. Exceptions—Y is retained in words derived from dry and shy; as, *shy, shyly*.

Words ending with a double letter preserve it double in their derivatives, unless the suffix begins with the same letter; as, *skill, skillful*.

## Punctuation Marks, and their Origin.

. Period.	´ Acute accent.	*** Ellipsis.
? Interrogation.	` Grave accent.	.... Ellipsis; also, leaders.
! Exclamation.	^ Circumflex accent.	— Ellipsis.
: Colon.	~ Circumflex, or tilde.	* Asterisk.
; Semicolon.	— The long, or macron.	† Dagger, or obelisk.
, Comma.	· The short, or breve.	‡ Double dagger.
— Dash.	¨ Diæresis.	§ Section.
( ) Parenthesis.	^ Caret.	Parallels.
[ ] Brackets, or Crotchets.	“ ” Quotation marks.	¶ Paragraph.
' Apostrophe.	} Brace.	Index.
- Hyphen.		** or *** Asterism.

Some of these marks are explained as follows: The note of interrogation is said to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio*, question, placed one over the other, thus,  $\frac{Q}{o}$ . The note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically, thus,  $\frac{I}{o}$ . The circumflex accent (˘ or ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute. The section mark. §. is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (ff) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section*; but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π,

the first letter of the word *παράγραφος*, which means a *marginal line* or *stroke*. The character ¶ is a modification of a capital P, (the initial of *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part being made white, and the white part black, for the sake of distinctiveness. The other characters are all purely arbitrary.

### Rules for Punctuating.

**I. For using the Period.**—1. The Period should be placed after declarative and imperative sentences; as, "It rains." "Refuse the offer."

2. After all abbreviations; as "Gen." for General, or "Dr." for Doctor. This applies to all letters used for names of persons; as "U. S. Grant," for Ulysses Sydney Grant.

3. After all words or groups of words which represent sentences; as, "The period." Meaning, "The following is about the period." This rule includes all signatures or names of writers; as, "J. M. Phillips." Meaning, "John M. Phillips, is the writer of the above." This rule does not apply to figures used in paging a book.

**II. The Interrogation Mark.**—An Interrogation mark should be placed at the end of every direct question; as, "Have you heard the news?" When there is a series of questions having a common dependence, the mark should not be used until the end of the question; as, "What are your desires, your plans, your expectations, concerning the future?" Some writers interject the interrogation mark, inclosed by a parenthesis, to express doubt; thus, "His testimony will be conclusive (?) for the defendant." The interrogation meaning that the writer has doubts whether the testimony will be conclusive or not.

**III. The Exclamation Point.**—This point should be placed after every exclamatory sentence, and after all interjections except "O;" as, "Away with him!" "O wretched state!" When O is used to indicate pain, and is followed by h, (Oh,) the exclamation point should be used; as, "Oh! you hurt me." When the emotion to be expressed is very strong, more than one exclamation point may be used; as, "That man honest!!"

**IV. The Colon.**—This should be placed, 1. Before quotations; thus, "After being introduced the President said: Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure," etc. When the quotation is introduced in the middle of the sentence, a comma is used instead of the colon; as, "He was surprised, but responded, 'I am not the chairman—he is there,' at the same time pointing to his friend."

2. After the words yes and no, in answer to a question, when those words are followed by a repetition of their meaning; thus, "Can you take the citadel? yes: you can." When the words yes or no are followed by some word in the vocative

case, the colon should be placed after the vocative; as, "Yes, my lords: I am astounded." "No, sir: I can never do that."

3. It should follow such words as *thus*, *following*, *as follows*, etc.; thus: "Mr. Spurgeon ascended the platform, and spoke as follows: My friends," etc. "The chairman said: 'I am happy to meet you,' etc.

**V. The Semicolon.**—1. The semicolon should be placed between clauses not having close connections; as, "I understand your meaning; it is not hidden."

2. When several long clauses follow each other, all having common dependence on some other clause, they are separated by semicolons; as, "I love to wander through the valleys and over the plains; to see the fruits of the earth maturing for the harvest; to study the growth of the vegetable world; and," etc.

3. When examples or illustrations are introduced by the word *as*, a semicolon is placed before the word *as*. See numerous illustrations above.

4. When a sentence, complete in itself, is followed by an additional clause added as an inference, explanation, or enumeration, such additional clause, if formally introduced by the connecting words *namely*, *for*, *but*, *yet*, etc., should be preceded by the semicolon; but if the connecting words are omitted, the colon should be used; thus, "Write with great care; for it will redound to your credit." "Write with great care: it will redound to your credit."

**VI. The Comma.**—1. Independent clauses should be separated from each other by commas; as, "The word comma, from the Greek κόμω, *to cut*, denotes something cut off."

2. Dependent and *conditional clauses* should be separated from each other by commas; as, "If you would succeed, be honest and industrious." Neither of the above rules apply when the grammatical connection is very close; as, in independent clauses, "Hope for the best and trust in God." Dependent clause, "You will reap as you sow." Dependent clauses united by the conjunction *that*, should not be separated by a comma, unless the conjunction is removed some distance from the verb.

3. Relative clauses not restrictive, should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "Give time to the study of nature, whose laws are all deeply interesting."

4. Parenthetical words and phrases should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "There is, however, a limit to forbearance." Such are the words also, albeit, though, nevertheless, etc. "Parenthetical expressions are, in fact, of a conjunctive, rather than of an adverbial, character."

5. Inverted expressions are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma; as, "To obtain an education, he was willing to make sacrifices." If the

inverted expression is closely connected with what follows, the comma should be omitted; as, "Of Addison's childhood we know little."

6. Short quotations, or a sentence resembling a quotation, should be preceded by a comma; as, "Some one justly remarks, 'It is a great loss to lose an affliction.'" When the quotation is a long one, it should be preceded by a colon.

7. The name of a person or thing addressed, together with its modifying words, should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "Remember, Arthur, you cannot go." "Accept, my dear young friends, this expression of my regard." When strong emotion is expressed, an exclamation point should be used; as, "O Hamlet! thou hast cleft my heart in twain!"

8. Participial clauses should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, when they have no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence; as, "The hour having arrived, we proceeded on our journey."

9. In continued sentences, having a common verb or conjunction, which is expressed in one of the members but omitted in the others, the ellipsis of the verb or conjunction is marked by a comma; as, "Chaucer painted persons; Spencer, qualities." "Solomon was a wise, prudent, and powerful monarch." When the comma takes the place of an omitted verb, the main clauses or members should be separated by a semicolon.

10. A noun in opposition, and its modifiers, should be separated by commas from the rest of the sentence; as, "Paul, the great apostle of the Gentiles, was a man of energy."

11. Words or phrases in pairs should have a comma after each pair; as "Industry and virtue, idleness and vice, go hand in hand."

12. When two words, of the same part of speech, are not connected by a conjunction, they should be separated by a comma; as, "Industry, honesty, frugality, and temperance, are among the cardinal virtues."

13. Phrases and clauses having a mutual relation to some other word in the sentence, should be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, "Books that you can carry to the fire, and hold readily in your hand, are, after all, the most useful."

14. When the subject of a verb consists of many words, a comma should be placed before the verb; as, "Those who can put the best countenance upon outrages of this nature, are not without their secret anguish."

15. Sums extending to four or more figures should be separated into periods of three figures each, commencing at the right; as, "3,528,660,207." Dates should not be so separated; as, "1878." Numbers expressed in words are left unpointed.

*General rule.*—A comma should always be used when it makes plainer the meaning of the writer, or aids in avoiding ambiguity.

**VII. Parenthesis.**—These are used to inclose words which break the connection between parts of a sentence, and might be omitted without affecting its meaning; as, "I have known charity (if charity it can be called) to insult with an air of pity." Put no comma after the inclosed clause or before the second mark unless the sense requires one after the word preceding the first mark.

**VIII. Brackets.**—1. These are used to inclose an interjected reference; as, "Lincoln admired the scriptural account of the creation." [See Genesis, chap. i.]

2. When used at the end of a sentence the second mark is often omitted; as, "The mightiest human power known under the stars is profound conviction." [Editor.]

3. In reporting a scenic dialogue the bracket marks are used to indicate the scenic clauses; as, "Farewell, my son; [turning away to hide the falling tears,] a father's blessing shall follow you."

4. Interjected explanations or definitions; as, "The Parenthesis [Gr. *παρενθεσις*, insertion] is used as shown above."

**IX. The Apostrophe** [a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line] is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters; as, "'Tis for it is;" "O'er for over." It is also used with nouns to denote possession; thus: "Frank's essay." With possessive words of singular number the apostrophe should be placed before the s; in plural words after the s; thus: "The poet's corner;" "The poets' corner." When the possessive word changes form in the plural the apostrophe is also placed before the s in the plural; thus: "Man's," "men's;" "woman's," "women's;" "child's," "children's."

**X. The Hyphen** is placed between two simple words when used as a compound word; as, "A laughter-loving boy." It should also be placed at the end of a line when the last word of the line is divided; as, "A good writer will carefully observe these rules." In all cases the hyphen should be placed between syllables; *never between the parts of syllables.*

**XI. The Accent Marks** [the acute ('), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^ or ~), were borrowed by our ancestors from the Greek, but are now seldom used in ordinary writing. In works on elocution the acute accent is used to denote the rising inflection of the voice; the grave, the falling inflection; and the circumflex, the compound or waving inflection. In dictionaries the *acute* accent is used to mark the syllable which receives the chief stress of voice. In poetry either the *grave* or *accute* accent is sometimes placed over a vowel to show that it forms a separate syllable; as, "Blessèd," "Agèd."

**XII. The Long or Macron** [-] is placed over a vowel to indicate its long sound; as, "Pāge," "Old."



XIII. The Short or Breve [˘] is placed over a vowel to indicate its short sound; as, "Măt," "mět."

XIV. The Diæresis [··] is placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to show that both letters are to be distinctly pronounced; as, "Coöperate," pronounced Co-op-e-rate.

XV. The Caret [ ^ ] is used to point to letters or words above it omitted ; as,  
                   a                 these  
 ‘ In writing observe carefully all rules.’  
                   ^                 ^

XVI. **Quotation Marks** [" "].—1. A word or words introduced from some other author should be inclosed by quotation marks; as, Longfellow says, "Deeds are better things than words are." 2. A quotation within a quotation requires only a single mark; as, "The command, 'Thou shalt not kill,' forbids many crimes besides murder." 3. Titles of books are usually inclosed in quotation marks; as, Bishop Clark's new work, "Man all Immortal," is having a large sale. Some put the names in *italics*. 4. Words quoted from a foreign language should be italicized, and the quotation marks omitted; as, "He believed in the principle of *nil admirari*."

XVII. *Marks of Ellipsis* [— . . . \* \* \*] are used to show the omission of words or sentences; thus: "He denounced M—g as a corrupt officer." "A doer of the work . . . shall be blessed in his deed." [See James i, 25.] "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; \* \* \* hopeth all things, endureth all things." See 1 Cor. xiii. 4-7.

XVIII. *Marks of Reference.*—The asterisk [\*], the dagger or obelisk [†], the double dagger or obelisk [‡], the section [§], parallels [||], and the paragraph [¶], are used for reference to marginal notes, and in the order here given; that is, if only one is needed in a column, or page, use the asterisk; if a second reference is needed on the page or column use the dagger, and so on. The section mark is also sometimes used to divide books into smaller parts, and the paragraph mark to indicate a paragraph or subdivision in writing.

### Rules for using Capital Letters.

No distinction between capitals and small letters was made by ancient writers, nor by those in the Middle Ages. The principal present rules for writing and printing capitals in the English language, are as follows:

1. All sentences, and expressions representing sentences, should begin with capitals. Thus: "Live while you live." "*The Educational Reporter*. Pub-

lished by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., 753 & 755 Broadway, New York, and 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

2. Names of persons; as, James, Mary, etc. This rule includes the surname or family name, as well as the baptismal or Christian name; as, Reuben Nelson, Ulysses S. Grant, Mary Hale Smith.

3. Names of places; as, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. When the names embrace more than one word, each word should begin with a capital; thus: New York, New Albany, West Troy, Long Island, etc.

4. Names of nations; as, America, Europe, France, etc. Also all words derived from the names of nations, as Americanize, Roman, French, Englishman, etc.

5. Names of rivers, mountains, oceans, etc., etc.; as, Hudson, Rocky Mountains, Mount Vernon, Atlantic Ocean, etc.

6. Names of sects or denominations; as, Methodists, Methodist Protestants, Roman Catholic, etc., etc. The word "Church," when it is a part of the name of a particular denomination, should also begin with a capital; thus: Protestant Episcopal Church, etc. When the word church does not refer to any particular denomination, or when it means a house of worship, it should begin with a small letter; as, Two churches had been organized in that town. A neat church had been erected, with a spire.

7. Names of parties; Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Third-partyists, Whig, Tory, Radical, etc.

8. Names of associations, fraternities, etc.; as, American Sunday-School Union, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Emigrants' Protective Association, Young Men's Christian Association, American Bible Society, Equitable Life Insurance Company, National Temperance Society, Good Templars, Masons, Odd-fellows, Typographical Society, etc.

9. Names of months and days; as, January, February, Sunday, Monday, Easter, Good Friday, etc. The names of the seasons, as, spring, summer, autumn, mid-summer, etc., should not begin with capitals, except where they begin sentences.

10. Titles of books, and all the words in such titles except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions; as, The Holy Bible, Old and New Testaments, Church Hymn Book with Tunes, Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, Swinton's History of the United States. Titles of essays, or other articles, come under the same rule; as, The Duty of the Hour; The Heroes Demanded by the Times, etc.

11. Titles of respect or honor; as, Mr., Miss, Mrs., Master, Prof., Rev., Dr., Esq., D.D., LL.D., Hon., President, Secretary, Senator, Judge, Governor, His Excellency, etc. When these words are not used as titles or as abbreviations of titles, they should commence with small letters; as, "The patient returned the most grateful thanks to his doctor." The two L's in the title LL.D. are not separated either by

a period or space because the two L's stand together for the *one word*, *Laws*. In writing such titles as "The President of the United States," "Secretary of the Treasury," etc., the small words *of* and *the* should begin with small letters.

12. Words of endearment or relationship, when used before the names to which they refer; as, Father Brown, Brother George, Sister Anna, Aunt Susan, Cousin Frank, Neighbor Graham, etc., etc. When these words are used as introductory in letters, they should begin with capitals, even when not prefixed to names; as, "My Dear Mother," "Dear Friend," "My Dear Sir," etc.

13. All names of the Deity. As even good writers differ somewhat in the use of capitals relating to the Deity, some using capitals with all such words, and others with only the substantive or chief words, as a general rule it is well to follow the usage of an authorized version of the Scriptures. Such words as First Cause, First Principle, Almighty God, Supreme Being, Lord God Almighty, Infinite One, should always be written with capitals. King of kings, Lord of lords, Son of man, Father of lights, Father of spirits, God of hosts, Father of mercies, Prince of life, Prince of kings, and expressions of a similar character, should only commence with a capital. For example, King of kings really means that the Deity is the supreme King of all human kings. When these forms are used as titles, they may be capitalized like titles.

14. Personified words; as, "Old Father Time," "Ye Rocks and Hills, listen to my words."

15. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O*. There are no exceptions to this rule.

16. Abbreviations, used in place of words requiring capitals, should begin with capitals.

17. In all resolutions literally given, the word *That* following the word *Resolved*, should begin with a capital; thus:

"*Resolved*, That the education of the youth of our country should engage the immediate and earnest attention of every true American patriot."

18. In references to books, certain numbers are usually represented by capitals; thus: Whedon's Commentary, Vol. IV, p. 23. Here the letters "IV" (the Roman numerals) should be written in capitals.

(1.) The words "Vol." and "Chap." should begin with capitals; but the letter "p." for page, and the word "sec." for section, are usually written in small letters, because they follow capitals, and hence the small letters are more readily distinguished by the reader.

(2.) In Scripture references the words "chapter" and "verse" are usually omitted for convenience and simplicity; thus: Mark vi, 12. The Roman numerals relating to the chapter, and the Arabic numerals (figures) to the verse.

19. In formal divisions of a statement each division should begin with a capital.

The following is quoted as an illustration: "There is, 1. The age of popular and unconscious morality; 2. The transitional, skeptical, or sophistical age; and 3. The philosophic or conscious age of morality." Here each of the divisions following the figures commence with a capital.

20. In broken lines in the address and signatures of letters, thus:—

Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D.,

President of Union Theological Seminary:—

My Dear Sir: Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance and confidence the bearer, Rev. James Enfield, who wishes to consult you with respect to some further preparations for the ministry, etc., etc.

With the Highest Personal Assurance,

Respectfully Yours,

G. J. Ferry.

Some writers begin each broken line with a capital, but it is better to use the capital in each prominent word. See, also, "Letter Writing."

21. For full quotations:—

This rule applies to single words of prominence as well as to fully expressed sentences; thus: "When Napoleon saw the maneuver of the enemy, he shouted, 'Charge!'"

When only a few words or parts of a sentence are quoted, the capitals should not be used unless the words themselves come under some other rule requiring them; thus: As charged by Cromwell, it was "a forlorn hope." "The morning dawned with promise 'bright and golden,' as when on 'Pisgah's top the veteran leader of Israel's host looked out upon the distant, charming hills of Palestine.'"

22. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital. To this rule there is no exception.

### Rules for Letter Writing.

1. **Place and Date.**—These should be placed at the head of the letter, and at the right hand. See illustrations below. If in a large town, they should, if possible, give the street and number of the residence or office of the writer, thus: "134 Second Avenue, New York, Nov. 1, 1878." The designation should be as full as would be required for the address of a return letter, and yet should be expressed in few words and in the simplest form possible. The word "number" should not be written before the figures giving the number of the street, nor any letters after such figures. The following, "Number 753 Broadway, New York, Nov. 1st, 1878," would be simpler if written without the word number and the letters st. If the heading is long, break it into two lines, as in the illustrations given below.

**2. The Address.**—The following is the military form of letter prescribed by United States law:—

"Headquarters Military Division of the Potomac,  
In the Field, near Fairfax, Va., Aug. 21, 1863.

General: I am gratified to be able to report that, etc.

[Here follows balance of letter.]

John Pope,  
Major-General Commanding.

To Lieutenant-General Grant,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
Washington City."

The address consists simply of the title, as "General," "Colonel," "Captain," etc., with full name and official rank at the close, and at the left hand of the letter.

In business life the best custom prescribes the name and title, and sometimes the business place or residence, at the beginning, thus:—

Buffalo, N. Y., July 1, 1873.

G. & C. Merriam & Co.,  
Springfield, Mass.

Gentlemen: Inclosed find check for one thousand dollars, which please pass to my credit, on account.

Respectfully Yours,

H. H. Otis.

In social life the name of the person addressed should be given in the address, unless in the case of relatives, or intimate friends or acquaintances, when it may be omitted.

The chief title belonging to the person addressed should be given as a part of the address.

In addressing married ladies, "Mrs." should be prefixed to the name; "Miss" to the name of unmarried ladies.

Men and youth without professional or honorary titles may have "Mr." prefixed to their names. A lad may be addressed as "Master;" thus, "Master Robert Magee."

Most writers of authority always prefix "Rev." to the names of ministers, while a few omit it when the title D.D. follows.

Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church are usually addressed as "Rev. Bishop;" in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches as "Right Rev."

Judges, members of Congress, mayors, and other high officers of Government, have the title of "Hon.;" Governors of States and Territories, that of "His Excellency."

Etiquette in Washington requires that letters to the President should be addressed on the inside thus:—



**Mr. President:** I have the honor to report the great success, etc.

In case of two titles, the higher one is supposed to include the lower, and is the only one generally given. "A.M." is supposed to include "A.B." and "D.D." and "LL.D." that of "A.M." and "A.B.;" while "LL.D." does not include that of "D.D.," but is a higher title, and, therefore, should be written last.

In the absence of other titles, "Esq." is affixed to the names of justices of the peace, and to those of many other persons of influence and position, but not otherwise. Never repeat the same or equivalent title; thus: "Dr. H. L. Richardson, M.D." Omit either the "Dr." or the "M.D."

The rule above does not apply to ladies. "Mrs." or "Miss" may be written before the name, and the other title after it, as "Mrs. Mary Dixon Jones, M.D.," "Miss Mary Allen, M.E.L."

Married ladies are generally, in formal letters or notes, addressed with the word Mrs. and the name of the husband; thus: "Mrs. William Butler." In case of widows, the first name of the deceased husband is not used in the address, but should be substituted by the given name of the widow; as, "Mrs. Sarah R. Butler."

In formal letters to wives of clergymen, or of other professional persons, the word Mrs. should be prefixed to the name of the husband; thus: "Mrs. Rev. Sanford Hunt," or, "Mrs. Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt," or, "Mrs. Rev. Sanford Hunt, D.D.;" "Mrs. Prof. Richard Wilson;" "Mrs. Gen. Fish;" "Mrs. President Hayes," etc. In all such cases the "Mrs." should precede the title of the husband; the order should be "Mrs. Rev.;" not "Rev. Mrs."

**Subsidiary Address.**—The secondary addresses, Sir, Dear Sir, My Dear Sir, Gentlemen, Dear Sirs, Honored Sir, Dear Judge, Dear General, Dear Madam, etc., etc., are used according to the taste of the writer. "Madam" should not be used in the address of an unmarried lady. If a substitute be needed, "Mademoiselle" may be used. Except in cases of friendship, or endearment, many good writers omit the secondary address when writing to unmarried ladies.

In terms of endearment a wide discretion is permitted by the best writers. Such are, "Dear Friend," "My Dear Friend," "Dear Hattie," "My Very Dear Mother," "Dear Miss Wilson," etc., etc.

Secondary addresses are usually placed on the next line below the name of the person addressed. Later writers follow the secondary address with the first words of the body of the letter in the same line; thus:—

Joseph H. Choate, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 20th instant has just reached me, etc.

**The Signature.**—The writer's name should be so given at the close as to be readily understood.

The first names of ladies should be given in full when the letters are directed to other than familiar friends; as in this way only can the answer be properly addressed.

A married woman or a widow, in writing to a stranger, should prefix the word "Mrs." to her name. In such case a married lady should use her husband's name; a widow her own name; and a maiden lady her own name, with the word "Miss" prefixed.

Closing words of respect, friendship, or endearment are used by good writers in great variety; as: "Very Respectfully," "Respectfully Yours," "Yours Truly," "Yours Very Sincerely," "Yours Ever," "Your Affectionate Brother," "Your Loving Daughter," etc., etc. These are written on a separate line; as:—

Yours Affectionately,

John C. Middleton.

The following are given as forms furnished from good authorities:—

March 31, 1763.

My Dear Wife: .....

Your Affectionate Husband,

Robert Burns.

My Dear Moore: .....

Your Ever and Most Affectionate

Byron.

My Dear Miss Barnes: .....

With Affectionate Remembrances,

Ever Yours,

Sarah R. Lane.

William T. Andrus, Esq.:—

My Dear Sir: .....

Yours Truly,

J. T. Warner.

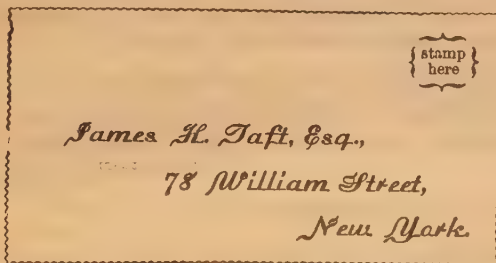
Mr. John McNaughton:—

Dear Sir: .....

Respectfully, etc.,

T. Chenoweth.

**Superscription.**—The address on the envelope should be written very plainly—the name of the person addressed, with his proper title and place of address on the middle of the envelope; thus:—



The rules for the use of titles with regard to the inside address are applicable to the superscription on the envelope.

Mr. William Baldwin,  
Advertising Department,  
8050 Broadway,  
New York.

Government etiquette at Washington requires that letters to the President should be addressed on the outside of the envelope as follows:—

To the President,  
Executive Mansion,  
Washington, D. C.

The Governor of a State is usually addressed on the envelope thus:—

His Excellency,  
Grover Cleveland,  
Governor of the State of New York,  
Albany, N. Y.

There are no two post-offices of the same name in any State, but the same name occurs in different States, as "Bath, Maine," "Bath, New York," etc. It is well, therefore, to write the name of the State in full on the envelope.

N. B.—During the year 1877, over 25,000 letters, containing \$1,801,780, were sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington; a large share of them because of a lack of care in the address on the envelope.

**Notes of Invitation.**—These vary greatly, even among those who mingle in the best society. They should be very brief. Here are illustrations of noteworthy forms:—

Elizabeth, N. J., June 28, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Longman will please accept our compliments, with an invitation to dine with us and a few other mutual friends, at our residence, on Monday, July 1, at 4 P. M.

Daniel and Mrs. Denham, Jun.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 8, 1878.

Compliments of John E. and Mrs. Stevens to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Phillips, with an invitation to tea, on Tuesday evening, Nov 13.

Notes of invitation should be accepted in brief form, and at the earliest moment possible. Here is a form which may be used between familiar friends, the *address* being written only on the envelope or on the face side of a postal card.

Invitation of Nov. 8 Accepted,

With Heartiest Wishes,

H. W. and Mrs. Knight.

### Keeping Accounts.

The following are suggested as simple forms for keeping accounts for the use of those whose business or taste does not require a more elaborate form of book-keeping:—

Always charge or "debit" a person for what he may get, and "credit" him for what you receive from him. The word "To," prefixed to an entry, indicates a debit, and the word "By," a credit.

The books necessary are two, called a Day Book and Ledger; a third, called a Journal, is often used, but we think it more trouble than benefit. In the Day Book should be entered, in diary form, every transaction as it occurs, using as simple and concise wording as possible to express all the facts.

Once a week, or as often as desired, these entries should be transferred to the Ledger, which should contain separate accounts with each debtor and creditor. Other accounts may be opened with "Cash," "Stock," "Merchandise," "Bills Payable," "Bills Receivable," "Interest," "Profit and Loss," "Expense," etc.; and the farmer may open accounts with each field of his farm, as, "Field No. 1," "Field No. 2," "Orchard," "Meadow," etc., charging each field with the amount of labor and material expended upon it, and crediting it with its products. He may also keep an account with his cows, pigs, fowls, etc., and thus at any time tell at a glance the profits or losses of each department of his business.

Form of entries in Day Book.

Springville, January 5, 1878.

Dr.

Cr.

Chas. Wadsworth,	Dr.		
To 1 Ton Hay.....		\$14 00	
Cash,	Cr.		
By Paid Interest on Mortgage.....			\$72 00
Expense,	Dr.		
To Repairing Wagon.....		1 75	
John Smith, Jan. 6.	Dr.		
To 1 Cord Wood.....		4 25	

Form of entries in Ledger.

Charles Wadsworth.

1878.				
Jan.	5	To 1 Ton Hay.....	\$14 00	
"	30	" 2 Bbls. Potatoes, at \$1*75.....	8 50	
March	4	By Cash on account.....		\$10 00
"	20	To 1 Cord Wood.....	4 25	
April	7	By 1 Plow.....		17 50
May	8	To 10 Bush. Oats, at 40 cents.....	4 00	
June	10	" 8 Bbls. Potatoes, at \$2.....	6 00	
July	1	By balance charged below.....		4 25
			\$31 75	\$31 75
July	1	To balance.....	\$4 25	

Form of Bill of the foregoing.

Springville, N. Y., July 1, 1878.

Charles Wadsworth,

To Eugene Mills, Dr.

Jan.	5	To 1 Ton Hay.....	\$14 00
"	30	" 2 Bbls. Potatoes, at \$1 75.....	8 50
March	20	" 1 Cord Wood.....	4 25
May	8	" 10 Bush. Oats, at 40 cents.....	4 00
June	10	" 8 Bbls. Potatoes, at \$2.....	6 00
			\$31 75
			Or.
March	4	By cash on account.....	\$10 00
April	7	" 1 Plow.....	17 50
July	1	To balance.....	\$4 25



*Form of a Receipt on Account.*

Springville, N. Y., March 4, 1878.

Received of Charles Wadsworth, the sum of Ten Dollars on account.

\$10 00.

Eugene Mills.

*Form of a Receipt in Full.*

Springville, N. Y., July 1, 1878.

Received of Charles Wadsworth the sum of Four  $\frac{25}{100}$  Dollars, in full of all accounts to date.

\$4 25.

Eugene Mills.

**Notes, Contracts, Checks, and Chattel Mortgages.**

A note, or contract, made on Sunday, or one made by or with a minor, or a lunatic, or one obtained by fraud, cannot be enforced.

Notes bear interest only when so stated, but when not paid at maturity, interest may be charged from that date. If the time of payment is not inserted in the note, it is held to be payable on demand. The time of payment must not depend upon a contingency; the promise must be absolute.

An agreement without consideration is void, and hence "value received" should be written in a note. If not written, however, it is presumed by law, and may be supplied by *proof*. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be *illegal* in its nature. A "seal" implies a consideration.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

The payee should be distinctly named in a note, unless it is made payable "to bearer;" and when the name is so written, the words "or bearer," "or order," should follow to make the note negotiable.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay. They should be presented during business hours; but in this country, except in the case of banks, the time extends through the day and evening. If the drawee of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use due or reasonable diligence to find him. If one who holds a check as payee or otherwise transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day, or, at furthest, on the day following.

A note, bill, or contract, written with lead pencil, or upon any paper, or substitute for it, with ink or any substitute for ink, will hold in law.

An indorsement may be written on the face or back. An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing before his name "without recourse," or

similar words. A note indorsed in blank (the name of the indorser only written) is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer. An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

Three "days of grace" are given after the date of payment named in the note, and if the note be not then paid, notice of protest must be immediately given in order to hold the indorser.

If the letter containing a protest for non-payment be put into the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice. Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified. If two or more persons, as partners, are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient. The loss of a bill or note is not sufficient excuse for not giving notice of protest.

The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers or only to one of them; in case of the latter, he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day or the day following that on which he may receive the notice of protest. Neither Sunday nor a legal holiday is to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

Joint payees of a bill or note, who are not partners, must all join in an indorsement. A person may make a note payable to his own order and indorse it in blank. He must in such case write his name upon its back or across its face, the same as any other indorser.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence, because of its precision. No evidence may be introduced to *contradict* or *vary* a written contract; but it may be received in order to explain it, when such contract is in need of explanation. Written instruments are to be construed and interpreted by the law according to the simple, customary, and natural meaning of the words used.

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker. The finder of negotiable paper, as of all other property, must make reasonable efforts to find the owner before he is entitled to appropriate it for his own purposes. If the finder conceal it, he is liable to the charge of larceny or theft.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of *special partnership*. The acts of one partner, as such, bind all his copartners.

If a debtor owe several debts, and pay a sum of money to the creditor, he has the right to designate the particular debt to which the payment shall apply, and the creditor must so appropriate it.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive, and proof may be introduced to show that payment was not made.

After the death of a holder of a bill or note, his executor or administrator may transfer it by his indorsement. The husband who acquires a right to a bill or note which was given to the wife either before or after marriage may indorse it.

"Acceptance" applies to bills, and not to notes. It is an engagement on the part of the person on whom the bill is drawn to pay it according to its tenor. The usual way is to write across the face of the bill the word "accepted."

All claims which do not rest upon a *seal or judgment* must be sued within six years from the time when they arise. Part payment of a debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment. If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the State, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leave the State, the time forward counts the same as if he had remained in the State. Except in the case of absence from the State, the "six years" begin when the bill or account is *due*. In case of a note, they count from the close of the "three days of grace." In case of a note on demand, they count from the time of the demand. The Statute of Limitations does not avoid or cancel the debt, but only provides that no action in law may be maintained after a given time. The statute does not affect collateral security. If a note or bill is transferred as security, or even as payment of a pre-existing debt, the debt revives if the bill or note be dishonored.

A contract is an *agreement*, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular act or thing. Being an agreement, there must be at least two contracting parties of legal ability to make a contract. A contract made by an infant, lunatic, intoxicated person, or alien enemy, cannot be enforced. A contract made on Sunday is void. There must be a consideration to make a contract legal. Almost any consideration will answer, and the least benefit to the defendant, or loss to the plaintiff, is sufficient within this rule.

If the contract or consideration involve an act which violates public policy or morality, it is illegal, and the contract void. Usurious agreements are also void. Every description of contract is vitiated by fraud or deceit of one of the parties, and contracts so vitiated may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

All contracts for the sale of real estate must be in writing; also contracts for the sale of personal property of the value of fifty dollars and upward, unless a part of the purchase money is paid at the time, or unless the buyer accepts and receives part of such goods.

A verbal lease is good for one year. If for more than one year, and not more than three years, it must be in writing, and if for more than three years, it must be also duly acknowledged and recorded.

A chattel mortgage is a transfer of the title to personal property, as security for a debt or obligation, with a condition that the transfer shall be void if the debt or

obligation be paid or discharged. The true amount of the indebtedness should be stated in the mortgage, and the goods described with sufficient precision to identify them. If possession of the property is to be retained by the mortgager, it should be so stated in the instrument. The mortgage should be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town where the mortgager resides; and within thirty days before the expiration of a year, and so on annually, a new copy should be filed, with a statement exhibiting the mortgagee's interest.

### Wills, and How to Make Them.

Every description of property, whether real or personal, may be given by will. In the case of persons dying owing debts, however, the law gives to the executors sufficient of the personal property of the deceased to pay off all existing indebtedness, irrespective of the terms of the will; and where the personal property is not sufficient for this purpose, real property may be so appropriated.

Property may be bequeathed by will to all persons, including married women, infants, lunatics, idiots, etc.

Wills may be made by any person not disqualified by age or mental incapacity. Generally speaking, a person must have attained the age of twenty-one years before he or she can make a valid will of lands, and the same age in many States is required for a will solely of personal property. In New York males of eighteen and females of sixteen are competent to bequeath personal property. "Sound and disposing mind and memory" are always essential to the validity of any will. For this reason, idiots, lunatics, intoxicated persons, (during intoxication,) and persons of unsound or weak minds, are incompetent to make wills. A will procured by fraud is also invalid, although the testator be fully competent to make a valid will.

All wills must be in writing, except those made by soldiers in active service during war, and by sailors while at sea. Such persons may make a verbal, or *nuncupative* will, under certain restrictions as to witnesses, etc. No particular form of words is required.

A valid will must be subscribed or signed by the testator, or some one for him, in his presence, and at his request. The signature must be affixed in the presence of each of the witnesses. In case the will be signed by some one for him, the testator must *acknowledge* the signature to be his own in presence of the witnesses. The testator must declare to each of the subscribing witnesses that the instrument is his "last will and testament." This is of the utmost importance, and is called the "publication." There must be at least two (three are required in some of the States) subscribing witnesses, who must act as such at the testator's request, or at the request of some one in his presence. The subscribing witnesses must not be beneficially interested in the provisions of the will. These witnesses must all sign

the will in the presence of the testator, and (in New York and some of the other States) in the presence of each other.

A codicil is an appendix annexed to the will after its execution, whereby the testator makes some change in, or addition to, his former disposition, and must be signed, published, and attested in the same manner as the original will.

The revocation of a will may be express or implied. Express, by the execution of a new and later will, or by the intentional destruction of the old one, or by a formal written revocation, signed and witnessed in the same manner as the will itself. An implied revocation is wrought by the subsequent marriage of the testator and the birth of children, or by either.

[*Form of Will.*]

In the name of God, amen. I, A. B., of the town of ———, county of ———, and State of ———, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say:

First, I give and bequeath to my wife, C. D., the sum of ———, to be accepted and received by her in lieu of dower.

Second, I give and devise to my son, E. F., all that piece or parcel of land, [description,] to have and to hold the said premises above described, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Third, I give and devise all the rest, residue, and remainder of my real estate, of every name and nature whatsoever, to ———, of ———, to have and to hold the same, his heirs and assigns forever.

Fourth, I give and bequeath [here dispose of the personal estate as desired.]

Lastly, I do hereby nominate and appoint my son, E. F., and ———, to be executors of this my last will and testament; hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

A. B. [L.S.]

The above instrument, consisting of one sheet, was, at the date thereof, signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

G. H., residing at ———,  
K. L., residing at ———.

[*Form of Codicil.*]

I, A. B., of ———, having made my last will and testament, bearing date the ——— day of ———, 18——, do now make this codicil, and direct that it shall be taken as a part of the same.

[Here insert disposing clauses, and continue.]

In witness whereof, [etc., same as will. The codicil must be witnessed in the same manner.]



## Legacies, and the Duties of Executors.

A legacy is a gift or bequest of personal property by will or testament. Legacies are of three kinds: general, specific, and demonstrative. A general legacy does not amount to a bequest of any particular portion of, or article belonging to, the personal estate of the testator, as distinguished from all others of the same kind; as a bequest of a sum of money, or a horse. A specific legacy is a bequest of property specifically designated, so as to be definitely distinguished from the rest of the testator's estate; as, a bequest of all the money contained in a certain box, or the horse in the testator's stable. A demonstrative legacy is a bequest of a certain amount of money to be paid out of a particular fund; as, a bequest of \$500, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of certain property.

An executor should first extinguish all the lawful debts of the testator, and for this purpose all the personal property may be applied, if necessary, even though some of it has been bequeathed in specific legacies. After the debts are paid, the specific legacies are next to be satisfied; then the demonstrative legacies; and lastly the general legacies. If there be insufficient assets to satisfy any of the legacies in either of these three classes successively, those in the same class will be paid ratably and in proportion, and subsequent classes will fail entirely. Residuary legatees take subject to all other legacies. A residuary legatee is one to whom is bequeathed "all the rest, residue, and remainder" of an estate.

Specific and general legacies are subject to ademption; thus, if the testator bequeath "the horse in his stable," and at the time of his death has no horse, the legacy fails entirely, and is said to be "adceded." Or, if the legacy bequeaths the furniture in a certain specified house, and the testator remove the furniture to another house, the legacy is adeemed.

Legacies are vested, or contingent. A vested legacy is one where the legatee acquires an absolute present right to present or future enjoyment. A contingent legacy is one where the right of enjoyment depends upon some contingency; as, a gift to a child if he attains the age of twenty-one years. A cumulative legacy is one additional to a previous legacy contained in the same will.

In New York, and several other States, a legacy given to a subscribing witness of a will is void. An executor may be a legatee. It is also provided that "no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent, shall bequeath to a corporation more than one half of his personal estate after the payment of his debts."

Legacies are not required to be paid in less than one year from the time of the testator's death. This time is allowed to the executor to enable him to ascertain the nature and value of the property, the full liabilities of the testator, and to collect the assets. A legacy to an infant should not be paid except under order of the court, and such order will be governed by the laws of the State.

### Heirship to Property Not Bequeathed.

In England, where the policy is to keep landed estates undivided, the law of primogeniture prevails, giving to the eldest son and his descendants superior rights to the property. In case of default, the second son and his descendants become the heirs, and so on. If there be only daughters, they inherit equally.

In the United States the property would be divided among the heirs as follows: (1) To the children. These, if of equal degree, receive the property in equal shares. If of unequal degree, the more remote descendants take the share that would have belonged to their parent, if living. Thus: A. B. and C. are children of the testator, and of these, B. and C. are living, and A. is dead, at the testator's death. The estate, after paying all debts, will be divided into three equal parts, the descendants of A. together receiving one third, and B. and C. each another third; but in case A. left no descendants, then B. and C. each will be awarded one half of the property. (2) If there are no descendants, the parents of the testator would receive the estate, the father being sometimes preferred to the mother. (3) If parents are not living, the brothers and sisters of the testator would take the property, sharing equally. If one or more of the brothers or sisters had died, their children would receive the share that would have descended to their parent. (4) Grandparents would be the next claimants, after which (5) uncles and aunts, and after them (6) their children, and so on. In case no heirs are found, the property inures to the State.

The above principles are stated as generally recognized in the laws of the several States. As these laws, however, vary, full information as to heirship and the law of descent can only be obtained from the statutes of the several States.

### The Right of Dower.

Dower is one third part of the husband's estate, and in general cannot be destroyed by the mere act of the husband. Hence, in the sale of real estate by the husband, his wife must, with the husband, sign the conveyance to make the title complete to the purchaser. In the absence of such signature the widow can claim full dower rights after the husband's death. Creditors, also, seize the property subject to such dowry rights. The husband in his will sometimes gives his wife property in lieu of dowry. In this case she may, after his death, elect to take either such property or her dower; but she cannot take both. While the husband lives, the wife's right of dower, is only *inchoate*; it cannot be enforced. Should he sell the land to a stranger, she has no right of action or remedy until his death.

N. B.—In all cases the law of the State *in which the land is situated* governs it, and, as in the case of heirship, full information must be sought for in statute which is applicable.

### Patents, and How to Obtain Them.

Any person, citizen, foreigner, woman, or minor, may obtain a patent if the invention is patentable. Any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof not known or used by others in this country, also new designs, ornaments, patterns, pictures, etc., may be patented. The patent is obtained by a petition to the Commissioner of Patents, accompanied by a description, including drawings and a model, when the invention will admit of drawings and model. The model must not exceed 12 inches in any of its dimensions. A fee of \$15 is required when the application is made, and a further fee of \$20 when the patent is issued. The term for which patents issue in this country is seventeen years, and the average time required to secure a patent is six weeks. Patents are exempt from taxation.

A *Caveat* may be filed preliminary to applying for a patent. This is a notice setting forth the design and distinguishing characteristics of the invention, and entitles the inventor to protection for one year, during which he can perfect his invention and make due application for the patent. The fee for filing a caveat is \$10.

A *Trade-mark* is a distinctive word, mark, symbol, or device, affixed to an article to indicate its origin or ownership. Any corporation, firm, or person, having adopted such trade-mark, may have recorded in the Patent Office a statement and fac-simile thereof, which will protect them in the exclusive use of such trade-mark for a period of thirty years, renewable for a like term. The fee is \$25.

*Design-patents* are granted for ornamental productions for three and a half, seven, or fourteen years, but there is no extension. Government fees, \$10, \$15, and \$30 severally. The postage on models (without writing) is one cent an ounce.

The American patent law contains a special provision in favor of the inventor, with respect to securing patents in foreign countries. It provides that after a home patent is allowed, the application may remain in the secret archives of the Patent Office for a period not exceeding six months, so as to enable the inventor to arrange for his foreign patents in advance of all other persons.

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### United States Copyright System.

The author, proprietor, designer, or inventor of any book, map, engraving, drawing, musical composition, photograph, etc., may secure the exclusive control of the same for the period of twenty-eight years on complying with the following provisions of the U. S. Copyright Law:—

1. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or a resident therein.
2. Before publication he must deposit in the mails a printed copy of the title of

the book, etc., or a description of the painting, drawing, etc., addressed to the "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C."

3. He must send the librarian a fee of \$1 for making a certificate (termed a "record") of the name of the article and author, and fact of required deposit, when copyrighted, etc.

4. Within ten days from the publication he must deposit in the mails, addressed to the librarian as above, two copies of the *best* edition of the book, musical composition, etc.; or in the case of paintings, drawings, etc., two photographs of the same.

5. On the title-page or succeeding page of each book, and in the face of each map, engraving, etc., must be printed a statement of the fact of such copyright. This may be in the following form: "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by John Marshall Wood, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington;" or, "Copyright, 1879, by John Marshall Wood, New York."

At the expiration of the term of twenty-eight years an extension of the copyright may be secured for an additional term of fourteen years.

An American author who is within the British dominions at the time of the first publication of his work, and publishes it there, is entitled to the benefit of their copyright laws. No residence is necessary. An international copyright law has been much desired, but no concurrent system has yet been adopted.

### Measures of Time.

60 seconds (sec., or ")	.....	make 1 minute.	Marked min. or '.
60 minutes	.....	" 1 hour.	" h.
24 hours	.....	" 1 day.	" da.
7 days	.....	" 1 week.	" wk.
30 to 31 days	.....	" 1 month.	" mo.
365 days, 52 weeks, and 1 day, 12 calendar months	} .....	" 1 year.	" yr.
100 years	.....	" 1 century.	" C.

The calendar year is divided as follows:—

Winter,	{	1. January, 31.	Jan.	{	9. September, 30.	Sept.
		2. February, 28 or 29.	Feb.		10. October, 31.	Oct.
Spring,	{	3. March, 31.	Mar.	{	11. November, 30.	Nov.
		4. April, 30.	Apr.		12. December, 31.	Dec.
Summer,	{	5. May, 31.	—	365 or 366.		
		6. June, 30.	Jun.			
		7. July, 31.	—			
		8. August, 31.	Aug.			

The exact length of a solar year is 365 da. 5 h. 48' 49"; but for convenience, it is reckoned 11' 11" more than this, or 365 da. 6 h.; —  $365\frac{1}{4}$  da. This  $\frac{1}{4}$  day in four years makes one day, which every fourth year (called bisextile, or leap year) is added to the shortest month, giving it 29 days. The numbers denoting leap years are divisible by 4: as, 1856, 1860, 1864; except years whose number can be divided without a remainder by 100, but not by 400.

In most business transactions 30 days are called a month, and 52 weeks a year.

The centuries are numbered from the commencement of the Christian era; the months from the commencement of the year; the days from the commencement of the month; and the hours from the commencement of the day, (12 o'clock, midnight.) Thus, 9 o'clock A. M., May 23, 1860, is the end of the 9th hour of the 23d day of the 5th month of the 60th year of the 19th century.

### Origin of the Names of Days and Months.

The Ancients named the days of the week after the seven celestial bodies then known, namely: Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. From the first two and the last we have Sunday, Monday, and Saturday. The Saxon names of Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus, were Tius, Woden, Thor, and Friga, from which we derive our Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

January is so called from an Italian deity, the god of the sun and the year, represented by a figure with two faces looking in opposite directions; February, from an old Etruscan and Roman divinity called *Februus*; March, from the Latin *Martius*, belonging to Mars, the mythological god of war; April, from the Latin word *Aprilis*, to open; so called because in that month the earth opens for new fruit. May is thought by some to have been so named in honor of the goddess *Maia*, daughter of Atlas and mother of Jupiter. Others believe it received its name from the Sanskrit *ma*, to "grow."

June was so called because it was sacred to the goddess Juno, the queen of heaven and the wife of Jupiter.

July was formerly called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, the old Roman calendar commencing with March. But after the death of Julius Cæsar, Mark Antony changed the name to July in honor of that monarch, who was born in this month.

August, formerly *Sextilis*, was named in honor of the emperor, Augustus Cæsar, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month.

September, from the Latin word *septem*, seven, it being the seventh month in the ancient calendar; October, from the Latin *octo*, eight, the eighth month; November, from the Latin *novem*, nine, the ninth month; December, from the Latin *decem*, ten, being the tenth month of the primitive calendar.



## Permanent Calendar for the Century.

EXPLANATION: The seven calendars in the right-hand table (numbered 1 to 7) exhibit every possible variation in the month-date of each day of the week. The numbers in the left-hand table indicate the proper calendar for each month of every year, from 1865 to 1900.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
1865	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1866	2	5	5	8	3	6	8	4	7	2	5	7	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1867	3	6	6	9	4	7	9	5	8	3	6	8	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1868	4	7	7	10	5	8	10	6	9	4	7	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1869	5	8	8	11	6	9	11	7	10	5	8	10	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1870	6	9	9	12	7	10	12	8	11	6	9	11	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1871	7	10	10	13	8	11	13	9	12	7	10	12	6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1872	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1873	2	5	5	8	3	6	8	4	7	2	5	7	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1874	3	6	6	9	4	7	9	5	8	3	6	8	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1875	4	7	7	10	5	8	10	6	9	4	7	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1876	5	8	8	11	6	9	11	7	10	5	8	10	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1877	6	9	9	12	7	10	12	8	11	6	9	11	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1878	7	10	10	13	8	11	13	9	12	7	10	12	6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1879	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1880	2	5	5	8	3	6	8	4	7	2	5	7	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1881	3	6	6	9	4	7	9	5	8	3	6	8	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1882	4	7	7	10	5	8	10	6	9	4	7	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1883	5	8	8	11	6	9	11	7	10	5	8	10	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1884	6	9	9	12	7	10	12	8	11	6	9	11	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1885	7	10	10	13	8	11	13	9	12	7	10	12	6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1886	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1887	2	5	5	8	3	6	8	4	7	2	5	7	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1888	3	6	6	9	4	7	9	5	8	3	6	8	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1889	4	7	7	10	5	8	10	6	9	4	7	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1890	5	8	8	11	6	9	11	7	10	5	8	10	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1891	6	9	9	12	7	10	12	8	11	6	9	11	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1892	7	10	10	13	8	11	13	9	12	7	10	12	6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1893	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894	2	5	5	8	3	6	8	4	7	2	5	7	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1895	3	6	6	9	4	7	9	5	8	3	6	8	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896	4	7	7	10	5	8	10	6	9	4	7	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1897	5	8	8	11	6	9	11	7	10	5	8	10	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1898	6	9	9	12	7	10	12	8	11	6	9	11	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1899	7	10	10	13	8	11	13	9	12	7	10	12	6	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DIRECTIONS: Find the month and year required, in the left-hand Table. The

figure opposite both will indicate the calendar to be used. Thus: January, 1879, gives the figure "4;" hence the fourth calendar is the one for January, 1879, and the New Year is seen to fall on Wednesday.

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### Mode of Reckoning Time Between Different Places.

A meridian is an imaginary line running due north and south. Longitude is distance measured east or west from any given meridian, Washington being the meridian usually taken in the United States; Greenwich, in England; and Paris, in France. Thus:  $43^{\circ} 17' 13''$  east long. from Washington, denotes a position  $43^{\circ} 17' 13''$  east from the meridian which passes through Washington.

Since the sun apparently goes around the earth once in 24 hours, in 1 hour it must pass over  $\frac{1}{24}$ th of  $360^{\circ}$ , which is  $15^{\circ}$ ; hence, if, in the sun's apparent motion,  $15^{\circ}$  of long. require 1 hour, or 60 minutes of time, one deg. will require  $\frac{1}{15}$ th of 60 minutes, which is 4 minutes.

Since  $1^{\circ}$  or  $60'$  long. requires  $4'$ , or  $240''$  of time, 1 long. will require  $\frac{1}{60}$ th of  $240''$ , which is  $4''$ ; therefore,  $15^{\circ}$  long. require 1 hour of time;  $1^{\circ}$  long. requires  $4'$  of time;  $1'$  long. requires  $4''$  of time.

A degree is  $\frac{1}{360}$ th part of the circumference of a circle. It is divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes; the minute is divided into 60 seconds, etc. Hence, the length of a degree, minute, etc., varies according to the magnitude of different circles.

The length of a degree of longitude at the equator, also the average length of a degree of latitude at the equator, adopted by the U. S. Coast Survey, is 69.16 statute miles. At the latitude of  $80^{\circ}$  it is 59.81 miles, at  $60^{\circ}$  it is 34.53 miles, and at  $90^{\circ}$  (that is, at the poles) it is nothing.

The sun moves over a degree of longitude in 4 minutes; consequently, for every 60 geographical miles west of any given place, the time is 4 minutes behind that at the given place. For every 60 miles east of the place the time is 4 minutes faster. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock, noon, in New York, it is 4 minutes before twelve 60 miles west of New York, and 4 minutes after twelve 60 miles east of New York. Hence, to find the time at any given place corresponding to that at another place, multiply the longitude of the given place east or west of the second place by 4 (minutes), and reduce this product to hours: subtract the time thus reached from 12 hours for west longitude, and add to 12 hours for east longitude. For table of difference in time between principal cities, see p. 496.

In England the degrees of longitude are reckoned east and west from Greenwich. In America, the meridian of Washington is taken as the point of departure.

The sun is on the meridian at exactly 12 o'clock on only four days in the year, namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. It sometimes varies 16 minutes and 15 seconds before or after 12.

**How to Make a Sun-Dial.**—Upon a level hard surface describe, with compasses or circle, eight or ten inches in diameter. Drive a piece of heavy wire, six or eight inches long, perpendicularly in the center, leaving it just high enough to allow the extreme end of its shadow to fall upon the circle about 9½ or 10 o'clock. Mark this point, and also the point where the end of the shadow touches the circle in the afternoon. Draw a line from a point exactly half-way between the two to the center of the circle. This line will be the meridian line or noon-mark. The dial should be made either April 15, June 15, September 1, or December 24, as on these four days, and no other, the noon-mark on the sun-dial will coincide with 12 o'clock.

### Money.

The gold coins of the United States are the double-eagle, (\$20,) eagle, (\$10,) half-eagle, quarter-eagle, three-dollar piece, and dollar, and are composed of 9 parts gold and 1 part alloy of silver and copper. The silver coins are the dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, twenty-cent piece, dime, (10 cents,) half-dime, and three-cent piece; and contain 9 parts silver and 1 part copper, (except the three-cent piece, which contains 8 parts silver and 1 part copper.)

The nickel coins are the five, three, and one-cent pieces, containing 88 parts of copper and 12 parts nickel.

The bronze coins are the cent and two-cent pieces, composed of copper, tin, and zinc.

The term dollar is derived from the German "thaler," pronounced *tä-ler*.

The origin of the sign "\$" is not known. It is probably the monogram of the United States, the curve of the U being dropped, and the S written over it.

United States money was established by act of Congress in 1786. Prior to that pounds, shillings, pence, etc., were in use.

The weight and purity of the United States coins are regulated by Congress.

The *paper currency* of the United States consists of treasury notes issued by the Government, called *greenbacks*, and notes issued by banks, called *bank-notes*.

Prior to 1834 the value of the gold coin of the United States was the same as that of England, 88.8 cents per dwt.; but by act of Congress in 1834 its value was increased to 94.8 per dwt.

The gold coins of England are the sovereign, (£1,) and the half-sovereign, (10s.) The silver coins are the crown, (5s.) half-crown, (2s 6d,) florin, (2s,) shilling, (12d,) sixpenny-piece, and threepenny-piece. They also have bronze coins consisting of the penny, half-penny, and farthing, (½d,) meaning "four things," denoting the divisions of the old English penny.

The Canadian coins are similar to those of the United States.

The unit of the French currency is the franc, worth 19 and  $\frac{3}{10}$  cents in United States money. The denominations are the franc, the decime, and centime.

## Foreign Coins and their Value.

Country.	Equivalent.	Value.	Country.	Equivalent.	Value.
<b>CROWN OF</b>			<b>MARK, CURRENT OF</b>		
Baden, s <sup>e</sup> .....		\$1.157	German Empire.....		\$0.289
England, s.....	5 shillings.....	1.181	Hamburg.....	16 skillings.....	0.205
France, s.....		1.181	<b>OUNCE OF</b>		
Geneva, s.....		1.081	Naples, g.....	3 ducats.....	2.485
Portugal, g <sup>t</sup> .....		5.818	<b>MOHUR OF</b>		
<b>DOLLAR OF</b>			Hindustan, g....	16 rupees.....	7.109
South American States, s.....	{ 8 reals..... }	1.091 nearly.	<b>PIASTER OF</b>		
Norway, s.....	6 marks.....	1.129	Tunis, s.....	16 carobas.....	0.183
Sweden, s.....	6 marks.....	1.186	Turkey, s.....	100 aspers.....	0.028
<b>DOUBLOON OF</b>			<b>PISTAREEN OF</b>		
South America & Mexico, g.....	{ ..... }	15.556 nearly.	Spain.....	4 reals vellon..	0.211
<b>DUCAT OF</b>			<b>PISTOLE OF</b>		
Austria, g.....	60 batzen.....	2.278	Spain, g.....		8.904
Cologne, g.....		2.250	<b>RIX DOLLAR OF</b>		
Saxony, g.....	4 gilders.....	2.264	Austria, s.....	120 kreutzers..	1.043
Sweden, g.....	12 marks.....	2.267	Denmark, s.....	96 skillings....	1.129
<b>FLORIN OF</b>			<b>ROUBLE OF</b>		
Austria, s.....	60 kreutzers...	.453	Russia, s.....	100 copecks...	0.806
Hanover, s.....	60 groshen...	.587	<b>RUPEE OF</b>		
Italy, s.....	12 soldi.....	.194	India, s.....	16 annas.....	0.436
Mecklenburg, s.....		.571	<b>SCUDO OF</b>		
Prussia, s.....	80 groshen...	.244	Rome, s.....		1.080
Tuscany, s.....	12 soldi.....	.281	<b>SOVEREIGN OF</b>		
<b>FRANC OF</b>			Great Britain, g.	20 shillings...	4.866
Belgium and France, s.....	100 centimes..	.198	<b>THALER OF</b>		
<b>GILDER OF</b>			Germany, s.....	30 groshen.. }	0.738 nearly.
Baden, s.....	60 kreutzers...	.426	<b>TALE OF</b>		
Netherlands, s...	20 stivers.....	.436	China, s.....	10 mace.....	1.590
<b>GUINEA OF</b>			Japan, s.....	10 mace.....	0.800
England, g.....	21 shillings...	5.059			
<b>LIVRE OF</b>					
Genoa, s.....	29 soldi.....	0.198			
Switzerland, s...	100 centessini.	0.292			

\* Silver.

† Gold.

### Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit.

These are open letters of request whereby one person requests another to pay a third (or his order, or bearer) a sum of money. For the accommodation of persons traveling or residing in foreign countries, bankers in one arrange with those of other countries (usually with some one in each of the principal cities) to cash their orders. For illustration: A person in New York desiring to place \$100 to the credit of some payee in the city of Berlin, Germany, deposits the amount, with a small additional sum to pay for the exchange, in some New York accredited banking-house, and receives therefor a "bill of exchange" on some responsible banking-house in Berlin. For greater safety in transmission these bills are usually drawn in duplicate, one of the two being marked "First of exchange," and the other, "Second." Either one to be paid, provided the other be "unpaid." One of these can be transmitted by mail or otherwise, and the other retained by the purchaser in New York, or transmitted by a later mail, or in some other way.

These bills are sometimes payable "— days after sight," that is, — days after being presented. Such are usually purchased at a less cost of exchange. They should be early presented to the foreign house by which they are to be cashed, and its "acceptance" written upon the bill.

"A letter of Credit" is a letter authorizing the bearer to draw upon any foreign house named therein any sum or sums of money up to the amount named. As payments are made they are severally indorsed upon the "letter," until the whole is paid. For sending money by telegraph and postal orders, see p. 452.

Another form which is becoming quite popular with travelers has been devised by those enterprising tourist agents, Cook, Son, & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New York. Their practice is to issue to travelers a series of five or ten pound checks, payable at any given point in foreign countries, (each check payable at a different place if desired.) They will be cashed at their full value in the currency of each country, and the holder will not be required to pay any exchange whatever. The traveler is also furnished with a "letter of indication," containing a printed list of all the places where the checks may be cashed, and as the checks are indorsed when cashed, (the letter of indication proving his signature,) the value can be recovered in case of loss or robbery.

### United States Bonds.

1. Six Per Cent. Bonds, dated January 1, 1861, maturing in 20 years, (January 1, 1881,) but which the Government reserved the right to pay after 10 years. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum in gold.

2. Six Per Cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1861, payable at the option of the Government after June 30, 1881. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.



8. Six Per Cent. Bonds, dated June 15, 1864, payable after June 30, 1881. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.
4. Oregon War Debt Bonds, dated in 1861. Issued to pay the expenses of the Indian War in Oregon. Payable July 1, 1881. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.
5. Five-Twenties of 1865, (new.) Payable July 1, 1885; redeemable after July 1, 1870. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.
6. Five-Twenties of 1867. Payable July 1, 1887; redeemable after July 1, 1872. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.
7. Five-Twenties of 1868. Payable July 1, 1889; redeemable after July 1, 1878. Interest, 6 per cent. gold.
8. Currency Sixes. Issued pursuant to Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. Payable 80 years after date, maturing at different dates from 1895 to 1899. Interest, 6 per cent. currency.
9. Ten-Forties, dated March 1, 1864. Payable March 1, 1904; redeemable after March 1, 1874. Interest, 5 per cent. gold.
10. Five Per Cent. Bonds, issued under Acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. Redeemable after May 1, 1881. Interest, 5 per cent. gold.
11. Four and a Half Per Cent. Bonds. Acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. Redeemable after September 1, 1891. Interest,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. gold.
12. Four Per Cent. Bonds. Acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. Redeemable after 1907. Interest, 4 per cent. gold.
13. Three Per Cent. Bonds. Act of May, 1882. Redeemable at the option of the Government. Interest, 3 per cent. gold.

All of the above bonds are exempt from taxation in any form. In size they vary from \$50 to \$10,000 each. Many of the early issues have been called in, the later bonds, bearing a less interest, being substituted for them.

*Consols.*—In 1757 an Act was passed in England, consolidating into one fund the different kinds of stocks created by the growth of the British debt. The annuities of three per cent., which the Government pays as interest upon these consolidated stocks, are known as "Consolidated Annuities," of which "Consols" is a contraction.

### Stock Investments Explained.

An incorporated company is an association authorized by law to transact business.

Stocks are divided into several parts called shares, and the owners of the shares are called stockholders. These shares vary in amount from \$10 to \$500 or \$1,000. They are commonly \$100 each.

Certificates of stock are written statements specifying the number and value of the shares to which their holders are entitled. They are often called scrip.

The par value of stock is the sum named on the face of the scrip, and is thence called its nominal value; the market value is the sum for which it sells. When shares sell for their nominal value, they are at par; when they sell for more, they are above par, or at a premium; when they sell for less, they are below par, or at a discount; the term *par* is a Latin word signifying equal.

The gross earnings of a company are its entire receipts; the net earnings, are the sums left after deducting all expenses.

Installments are portions of the capital paid by the stockholders at different times. Dividends are portions of the earnings distributed among the stockholders. They are usually made at stated periods; as, annually; semi-annually, etc.

A bond is a writing under seal, by which a party binds himself to pay the holder a certain sum, at or before a specified time. A coupon is a certificate of interest attached to a bond, which, on the payment of the interest, is cut off and delivered to the payor.

### Convenient Rule for Reckoning Interest.

The following is a simple and convenient rule: Call *one-half* the number of months cents, and *one-sixth* of the number of days mills, and their sum will be the interest of one dollar for the given time at 6 per cent. Multiply this by the principal, and the product will be the entire interest at 6 per cent. For any other rate take as many sixths of it as that rate is of six.

For example, the interest of \$240 at 6 per cent. for 6 years, 7 months, and 18 days may be found thus:—

**SOLUTION.** —6 yr. and 8 mo. equals 80 mo. Calling  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the number of months cents, and  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the number of days mills, and taking the sum, we have \$.408, the interest of \$1 for the given time. If the interest of \$1 is \$.408, the interest of \$240 is 240 times \$.408, which is \$96 72.

**OPERATION.**  
 6 yr. 8 mo.—80 mo.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  of 80—\$0.40  
 $\frac{1}{6}$  of 18— 0.008  
 \$0.408

To find the interest at 7 per cent. add one sixth to that at 6 per cent.; for five per cent. subtract one sixth, etc.

When partial payments have been made upon an interest-bearing debt, the following is the rule which has been generally adopted: "Compute the interest on the principal from the time interest became payable, to the time when a payment alone, or in conjunction with previous payments, shall equal or exceed the interest due on the principal. Deduct this sum, and compute the interest on the balance as before. In this way there is no reckoning of interest upon interest."

## Interest Laws of Different States.

In the subjoined table the figures under the head "Legal" show the legal rate per cent.; those under "Special" show the *highest rate allowed under special contract.*

State.	Legal.	Special.	Penalty of Usury.
Alabama.....	8	—	Loss of interest.
Arizona.....	10	†	None.
Arkansas and Mississippi.....	6	†	None.
California and Colorado.....	0	†	None.
Connecticut.....	7	†	Forfeiture of all interest.
Dakota.....	7	18	Forfeiture of contract.
Delaware.....	5	6	Forfeiture of contract.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of all interest.
Florida and Texas.....	8	†	None.
Georgia.....	7	7	None.
Idaho.....	10	24	\$300, or imprisonment 6 months, or both.
Illinois.....	6	10	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Indiana.....	6	10	Forfeiture of interest and costs.
Iowa.....	5	10	Forfeiture of excess.
Kansas.....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess over 12 per cent.
Kentucky.....	5	10	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Louisiana.....	5	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Maine.....	6	†	Forfeiture of excess.
Maryland.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess.
Massachusetts.....	6	†	None. (6 per cent. on judgments.)
Michigan.....	7	10	Forfeiture of excess.
Minnesota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess over 7 per cent.
Missouri.....	6	10	Forfeiture of all interest.
Montana.....	10	—	None.
Nebraska.....	10	12	Forfeiture of all interest and costs.
Nevada.....	10	†	None.
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of three times the interest received.
New Jersey.....	7	7	Forfeiture of all interest.
New Mexico.....	6	12	None.
New York.....	6	6	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Oregon.....	10	12	Forfeiture of interest, principal, and costs.
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess, Act May 28, 1853.
Rhode Island.....	*6	†	Forfeiture, unless a greater rate is contracted.
South Carolina.....	7	†	None.
Tennessee.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess over 6 per cent. and \$100 fine.
Utah and Wyoming.....	10	†	None.
Vermont.....	6	†	Forfeiture of excess.
Virginia.....	6	12	Forfeiture of contract.
Washington Territory.....	10	†	None.
West Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess.
Wisconsin.....	7	10	Forfeiture of all the interest.

\* Rate on judgments unless otherwise expressed. † On railroad bonds only.

‡ No limit.

**Legal Hints Concerning Interest.**

It is the general practice of the courts in this country to award interest computed at the legal rate, from the time when payment should have been made. Interest upon a judgment dates from the time the judgment is rendered.

A creditor may charge interest on an account from the expiration of the time of credit. When no time is specified, interest may be charged from the time payment is demanded, or when the statement of account has been rendered.

A debt for board and lodging, where there was no fixed price or time of payment fixed, will not draw interest until it is reduced to judgment, or its amount otherwise determined. Interest may not be charged upon the items of a running account until the balance is struck, and the statement rendered.

Compound interest is not generally recoverable by law. Even though there be an express agreement that compound interest shall be paid, the contract will not usually be enforceable for more than simple interest. When, however, interest has already accrued and become payable, an agreement that it shall be added to the principal thus formed, will generally be deemed valid. When such interest would not be recoverable upon an ordinary contract in which its payment was agreed upon, yet, if it has actually been paid, it cannot be recovered.

Guardians, executors, and administrators, and trustees of every kind, may be charged interest upon all trust funds in their hands after their failure to invest them within a reasonable time.

**A Table for Reckoning Compound Interest.**

This table shows the amount, at compound interest, of \$1 at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. for any number of years not exceeding 10.

Years.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
1	1.030000	1.040000	1.050000	1.060000	1.070000	1.080000
2	1.060900	1.081600	1.102500	1.123600	1.144900	1.166400
3	1.092727	1.124864	1.157625	1.191016	1.225043	1.259712
4	1.125509	1.169858	1.215506	1.262426	1.310796	1.360483
5	1.159274	1.216632	1.276281	1.338225	1.402552	1.469328
6	1.194052	1.265819	1.340095	1.418519	1.500730	1.586874
7	1.229873	1.315881	1.407100	1.508680	1.605781	1.718824
8	1.266770	1.368569	1.477455	1.598348	1.718186	1.850930
9	1.304773	1.423311	1.551328	1.689478	1.838459	1.999004
10	1.343916	1.480244	1.628894	1.790847	1.967151	2.158924

To find the amount for any other sum, multiply the amount in the table by the number of dollars in the principal.

# Taxes, and a Simple Method of Assessment.

A property tax is one assessed upon the property, personal and real; a personal or "poll" tax is assessed upon the person. "Poll" is from the German *polle*, the head. Property tax is computed at a rate per cent. upon the valuation of the property; poll tax is a specific sum upon all persons not exempt by law, and is levied without regard to property.

To determine the rate per cent., divide the whole amount of tax, after deducting from it the total poll tax, to be raised in the given town or district, by the whole amount of the valuation of such town or district, and the quotient will be the tax rate on \$1; multiply this by the number of dollars of valuation against any person's property, and the product, with the poll tax added, will be the whole tax to be collected from such person.

In the calculation of taxes for a large number of persons, a table is usually formed, giving the tax on \$1, \$2, etc., to \$9, then on \$10, \$20, etc., to \$90, then on \$100, etc., by which the labor is greatly facilitated. If the rate on \$1 be 15 mills, the following table might be formed:—

Prop.	Tax.	Prop.	Tax.	Prop.	Tax.	Prop.	Tax.	Prop.	Tax.
\$1	.015	\$10	.15	\$100	\$1 50	\$1,000	\$15	\$10,000	\$150
2	.030	20	.30	200	3 00	2,000	30	20,000	300
3	.045	30	.45	300	4 50	3,000	45	30,000	450
4	.060	40	.60	400	6 00	4,000	60	40,000	600
5	.075	50	.75	500	7 50	5,000	75	50,000	750
6	.090	60	.90	600	9 00	6,000	90	60,000	900
7	.105	70	1.05	700	10 50	7,000	105	70,000	1,050
8	.120	80	1.20	800	12 00	8,000	120	80,000	1,200
9	.135	90	1.35	900	13 50	9,000	135	90,000	1,350

To find by the table A's tax, whose property is \$7,580, and who pays for 5 polls at the rate of \$1 50 each, note the following

**SOLUTION:**—Find from the table the tax on \$7,000, then on \$500, then on \$80, and then calculate the tax on 5 polls, and add the results together; the sum will be the entire tax.

OPERATION.  
 Tax on \$7,000—\$105 00  
 " 500— 7 50  
 " 80— 1 20  
 " 5 polls— 7 50

Whole tax, —\$120 20

Care should be taken in arranging the table so that the tax may not be over or under-rated. Assessors should carefully examine the special laws of their several States relating thereto.



### Our System of Numbers.

There are now in use two systems of notation, or methods of writing numbers, the Arabic and Roman, both of which are exceedingly simple. In both a few figures only are used, and these by a beautiful method of grouping are made to subserve all the uses of numbers however complicated.

1. **The Arabic System.**—This is the one generally used, and was so named because it was introduced into Europe by the Arabs at their conquest of Spain in the eleventh century. The Arabs obtained it from the Hindus, who, probably, invented it over 2,000 years ago.

It embraces the nine figures sometimes called "digits," from the Latin word *digitus*, a finger—the fingers being used early in counting. These nine numerals are said to have had originally form like the following, in which each of the figures is composed of as many straight marks as it expresses units, and the zero, or "nothing" figure, being a circle, o, and without any unit marks.\*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0

The principle of combination consists in giving to each figure a new value by changing its location; a single figure represents *ones*, and each change toward the left represents *ten times as many ones* as when it occupied its former place; thus: the figure 6, standing alone, represents six ones; standing one place farther toward the left, as in 67, it represents ten times six ones or sixty—the expression 67 meaning *six tens and seven ones*, etc., etc.

2. **The Roman System.**—This system was used by the ancient Romans, and is now much used by us in numbering the chapters of books, etc. It embraced the following capital letters, and the values shown below:—

Letters—	I,	V,	X,	L,	C,	D,	M.
Values—	1,	5,	10,	50,	100,	500,	1000.

By grouping these according to the following laws, other numbers were expressed: 1. Repeating the letter doubles the number; as X *ten*, XX *twenty*, etc. 2. Writing a number of lower value before another subtracts its value from the latter, but writing it after another increases the latter by its value; thus IX ex-

\* One writer supposes the Arabic figures to be modifications of characters formed by combining angles to express numbers. Thus it may be that the Hindus used one angle, 1, to express *one*; two angles, 2, to express *two*; three angles, 3, to express *three*; four angles, 4, to express *four*, etc. These, by the changes incident to constant use, might have assumed the present form.

presses *one less* than ten, and XI *one more* than ten, and so on through the whole list. A simple line drawn over a letter increases its value a thousand fold:—

I	1	XI	11	XXI	21	CCC	300
II	2	XII	12	XXX	30	CD	400
III	3	XIII	13	XL	40	D	500
IV	4	XIV	14	L	50	DC	600
V	5	XV	15	LX	60	DCC	700
VI	6	XVI	16	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VII	7	XVII	17	LXXX	80	CM	900
VIII	8	XVIII	18	XC	90	M	1,000
IX	9	XIX	19	C	100	V	5,000
X	10	XX	20	CC	200	etc.	

3. **Names of Numbers.**—These are also derived by a simple method. Regarding the collective *ten* as a single thing, we have *one ten*, *two tens*, etc., up to *ten tens*, which we call *two tens*. Proceeding in the same way, we have *two tens and one*, *two tens and two*, etc., to *ten tens*, which gives a new group, called *hundred*. In this manner any number, however large, may be easily named, and we have a language simple, beautiful, and convenient.

Some of these names have become greatly changed by custom, so that with small numbers we can hardly perceive the principle of naming. Instead of *one and ten* we use *eleven*, meaning one left after ten, and in place of *two and ten* we say *twelve*, meaning two left after ten.

Omitting the "and," changing *ten* to *teen*, *three* to *thir*, etc., we have *thirteen*, *fourteen*, etc. Changing *teen* to *ty*, *two* to *twen*, from the Saxon *twain*, etc., we have *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, etc.

**Periods of Figures.**—There are two methods of reading large numbers of figures, the French or Continental, and the English. The two methods are illustrated below:—

6th period.	3 2 1	Hundreds of Quadrillions. Tens of Quadrillions. Quadrillions.
5th period.	5 6 1	Hundreds of Trillions. Tens of Trillions. Trillions.
4th period.	0 7 2 9	Hundreds of Billions. Tens of Billions. Billions.
3d period.	4 5 2	Hundreds of Millions. Tens of Millions. Millions.
2d period.	7 8 9	Hundreds of Thousands. Tens of Thousands. Thousands.
1st period.	3 8 4	Hundreds Tens. Units.

The figures in the preceding table are thus read: 823 quadrillions, 561 trillions, 729 billions, 452 millions, 789 thousand, three hundred and eighty-four.

The English divide numbers into periods of six figures each: thus:—

Hundreds of Thou. of Billions.	Hundreds of Thou. of Millions.	Hundreds of Thousands.
Tens of Thousands of Billions.	Tens of Thousands of Millions.	Thousands.
Thousands of Billions.	Thousands of Millions.	Hundreds.
Hundreds of Billions.	Hundreds of Millions.	Tens.
Tens of Billions.	Tens of Millions.	Units.
Billions.	Millions.	
4 0 7 6 9 2	9 5 8 6 0 4	4 1 8 0 5 6

The figures in the table are thus read: 407692 billions, 958604 millions, 418 thousand, and fifty-six.

It should be noted that in reading numbers the two methods harmonize up to the place of "millions," but no further. In the English method a billion is one thousand times as many as in the Continental system, and so on.

NOTE.—The terms billion, trillion, quadrillion, etc., are derived from the Italian *milione* and the Latin *bis, tres, quatuor*, etc. Thus, *bis*, united with million, becomes billion, etc.

N. B.—The Continental method is the one in use in the United States, and is rapidly supplanting the old methods in other countries.

**The Grecian System.**—This system was used by the ancient Greeks, and may be often found in Greek books. The Greeks represented the consecutive numbers by their letters of the alphabet; thus:  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta, \vartheta, \iota$ , representing the simple *units*; and the next nine letters— $\kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \xi, \omicron, \pi, \varrho, \varsigma$ , the *tens*; and the third nine letters— $\rho, \sigma, \tau, \upsilon, \phi, \chi, \psi, \omega, \iota$ , the *hundreds*. A subscript dash represented *thousands*. The M written under a number increased its value ten thousand times, etc.

$\omega\pi\eta$	would represent	889
$\rho\iota\alpha$	"	111
$\vartheta\psi\omicron\vartheta$	"	7,777

This system was even more cumbrous than that of the Romans, and has passed out of use.

## The Principal Sizes of Type.

Great Primer.—a b c d e f g

English.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n

Pica.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r

Small Pica.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r

Long Primer.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r

Bourgeois.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w

Brevier.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Minion.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Nonpareil.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Agate.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Pearl.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Diamond.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Brilliant.—a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

*Leads* are thin plates of type-metal, placed between the lines to space them farther apart. Matter thus spaced is said to be *lead*ed; when not so spaced it is called *solid*.

When the type is set up, the first sheet printed is styled a *first proof*; after the changes indicated by the proof-reader are made in the type, another proof, called the *revise*, is taken. This "revise" is then examined that it may be seen whether all the corrections indicated on the first reading have been faithfully made.

*Composing* is a term used by printers to denote putting matter in type, or setting up the type. Printed matter is generally counted or measured by *ems*, that is, by the square of the *body* of a type used, the square being reckoned, not on the face of the letter as printed, but upon the full depth of the type's body. Thus, the black squares ("quads") at the ends of the lines of type above show the sizes of the *ems* of the several specimens ("founts") of type represented.

In measuring the *ems* in a page of printed matter, the *entire page* is taken, including the line at the top, a blank line at the bottom, and any blanks. A page of this book, if printed in Great Primer, would measure 280 *ems*; in English, 408 *ems*; in Pica, 560; in Small Pica, 736; in Long Primer, 875; in Bourgeois, 1,120; in Brevier, 1,338; in Minion, 1,592; in Nonpareil, 2,200; in Agate, 2,880; in Pearl, 3,881; in Diamond, 4,424; in Brilliant, 5,894.

### Writing for the Press.

Manuscript for the printer should never be written on both sides. Each page should be properly numbered. The writing should be distinct, punctuated, capitalized, and broken into such paragraphs as are suggested by the sense. It should be complete before sending to the printer; nothing should knowingly be left for insertion after the manuscript is in type. In reading proof, writers in striking out words, (except at the close of a paragraph,) should try to substitute others of about the same number of letters in their places, so as to economize labor for the printer, who has faithfully followed "copy." The common parlance direction, "Dot every i, and cross every t," should be most carefully observed.

### Explanations of Corrections in Proof-reading.

- § (Dele) Delete, take out, or expunge.
- 9 Turn a reversed letter.
- # A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
- ⌞ Less space, or no space between words or letters.
- ⌞ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.
- Indent.
- Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
- ⌞ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.
- ⌞ shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
- ⌞ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
- ⌞ directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
- { Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph; but for the latter purpose the following is better:—
- ¶ Make a new paragraph.
- Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
- = Put in small capitals.
- ≡ Put in capitals.

The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation:—

*wf.* Wrong font;—used when a character is of a wrong size or style.  
*tr.* Transpose.

*l. c.* Lower-case; that is, put in small or common letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.

*s. caps., or sm. c.* Put in small capitals.

*Qu., Qy., or ?* Query.

*out, s. c.* Words are wanting, see copy.

On the following page is presented a specimen of a corrected proof-sheet, showing the manner in which the blunders made by a compositor are set right by the proof-reader, according to the above explanation:—



THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

Caps.

□ ^ Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than s. caps.  
 ♂ that ceremony. The superbe palaces and porticos by Rom.

20 Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled Dy.  
 b. c. fasces, the golden eagles, the shouting Legions, the cap - /

1 [ tives, and the pictured cities were indeed wanting to < load  
 his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away ?

9 from Rome. But she still retained the mightier influence x  
 of an empire intellectual, and was now to conter the

elit. preder reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man u /

who had extended the dominion of her ancient language space bet

— who had erected the trophies of philosophy and cor.

imagination in the L haunts of ignorance and ferocity, /

whose captives were the hearts of admiring nations /  
 L enchaind by the influence of his song — whose spoils

Rom. were the treasures of ancient genius—the Eternal City ^ " " /

tr offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude. w. /

No Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the in st

o / fant erections of modern art, he who had restored the

♂ broken link between the two ages of human civilization #

— was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved < ♂ lead  
 from the moderns who owed to him their refinement, — from tr.

the ancients who owed to him their fame ^ Never was a x ○

coronation so august witnessed by westminster or Rheims. Cap.

(rescued from obscurity and decay MACAULAY. Ital. / ?

### **Rates of Domestic Postage.**

**First Class.**—Letters and all written matter, sealed or unsealed, and other matter fastened so that it cannot be easily examined, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal Cards furnished by Government, 1 cent. Special 10-cent stamp in addition to lawful postage attached to a letter entitles it to immediate delivery in any place of 4,000 population or over, between 7 o'clock A. M. and midnight.

**Drop-Letters.**—Delivered by carrier, 2 cents ; not delivered by carrier, 1 cent.

**Second Class.**—Newspapers from office of publication or from news agency, to actual subscribers or to news agents, 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof, prepaid.

**Third Class.**—Printed matter of general information by any process except hand-writing, copying-press, or type-writer, unsealed, including written correction of typographical errors, and manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, four pounds, except for a single book, which may weigh more.

**Fourth Class.**—Mailable merchandise and matter not included in foregoing classes, unsealed, 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, four pounds.

**Permissible Writing** on third or fourth class matter.—Date and name of sender and addressee on printed circulars ; the word "from" with name and address of sender, and names and number of articles, on wrappers ; identification marks on or attached to package. Articles in newspapers or other publications may be marked for observation, but no written words.

**Reforwarding.**—Matter forwarded free to another post-office upon written request of addressee ; unclaimed letters with name and address of sender thereon returned free, but unclaimed packages must have return postage paid.

**Unmailable.**—Obscene and fraudulent matter, liquids, and anything liable to injure the mails or handlers thereof.

**Registered Matter.**—First, third, and fourth class matter, domestic or foreign, may be registered ; name and address of sender must be indorsed on envelope or package : fee, 10 cents, in addition to regular postage, for each letter or package.

### Money Orders.

For Orders not exceeding \$5.....	5 cents.
Exceeding \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	8 "
" 10 " " " 15.....	10 "
" 15 " " " 30.....	15 "
" 30 " " " 40.....	20 "
" 40 " " " 50.....	25 "
" 50 " " " 60.....	30 "
" 60 " " " 70.....	35 "
" 70 " " " 80.....	40 "
" 80 " " " 100.....	45 "

When a larger sum than \$100 is required, additional Orders to make it up must be obtained.

### Postal Notes.

Upon payment of a fee of 3 cents each, Postal Notes for any amount under Five Dollars may be purchased at any Money-order Office, payable to bearer at any time within three calendar months from the last day of the month during which it was issued; but payable ONLY at such Money-order Office as the purchaser may select, or at the office of issue.

### Foreign Postage.

The rates for letters are for the half ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for 2 ounces or fraction thereof:—

To Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, all parts of Germany, including Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Turkey (European and Asiatic), Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

To Australia, letters, via San Francisco (except to New South Wales), 5 cents; via Brindisi, 15 cents; newspapers, via San Francisco, 2 cents; via Brindisi, 4 cents. China, letters, via San Francisco, 5 cents; via Brindisi, 13 cents, 4 cents for each paper not weighing over four ounces. British India, Italian mail, letters 5 cents, newspapers 1 cent for 2 ounces. Japan, letters, via San Francisco, 5 cents, newspapers 1 cent for two ounces.

To New South Wales, letters,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, 12 cents; registered letters, 10 cents; for each single paper, 2 cents; other printed matter, and samples of merchandise, 4 ounces for 4 cents.

**Suggestions.**—Have your mail matter addressed to street and number. If a box-holder, to your box number.

Send your change of address to the post-office.

Have printed or written on your envelope a request to return if not delivered, and put name of County, as well as of State, in the address.

Tie your letters and circulars in bundles with the addresses all in one direction; it helps the stampers and assorters, who have to face up.

If open circulars are put in the letter-boxes without being tied in bundles, small letters are apt to work inside of them and go astray.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

Stamps cut from stamped envelopes, and revenue stamps, are not accepted in payment of postage; all such letters are held for postage.

Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names are not deliverable at a station unless addressed to street and number, or box number, as a letter addressed A. B., Station G, is not deliverable, but a letter addressed A. B., stating street and number, or box number, is deliverable.

In sending samples through the mails, only a mark or number to distinguish one from the other is allowed.

In sending books, or articles of third-class matter, the name of the sender may be written with the simple word "from."

In every case of loss by mail the party should notify the postmaster.

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## The Telegraph and Telegraphing.

Although our present system of telegraphing is of recent origin, the fact that electricity could be conducted to a distance by wires was known as early as 1753, and its application to telegraphy suggested. In 1774 the first electric telegraph was constructed in Geneva, by Lesage, having 24 wires, each connected with a pith-ball electroscope, the signals being given by frictional electricity. From this time forward many attempts were made to employ frictional electricity for telegraphic purposes, but it was not till 1820 that any real progress was made. The first actual electric telegraph was constructed in 1835, a distance of 13 miles, from Paddington to Drayton. The wires (six were employed) were laid in a pipe on the surface of the ground. In 1839 the first overground telegraph was constructed in India, iron wire being employed, stretched on bamboo poles.

**Morse system.**—The Morse system of telegraphing was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, in 1832, during a voyage home from France. After sev-

eral years spent in perfecting his invention, he constructed the first public telegraph line in 1844 from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles, the first message being transmitted May 27 of that year. From this point it rapidly spread, superseding all other systems, until to-day it is the established system of communication between every country on the globe.

**Submarine Telegraphing.**—The first experiment in submarine telegraphy was made in 1839 across the river Hoogly at Calcutta. A copper wire was used, insulated with a coating of cotton thread saturated with pitch and tar. In 1847 an iron wire, insulated with gutta percha, was submerged in a small creek and placed in the circuit of the New York and Washington telegraph line. Its success led to the laying of a gutta percha cable between New York and Jersey City in 1848. The English Channel was crossed in 1850, and in 1857 an unsuccessful attempt was made to cross the Atlantic. The first Atlantic cable was completed August 5, 1858, but failed the first of the following month. These failures discouraged further attempts till 1865, when another unsuccessful attempt was made, the cable parting after 1,186 miles had been laid. The following year, however, a new cable was successfully laid, and on July 27, 1866, the great problem was definitely solved, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, being chiefly instrumental in its success.

**Apparatus.**—Electric telegraphs consist of three parts; first, an apparatus for generating electricity; second, a conductor for conveying the electricity from one point to another; and third, apparatus for transmitting and receiving the electric signals.

1. *Source.*—Three kinds of apparatus are used, the voltaic battery, the magneto-electric machine, or the thermo-electric battery. The first is chiefly used, the electricity being produced by the action of acids upon copper and zinc.

2. *Conductors.*—Over-ground galvanized iron wire, weighing from 320 to 600 lbs. per mile, is used, the largest wire being used for the longest lines. Under ground copper wire is used, No. 18 being the size generally employed. For submarine cables, copper wire, covered with gutta percha, is commonly used. The Atlantic cables are composed of a copper wire of 7 strands, forming the conductor, surrounded by four layers of gutta percha, and covered with a serving of jute; outside of this is a protecting armor of ten wires of homogeneous iron, each enveloped in fine strands of manilla hemp. In shallow waters, where cables are exposed to injury from ships' anchors, the armor is often made enormously heavy, sometimes weighing 20 tons per mile.

3. **Telegraphic Apparatus.**—This consists chiefly of the "relay," "sounder," and "key." Several other instruments are requisite in the equipment of a modern telegraph office, but the limits of this work will not admit of their description.



**Alphabets.**—The following is the alphabet used in the United States and Canada:—

A ---	J -----	S ---	1 -----	0 -----
B -----	K -----	T ---	2 -----	(.) -----
C ---	L ---	U ---	3 -----	(.) -----
D ---	M ---	V ---	4 -----	(.) -----
E -	N --	W -----	5 -----	(?) -----
F ---	O -	X -----	6 -----	(l) -----
G -----	P -----	Y ---	7 -----	(" ") -----
H -----	Q -----	Z -----	8 -----	
I --	R -	& -	9 -----	

In all other parts of the world the "International Morse Telegraph Alphabet" is used, as follows—

a ---	k -----	u -----	5 -----
b -----	l -----	v -----	6 -----
c -----	m ---	w -----	7 -----
d ---	n --	x -----	8 -----
e -	o -----	y -----	9 -----
f -----	p -----	z -----	0 -----
g -----	q -----	1 -----	(.) -----
h -----	r ---	2 -----	(.) -----
i --	s ---	3 -----	(?) -----
j -----	t ---	4 -----	(l) -----

The international alphabet is preferable, as it contains no spaced letters, and the dashes are all of the same length.

**Rates of Telegraphing.**—The expense of telegraphing to all parts of the U. S. and Canada is purely arbitrary, and varies according to the town or city to which a message is sent. There are no rates graded according to distance, etc., and the rates are subject to frequent change, at the will of the telegraph companies.

From New York to all points in Great Britain and France the rate is 75 cents gold per word, every word being charged for, including address and signature. New York to Switzerland, 81 cents per word; to all parts of Germany, 84 cents; to Rome, 84 cents; to Vienna, 86 cents; to all parts of Egypt, \$1 09; to Jerusalem, \$1 09; to Calcutta, \$2; and to Yokohama, Japan, and Hong-Kong, China, \$2 80 per word.

The Western Union Telegraph Company had in operation June 30, 1878, 206,202 miles of wire, and during the year ending at that date transmitted 28,918,594 messages, at an average toll per message of 38.9 cents. The cost to the company per message was 25 cents, leaving a net profit of 13.9 cents per message, or a total net profit of \$3,824,726.

**Telegraphic Money Orders.**—The domestic rate (that is, within the United States) is one per cent., and the cost of two messages, for example, \$100 from New York to Boston, costs \$1 50—\$1 for the order, and 50 cents for the message, the regular rate being 25 cents.

### United States Army Register for 1887.

The President of the United States is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but draws no pay from these departments of the Government service. The subjoined table gives the yearly pay of the officers of the several ranks, when on duty and when off duty; also the number of officers allowed in each grade.---

GRADE.	Number.	Yearly Pay.	Retired Pay.	GRADE.	Number.	Yearly Pay.	Retired Pay.
Generals.....	1	\$13,500	....	Regimental Adjut.....	40	\$1,800	....
Lieutenant-Generals	1	11,000	....	" Quartermasters	40	1,800	....
Major-Generals.....	3	7,500	\$5,625	First Lieuts., M't'd }	565	1,600	1,200
Brigadier-Generals...	6	5,500	4,125	" not Mounted }		1,500	1,125
Colonels.....	68	3,500	2,625	Sec'd Lieuts., M't'd }	461	1,500	1,125
Lieutenant-Colonels	90	3,000	2,250	" not Mounted }		1,400	1,050
Majors.....	233	2,500	1,875	Chaplains.....	34	1,500	1,350
Captains, Mount'd }	604	2,000	1,500				
Captains, Unm't'd }		1,800	1,350				

Officers below the grade of Brigadier-General receive, after five years' service, an allowance of 10 per cent. increase on the above; 20 per cent. increase after ten years, 30 per cent. after fifteen years, and 40 per cent. after twenty years' service. The law, however, provides that the pay of a Colonel shall not in any case exceed \$4,500, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel \$4,000; hence, neither of these officers can receive full 40 per cent. increase.

An Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed \$200, an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General \$150, and an acting Commissary of Subsistence \$100 per year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase. This applies only to subalterns not receiving extra compensation for any other staff duty or appointment.

Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captains after five years' service. Retired officers receive 75 per cent. of pay (salary and increase) of their rank, but no increase accrues subsequent to date of retirement. Professors of Military Academy are entitled to the same privileges, as regards retirement from active service, as

officers of the army. Retired officers serving as professors at colleges receive no additional compensation. The officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds (Washington) has, while so serving, the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel.

The Aids-de-Camp to the General, selected by him from the army, have, while so serving, the rank and pay of Colonel. The Aids-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General, selected by him from the army, have, while so serving, the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Officers of the army and of volunteers, assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, shall, during the time they are employed on such duty, receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade respectively.

In addition to the pay of the officers as noted above, allowances are made to officers of quarters, fuel, and forage. The General is allowed \$300 per month for these items. Other officers are allowed a certain number of rooms for quarters, (from six to two, according to rank;) a certain quantity of wood, or its equivalent, for fuel, (from sixty to eighteen cords per annum, according to rank;) the officer and the temperature of the climate of the post to which he is assigned;) and forage for from five to two horses according to grade, (the General and Lieutenant-General being allowed \$50 per month in lieu of forage.)

An Aid-de-Camp to a General ranks as Colonel; to a Lieutenant-General, as Lieutenant-Colonel; to a Major-General, as Captain or Lieutenant; and to a Brigadier-General, as Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons have the rank, pay, and emoluments of First Lieutenant of Cavalry for the first five years' service, and of Captain after five years' service.

The Chaplains of the colored regiments (four) and the Post Chaplains (thirty) rank as Captains of Infantry.

One Veterinary Surgeon, at \$75 per month, is allowed to each of the Cavalry Regiments, and to each of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments, an additional one at \$100 per month.

Seventy-one Superintendents of National Cemeteries are allowed, to be appointed by the Secretary of War. Twenty-six receive, each, \$75 per month, eighteen, each, \$70, thirteen, each, \$65, and fourteen, each, \$60 per month.

Indian scouts to the number of one thousand may be employed in the Territories and Indian country, who receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers.

The army numbers 25,000 enlisted men, with 2,176 commissioned officers, comprising ten regiments of cavalry of 841 men each, five regiments of artillery of 586 men each, twenty-five regiments of infantry of 541 men each, and a battalion of engineers of 466 men; total rank and file, 27,176.

The pay of enlisted men depends upon the length of time they have been in the

service, with the following exceptions:—Wagoners, who receive \$14 per month; Artificers, \$15; Quartermaster-Sergeants, \$17; Chief Musician, \$60; Veterinary Surgeon, Jun., \$75; Veterinary Surgeon, Sen., \$100; Hospital Matrons, \$10 per month. The pay of other enlisted men is as follows: Privates, Musicians, and Trumpeters, \$13 per month the first year; \$13 per month the second year; and subsequently increasing to \$21 per month the twenty-first year of service. Corporals, Saddlers, and Blacksmiths, from \$15 to \$23 per month; Sergeants and Privates of Engineers' and Ordnance Departments, \$17 to \$25; Corporals (Engineers and Ordnance) and Hospital Stewards, (third class,) \$20 to \$28; First Sergeants, Saddler Sergeants, Chief Trumpeters, Principal Musicians, and Hospital Stewards, (second class,) \$22 to 30; Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants, (Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry,) \$28 to \$31; Sergeants, (Engineers, Ordnance, and Commissary,) \$34 to \$42; Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants, (Engineers,) \$36 to \$44.

The ratio of increase of each of the above classes is \$1 per month for each of the third, fourth, and fifth years; for the next five years an increase of \$2 per month; and for each period of five years thereafter an increase of \$1 per month. This pay is in addition to rations.

### The Signal Service.

In time of war the signal service of the United States army is employed in conveying intelligence from one point to another by means of the telegraph, semaphore, or signals. These latter are made by motion of flags by day, or by torches by night, and by their use messages can be instantly sent as far as one man can by any means (by the use of telescopes, or by being placed on high towers) be made to see another. In time of peace this branch of the army transmits intelligence in reference to the weather, giving warning of approaching storms, floods, etc. Signal stations have been established at numerous points over the whole United States, each one being connected by telegraph with the central station at Washington, and reports are made at fixed hours each day and night. Each station is fully equipped with scientific instruments. At stations on the coast signals are displayed giving notice of the approach of storms, and through the warning thus given it is believed many lives have been saved, masters of vessels having either remained in port till the storm had passed, or, if going to sea, being fully forewarned, and hence forearmed, for the approaching battle with the storm. The cautionary signal is a red flag with a black center by day, and a red light by night.

In the report of "Old Probabilities," published daily, the annual percentage of correct deductions were, in 1872, 76.8 per cent.; in 1873, 77.6 per cent.; in 1874, 84.4 per cent., and in 1875, 87.4 per cent.

Daily reports are now exchanged every fifteen days with the chiefs of meteorological services over nearly all Europe, comprising nearly 300 foreign stations.

Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely is now Chief of the Signal Service, succeeding Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, recently deceased, to whose intelligent observation is due the remarkable efficiency of this branch of the army.

### United States Navy.

**Table** giving the number of officers of each grade, and the annual pay of each when at sea, on shore, and on leave or waiting orders, Jan. 1, 1887 :—

ACTIVE LIST.	No. in Service.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral .....	1	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice-Admiral .....	1	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals .....	6	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores .....	10	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains .....	45	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders .....	85	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders .....	74	2,800	2,400	2,000
Lieutenants, Junior Grade .....	250	2,400	2,000	1,600
Masters .....	75	1,800	1,500	1,200
Ensigns .....	174	1,200	1,000	800
Naval Cadets .....	58	1,000	800	600
Cadets .....	237	500	500	500
Mates .....	36	900	700	500
Medical (15) and Pay Directors (13), Medical (15) and Pay Inspectors (13) .....	56	4,400	....	....
Fleet-Surgeons, Fleet-Paymasters, and Fleet-Engineers .....	....	4,400	....	....
Surgeons (50), Paymasters (44), & Chief Engineers (70) .....	164	2,800	2,400	2,000
Passed Assistant Paymasters (26), Surgeons (61), and Engineers (81) .....	168	2,000	1,800	1,500
Assistant Surgeons (20), Paymasters (16), and Engineers (61) .....	97	1,700	1,400	1,000
Cadet Engineers .....	23	500	500	500
Naval Constructors .....	10	....	3,200	2,200
Assistant Naval Constructors .....	9	....	2,000	1,500
Chaplains .....	28	2,500	2,000	1,600
Professors of Mathematics (12) and Civil Engineers (10) .....	22	2,400	2,400	1,500
Boatswains (33), Gunners (37), Carpenters (50), and Sailmakers (28) .....	178	1,200	900	700

The pay of Lieutenant-Commanders and Assistant Naval Constructors is increased after four years of service, and the rest of the officers below the grade of



Lieutenant-Commander receive an increase of pay after five years of service. The amount of increase averages about 15 per cent.

**Petty Officers, Seamen, etc., Pay per Month.**—Machinists, \$70; Masters-at-Arms, \$65; Paymaster's Yeoman, Equipment and Engineer's Yeomen, Apothecaries, Blacksmiths, and Boiler-makers, \$60; Band-masters, \$52; Armorsers, Ship's Writers, School-masters, Stewards to Commanders-in-Chief and of Navy Yards, \$45; Carpenter's Mates, Sailmaker's Mates, Printers, Cooks to Commanders-in-Chief and of Navy Yards, \$40; Water-tenders, \$38; Chief Musicians and Oilers, \$36; Cabin and Wardroom Stewards, \$37; Chief Boatswain's Mates, Chief Quartermaster's Mates, Chief Gunner's Mates, Coxswains to Commanders-in-Chief, Ship's Cooks, Firemen (1st class), \$35; Buglers, \$33; Musicians (1st class), Cabin and Wardroom Cooks, \$32; Boatswain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Quartermasters, Coxswains, Captains of Forecastle, Main Top, Fore Top, Mizzen Top, Firemen (2d class), Painters, Tailors, Barbers, Musicians (2d class), Captains of Hold, \$30; Ship's Corporals, \$28; Captains of Afterguard, Quarter Gunners, \$27; Seaman Gunners, \$26; Lamp Lighters, Steerage Stewards, Carpenter's, Talkers, \$25; Seamen, Seamen Apprentices (1st class), Warrant-Officer's Stewards, \$24; Steerage Cooks, Coal-heavers, \$22; Warrant-Officer's Cooks, \$20; Ordinary Seamen and Apprentices (2d class), \$19; Baymen, \$18; Landsmen, \$16; Apprentices (1st class), \$11; Apprentices (2d class) and Boys, \$10; Apprentices (3d class), \$9.

**Retired List.**—Officers after forty-five years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, or those retiring from long and faithful service, or from incapacity from wounds or sickness, may be placed upon the Retired List. When so retired their pay is about 75 per centum of their pay on the active list. On January 1, 1887, the retired list embraced 52 Rear-Admirals, 17 Commodores, 11 Commanders, 20 Lieutenant-Commanders, 11 Masters, 26 Medical Directors, 7 Surgeons, 5 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 7 Chaplains, and over 150 other officers.

**Marine Corps.**—Colonel Commandant, per year, \$3,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3,000; Major (staff and line), \$2,500; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, \$2,000; Captain, \$1,800; First Lieutenant, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, \$1,400. All these officers get 10 per centum addition to the above yearly pay for each period of five years, provided no advance shall be beyond 40 per cent., and no yearly salary of a Colonel shall exceed \$4,500 per year, nor of Lieutenant Colonel, \$4,000; Sergeant-majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants receive

\$23 to \$30 per month; Drum-major and First Sergeant, \$22 to \$29; Sergeants, \$17 to \$24; Corporals, \$15 to \$22; Drummers, Fifers, and Privates, \$13 to \$20; Band-leader, \$79 to \$84; first class Musicians, \$38 to \$43; second class, \$24 to \$29; third class, \$21 to \$26.

**Vessels.**—A table showing the number of vessels in the United States Navy Jan. 1, 1887, together with the number of guns, tonnage, and displacement.

Class.	No. of Vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Displacement.
1st Rate Steamers.....	2	36	.....	9,340
2d " ".....	13	146	17,505	37,550
3d " ".....	20	135	13,560	30,380
4th " ".....	5	13	2,515	3,465
4th " Torpedo Rams.....	2	.....	749	1,950
4th " Iron-clads, requiring repairs.....	14	28	7,268	27,570
3d " " launched, awaiting completion..	5	20	6,974	21,260
1st " Receiving Ships.....	3	73	9,173	14,520
1st " on the stocks, unfinished.....	1	.....	2,490	4,527
Tugs, wooden vessels.....	5	.....	470	.....
" iron vessels.....	8	3	2,253	.....
2d Rate wooden sailing vessels.....	2	23	4,600	8,300
3d " 1st Class ".....	4	22	4,462	9,456
3d " 2d " ".....	6	62	4,008	5,830
Total.....	90	551	82,427	174,128

**Coast Survey.** There are eleven vessels employed in this department of the Navy, of which eight are steamers. Seven vessels are employed on the Atlantic coast and four on the Pacific coast.

**Naval Stations.**—*North Atlantic Station*, Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, commanding; four vessels. *South Atlantic Station*, Rear-Admiral David L. Brains, commanding; three vessels. *Pacific Station*, Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, commanding; seven vessels. *Asiatic Station*, Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler, commanding; five vessels. *European Station*, Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, commanding; two vessels.

**Navy Yards.** There are eight in the United States. They are located at New York (Brooklyn); Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; and Mare Island, Cal.

**Naval Academy,** Annapolis, Md. Commander W. T. Sampson, Superintendent; Lieutenant C. Belknap, senior aid to the Superintendent; Commander C. L. Huntington, commandant of cadets; Lieutenant C. C. Todd, assistant to commandant of cadets. In addition to the above there are six instructors in Seamanship, Naval Tactics, and Naval Construction; seven instructors in Ordnance and Gunnery; seven in Mathematics; six in Steam Engineering; four in Astron-

omy, Navigation, and Surveying; five in Physics and Chemistry; seven in Mechanics and Applied Mathematics; seven in English Studies, History, and Law; ten in Modern Languages; five in Drawing; four in Physiology and Hygiene; and seven officers not attached to the academic staff; making a total of eighty-six officers and instructors.

There are of students in attendance, 46 cadet midshipmen of the first class, 50 of the second class, 56 of the third class, and 85 of the fourth class; total cadet midshipmen, 237. Of cadet engineers there are 23 of the first class, 20 of the second class, 28 of the third class, and 2 of the fourth class; total cadet engineers, 73. Total students, 310. Total officers, instructors, and students, 394.

### Chief Army and Naval Officers.

**Chief Army Officers**, 1887.—Philip H. Sheridan, *Lieutenant-General* (March 4, 1869); Oliver O. Howard (March 19, 1886), John M. Schofield (March 4, 1869), Alfred H. Terry (March 3, 1886), *Major-Generals*; George Crook (Oct. 29, 1873), Nelson A. Miles (Dec. 15, 1880), David S. Stanley (March 24, 1884), John Gibbon (Sept., 1885), Thomas H. Ruger (March 19, 1886), Orlando B. Willcox (Oct. 13, 1886), *Brigadier-Generals*. William T. Sherman (*General*), on the retired list, can not exercise command.

**Post Chaplains**, 1887: Appointed in 1867—Daniel Kendig, James O. Rayner, Osgood E. Herrick, J. A. M. La Tourette. In 1876—George W. Simpson, George W. Dunbar. In 1877—Geo. Robinson, John W. Jackson. In 1879—George W. Collier, Stephen G. Dodd. In 1880—William T. McAdam, John H. Macomber, Malnor C. Blaine, David Wilson, Eli W. J. Lindesmith. In 1881—John B. McCleery. In 1882—Robert McWatty, Winfield Scott, Orville J. Nave, Sherman M. Merrill, John D. Parker, Thomas W. Barry. In 1883—John V. Lewis. In 1884—William H. Scott. In 1885—Joseph A. Potter, Brant C. Hammond. In 1886—William H. Pearson, John S. Seibold.

**Chief Naval Officers**.—David D. Porter, *Admiral*; Stephen C. Rowan, *Vice-Admiral*.

**Naval Chaplains**, July 1, 1887.—Edward C. Bittinger, Robert Givin, Wm. H. Stewart, John S. Wallace, Donald M'Laren, and Henry B. Hibben, with rank of Captain; John D. Bengless, Wesley O. Holway, James J. Kane, John R. Mathews, John K. Lewis, Frank B. Rose, and George A. Crawford, ranking as Commanders; Edward K. Rawson, David H. Tribou, Henry H. Clark, Adam A. M'Alister, Robert Hudson, Thomas A. Gill, and Sylvester D. Boorum, ranking as Lieutenants; Alfred Lee Royce, William F. Morrison, Frank Thompson, R. Randall Hoes, and Carroll Q. Wright, ranking as Chaplains. Pay is drawn according to rank.

### "The Starry Heavens."

**Planets.**—Planets are opaque bodies shining (like our Moon) by reflected light, constantly changing their places among the celestial bodies. They revolve about the Sun in fixed orbits. There are eight major planets, distant from the Sun in the following order: Mercury, Venus, *The Earth*, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. The following table will furnish interesting relative data:—

PLANETS.	No. of moons.	Diameters in meters.	Diurnal revolutions.	Mean distance from sun in miles	Periodic times.
Mercury .....	.	2,955	24 h 5 m 0 s	35,750,000	87.96926 days
Venus .....	.	7,610	23 21 24	67,000,000	224.700737 "
The Earth .....	1	7,912	23 56 41	92,500,000	365.256358 "
Mars .....	.	4,210	24 37 22	141,000,000	686.979714 "
Jupiter .....	4	85,800	9 55 21	480,000,000	11.86197 years
Saturn .....	8	70,080	10 16 0	881,000,000	29.45694 "
Uranus .....	4	80,900	unknown	1,772,000,000	84.0205 "
Neptune .....	1	84,000	" "	2,770,000,000	164.782 "

Over one hundred and ninety minor planets, or **ASTEROIDS**, have been discovered, and new ones are discovered annually. The diameters are supposed to range from thirty or forty miles to three hundred or four hundred miles. These estimates are founded, not on measurement, but on the apparent brilliancy of the bodies.

**Comets.**—Comets are also opaque bodies, but are distinguished by a *coma*, or envelope—a dense nebulous covering which surrounds the *nucleus*, or central body. They move in eccentric orbits. Many of them are distinguished by immense trains, or "tails." A considerable number of comets are known to be members of the solar system, and others are suspected to be such, even though their period of revolution is so great that they have never appeared in our system but once. The great comet of 1858, which appeared for a long time, will return in about nineteen hundred and fifty years, after flying in space fifteen thousand millions of miles. The "tail" of a comet is not believed to be a permanent appendage, but a stream of finely divided matter continually driven off from the comet into space by some repulsive force residing in the sun, the nature of which is not yet understood. This theory of the constant dissipation of comets is confirmed by the ascertained coincidence of "meteor showers." It has long been known that we have either a meteoric shower, or an unusual number of meteors, every year on the nights of Aug. 9 and Nov. 14. These are found to be produced by the earth's atmosphere meeting a swarm of minute particles which move in the respective orbits of two comets. The particles are supposed to be "fragments," or "dust," which have become separated during long periods.

**Fixed Stars.**—The nearest fixed star is distant from the earth at least *nineteen trillions of miles*. Light travels 183,000 miles per second, yet it takes three years

and nine months for a ray of light from the nearest fixed star to reach the earth. To a spectator standing on one of these stars, our sun would appear to him as the North polar star does to us. We are now speaking of the nearest fixed star. The smallest stars visible to the naked eye are estimated to be over 570,000,000,000,000 of miles away, and that the ray of light we see took 125 years to reach us. Telescopes reveal others, millions and millions of miles still farther away. The light which we now see started on its travels thousands of years ago!

We call them fixed stars, yet they are flying through space much more swiftly than any of the planets. Arcturus, (a star in one of the constellations,) moves at the rate of about 200,000 miles per hour—more than three times that of the earth; but its distance from us is so immense that it takes 300 years for it to move a space equal to the moon's apparent diameter. No planets or moons shining with reflected light could be seen such a vast distance; therefore the stars are suns, each, doubtless, the center of a planetary system like our own. How great is the Creator!

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### The Sun.

The average distance of the sun from the earth is about 91,500,000 miles. It would take fourteen years for sound to travel from the earth to the sun, and an express train, travelling day and night, at the rate of 30 miles an hour, would require 341 years to traverse this distance.

The sun's light is estimated to be equal to that of 5,563 wax candles at a distance of one foot from the eye. 800,000 full moons would be required to make a day as brilliant as one of cloudless sunshine.

The heat of the sun which we receive is only one twenty-three hundred millionth of that thrown off into space. It would require a layer of coal ten feet thick, spread over the whole surface of the sun, to furnish this amount of heat for one hour.

The diameter of the sun is about 850,000 miles, or more than one hundred times that of the earth; and it would take 1,245,000 earths to make one globe the size of the sun.

The weight of the sun is 1,910,278,070,000,000,000,000,000 tons!

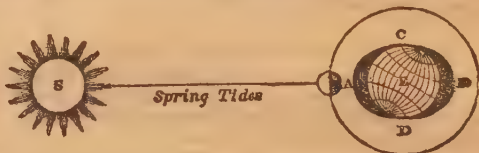
The density of the sun is about one fourth that of the earth. A man weighing at the earth's equator 150 lbs., would weigh 4,050 lbs., at the sun's equator. A stone, which at the earth's equator would fall 16 feet the first second, would at the sun's equator fall 487 feet.

The latest astronomical investigations indicate that the sun's light is produced by the vivid light of a highly heated body shining through a flame full of volatilized substances. The following elements are known to exist in the physical construction of the sun, namely: Sodium, Calcium, Barium, Magnesium, Iron, Chromium, Nickel, Zinc, Strontium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Hydrogen.



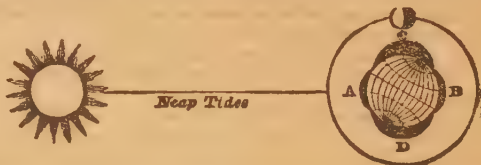
**The Tides.**

Every twelve hours and twenty-five minutes the water on the ocean commences to rise, and continues rising for a little over six hours, when it as gradually falls. When it rises, it is called flood tide; and when it falls, it is called ebb tide. These tides are caused mainly by the attraction of the moon, and follow her in her course around the earth. The moon not only draws the water toward her, but also draws the earth away from the water on the opposite side of the earth, which explains the



occurrence of the tides every twelve hours and twenty-five minutes, similar tides occurring at the same time on opposite sides of the earth. The sun also causes tides, but the solar tides are so slight as to be barely perceptible. When the sun and moon act together, (as they do when on the same side or on opposite sides of the earth,) which occurs at the time of new and full moon, the sun and moon then being on a line with the earth, the tides are the highest, (as at A and B above,) and are called spring tides.

At the time of the first and third quarter of the moon, the sun then being placed 90 degrees from the moon, or a quarter of the distance around the earth, the attraction of the sun serves to diminish the height of the water, (at C and D, by producing a slight tide at A and B,) and this is called neap tide.



The height of the tides varies greatly in different parts of the earth, owing mainly to the conformation of the shores of the ocean. In the midst of the Pacific it is from 2 to 5 feet; on the eastern coast of North America, from 9 to 12 feet on the

average; in the Bay of Biscay, 40 feet; and in the Bay of Fundy, having a long and narrow channel, (the water wedging in from the ocean,) the tide reaches the enormous height of 70 feet in the highest spring tides.

As a little time is required for the "attraction" by the moon, the high tides will occur a little *after the moon passes the meridian*—in other words, the tide is always "a little behind the moon" in her apparent journey from east to west. It is obvious, also, from this apparent motion westward that higher tides will prevail on the eastern than on the western coast.

### Eclipses and their Cause.

An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon passing between the earth and the sun, and can only occur at new moon. The moon being so much smaller than the sun, the eclipse is only visible within a limited area of the earth's surface; thus the average breadth of the space within which an eclipse of the sun is total is only 140 miles. As, however, the earth is constantly revolving on its axis, the shadow will travel over a large surface of territory. A total eclipse of the sun is exceedingly rare at any given place on the earth. At London, for instance, the last total eclipse of the sun occurred in 1715, and before that there had been none visible in that city for 550 years.

An eclipse of the moon is caused by the earth passing between the sun and moon, or, in other words, by the moon passing into the shadow of the earth. This can only occur at full moon. Total eclipses of the moon are rarer events than those of the sun, yet they are more frequently seen by us, because the shadow thrown by the earth upon the moon is so much larger than that thrown by the moon upon the earth, and the moon's eclipse is seen over the entire unilluminated surface of the earth.

The Chinese annals contain the earliest recorded accounts of an eclipse, which is thought to have been the solar eclipse of October 13, 2127 B. C.

The largest number of eclipses which can occur in any one year is seven, of which five will be of the sun and two of the moon; the smallest number is two, which will be of the sun.

The duration of a total eclipse of the sun is usually three to four minutes, and may extend to eight. The term *digit* is used to denote one twelfth part of the diameter of the sun's disk, and the eclipse is said to be of six digits if six parts out of twelve of its diameter are obscured.

A total eclipse of the sun is a rare and impressive event. The ancients witnessed it as a supernatural and alarming event. The people of the Dark Ages were filled with the direst apprehensions of impending calamity, and prostrated themselves in penitential prayer on its occurrence. In this age, when the event is fully

and familiarly foreknown, the spectacle is regarded, even by the astronomer, as one of the most magnificent which can be presented. "No one," says an eminent scientific observer, "can fully appreciate the grandeur of the occasion."

The fact that the exact times of eclipses are foretold by astronomers at long periods in advance, is a most interesting indication of the certainty of the divine laws in the natural world.

### The Atmosphere and its Elements.

The "air we breathe" is composed of 77 parts by weight of *nitrogen*, 21 of *oxygen*, with variable proportions of *carbonic acid aqueous vapor*, and *ammonia*. It envelops the earth to a height of perhaps 500 miles; its greatest density is at the surface of the earth, being exceedingly rarefied at even a few miles above it. Each of the constituents of the air has its separate use and mission. Four fifths of each breath that enters our lungs is nitrogen, yet none of it is absorbed by our system; but were it not for this gas, the oxygen in the atmosphere would excite us to a pitch of which we can scarcely dream, and our life would sweep through its feverish, burning course in a few days. On the other hand, nitrogen, unmixed with oxygen, would kill us in a moment. Oxygen, combined with nitrogen, burns the fuel in our stoves, and keeps us warm; combines with the oil in our lamps, and gives us light; destroys the impurities of our bodies, and gives us strength; sweetens foul water, and makes it wholesome; and in a thousand other ways works around and within us a constant miracle.

Oxygen is no more necessary to animal life than is carbonic acid to vegetation. The plants breathe it through their leaves, separate the carbon from the oxygen, retaining the former and exhaling the latter to the air for our use. Thus we see the mutual dependence between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. We furnish vegetables with air for their use, and they in turn supply us. Deprived of plants, we should soon exhaust the oxygen from the air, supply its place with carbonic acid, and die; while they, removed from us, would soon exhaust the carbonic acid, and die as certainly. We pollute the air, while they purify it.

It is thus evident that house plants are healthful. We should remember, however, that plants and *flowers* are very different. The latter exhale carbonic acid, and the odor of certain plants and the pollen of others are very injurious. All flowers are not harmful, and those which are injurious to some are harmless to others. Flowerless plants, like the ivy, etc., are always beneficial, dispensing only healthful gases; while the cheerfulness given to an apartment by a few flowers should induce the occupant to ascertain what varieties will not only beautify, but also purify, the room.

The *aqueous vapor* contained in the atmosphere is quite as important as are the

other elements. A cubic inch of air weighs thirty-one hundredths of a grain. It may be greatly compressed, and is elastic, as shown in the common pop-gun. The pressure of the air sustains a column of mercury 30 inches high, and of water 34 feet high, and is 15 lbs. per square inch. This pressure of the air varies with the depth, hence the pressure is greater in a valley than on a mountain.

### Phenomena of the Atmosphere.

The air always contains moisture. Warm air contains more, and cold air less, moisture. At 50° temperature the atmosphere contains but half as much moisture as at 75°. Any fall of temperature causes a portion of the vapor to be condensed, which produces rain, hail, dew, snow, etc. A change in density produces a change in temperature, from which results the phenomena of winds.

**Dew.**—As above stated, dew is produced by the condensation of watery vapor from the atmosphere. During the night the bodies upon the surface of the earth, if poor conductors of heat, cool rapidly, thus cooling the atmosphere in immediate contact with it beyond the point of saturation, that is, beyond the temperature at which it contains all the moisture it can hold—the result being a deposit of the excess of moisture upon the grass, or other cooling body. From the fact that an open shed or screen placed above the grass prevents the formation of dew, it was formerly believed that dew fell from above like rain. This is explained by the fact that the shed or screen prevents the radiation of heat into the surrounding atmosphere, and restores a portion of the heat radiated by counter radiation. On this account clouds check the formation of dew, so much so, that if the sky is wholly overcast no dew is formed. Winds also prevent its formation, because the air is constantly changing, and does not become cool enough to deposit its moisture.

Fogs are formed when the temperature of the air falls below the *dew point*. They have been not inaptly defined as clouds resting upon the surface of the earth. In order to produce a fog it is necessary that two strata of air be mingled with each other, the colder precipitating upon itself the moisture from the other. A fog is also produced by the passage of a current of cold air over warmer water, or warm, damp soil. Fogs are sometimes caused by smoke in the atmosphere: the minute particles of carbon radiating heat become colder than the surrounding air, condensing the particles of vapor around them. The fogs of London and other English cities are frequently of this kind.

Clouds are similar to fogs, differing only in their elevation in the atmosphere. In consequence of the great elevation at which some of them float, the particles of vapor are in a frozen state, even in summer. When masses of air charged with

aqueous vapor, but at different temperatures, come together, the space occupied by the resulting mass will be overcharged, and the vapor, which was invisible so long as completely mingled with the air, becomes precipitated in the form of water-dust, and takes the appearance of fog or cloud. Why these do not descend as similar particles of earth would do has not yet been satisfactorily determined. Perhaps electricity may be the principal agency in keeping them suspended.



In the above illustration the four principle kinds of clouds are shown. One bird indicates the *nimbus*, 2 birds the *stratus*, 3 birds the *cumulus*, and 4 birds the *cirrus* cloud.

The *nimbus* is a dark colored cloud, from which rain is falling. The *stratus* is the lowest cloud, often resting upon the earth. It is composed of widely-extended cloud-belts, often spread over the whole sky. It is the night cloud.

The *cumulus* is the day cloud, and is made up of large cloud masses looking like



snow-capped mountains. When of small size, and seen only near mid-day, it indicates fair weather.

The *cirrus* (curl) cloud is a light, fleecy cloud, floating high in the air, and is believed to be formed of particles of ice or flakes of snow.

The *cirro-cumulus* is formed by small, distinct, rounded portions of the *cirrus* clouds, separated from each other, showing a clear sky between. Sailors call this a "mackerel sky." It indicates warm, dry weather.

The *cirro-stratus* is formed by the *cirrus* clouds spreading out into long, slender strata, and indicates a storm.

The *cumulo-stratus* presents the peculiar forms called "thunder heads," and is caused by a blending of the *cumulus* with the *stratus*. It indicates the approach of a thunder storm.

**Rain** is vapor condensed by the sudden cooling of the air in the upper regions. A warm wind coming from the tropics, cool and dry toward the temperate regions, comes into cooler places, and, losing at every step its capacity for holding vapors, becomes first moist, then cloudy, and, farther on, rainy. Warm winds blowing toward cold quarters bring rain, while cold winds blowing toward warm quarters bring fair weather. The same phenomena occur with vertical currents of winds. When the earth is powerfully heated, ascending currents carry the warm air into the cooler layers of the upper atmosphere, where its vapors are condensed, and form clouds, soon falling back in pouring rains. Such are our thunder storms. Rain drops constantly increase while falling from the clouds; hence the size of the drops indicate the height of the clouds as well as the abundance of condensation.

**Snow and hail** are simply frozen rain, the vapors having been condensed at a temperature below 32° F.

**Winds.**—Wind is air in motion, and is produced by variation of the temperature. *Land and sea breezes* are produced by the unequal specific heat of land and water. During the day the land readily absorbs the rays of the sun, becoming more highly heated than the water. The atmosphere is thereby rendered warmer and *lighter*, and ascends into the upper regions, leaving a vacuum into which the atmosphere over the water rushes to restore the equilibrium. This continues throughout the day, while during the night it is the reverse; the land cooling faster than the water, the atmosphere floats into that of the water, producing the land breeze. The same phenomena takes place between the tropical regions and the temperate and polar regions, giving rise to the general or *trade winds*. The rotation of the globe upon its axis gives direction to these latter winds, the earth moving faster than the atmosphere, giving rise to northeast winds in the Northern, and southeast winds in the Southern, hemisphere.

The velocity of winds is measured by the *anemometer*, ("wind measure,") an in-

strument having hemispherical cups placed horizontally for gathering the wind, and an attachment for registering the current.

The following scale adopted by the U. S. Signal Service, distinguishes ten grades:—

Grade.	Velocity in English Miles per hour.	Pressure.	Description.
0	0	0.00	Calm.
1	2	0.02	Very light breeze.
2	4	0.08	Gentle breeze.
3	12	0.75	Fresh wind.
4	25	3.00	Strong wind.
5	35	6.00	High wind.
6	45	10.00	Gale.
7	60	18.00	Strong gale.
8	75		Violent gale.
9	90		Hurricane.
10	100		Most violent hurricane.

### Thermometers and Barometers.

A thermometer is an instrument for measuring the temperature of the atmosphere, or of other bodies. The use of mercury in its construction was first suggested by Römer. Its peculiar advantages are (1) its high boiling point; (2) low, specific heat, (freezing at 39° F. below zero, or 71° below the freezing point of water;) (3) large expansive properties; and (4) can be easily obtained in a state of great purity.

In manufacturing mercurial thermometers a small bulb or cup is blown at the end of a glass tube. This bulb is filled with mercury, which is then heated to as high a temperature as the thermometer is intended to measure, when the tube is cut off and sealed at the top of the column of mercury, (the high temperature having caused the mercury to expand and rise in the tube.) It is then put in melting ice, and the point to which the mercury sinks is marked 32°, or freezing point. It is then placed in a steam bath, and the point to which the mercury rises is 212°, or boiling point. The intermediate space is then marked off into 180 equal parts, each one indicating a degree, marked °. It is said the zero-point was placed 32° below the freezing point because the inventor thought that to be absolute cold. When lower degrees of temperature than 39° below zero are to be registered, spirit thermometers are used, the tube being filled with alcohol instead of mercury. Alcohol does not solidify at any known degree of cold.

**Barometers** are instruments for measuring the weight, pressure, or density of

the atmosphere. A glass tube shaped like the letter **U** is used, the top of one of the ends being hermetically closed, and the other end open. The bottom of the tube being filled with mercury, the increased pressure of the atmosphere upon the mercury in the open end depresses it, forcing it up in the closed end of the tube, from which the air was exhausted when the instrument was made. Thus any variation in the pressure of the atmosphere is accurately registered. A continued rise of the mercury indicates fair weather, and a continued fall foul weather; a sudden rise or fall indicating a sudden change in the weather. Since the pressure of the atmosphere diminishes as one ascends above the level of the sea, the barometer may be used for determining the height of the observer. The height of mountains are thus measured; also, the height attained by balloons.

### **Lightning and Lightning Rods.**

Lightning is an electrical discharge between two clouds, (in opposite electrical conditions,) or between a cloud and the earth, or between the upper and lower part of the same cloud. The atmosphere is filled with electricity in a constant state of excitement, caused by the friction of winds and clouds. Thunder is the noise caused by the repulsive energy with which the air is thrown apart along the path of the lightning.

**Lightning rods**, (the invention of Dr. Franklin in 1746,) when properly made and adjusted, are pronounced, on the authority of the late Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, complete protectors of a building from harm by lightning. The rod is a better conductor of electricity than the air, and hence attracts to itself the "bolt," and discharges it harmlessly into the earth. Prof. Henry's directions may be condensed as follows: It should be of iron, from three quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, (gas-pipe may be used, as electricity passes on the surface,) sharpened to a single point at the top, and the point coated with platinum to prevent rusting: the rod coated with black paint, itself a good conductor, and supported by iron eyes driven into non-conducting wood or masonry of the building. The rod may be insulated by passing through glass cylinders, but these are of little consequence in a storm when covered with water. A round rod is much safer than a square one, experiments showing that the latter throws off electricity on the corners. The rod should be connected with the earth in the most perfect manner possible, and nothing is better for this purpose than to place it in metallic contact with the gas pipes, or, better, the water pipes of the city. This connection may be made by a ribbon of copper or iron soldered to the end of the rod at one of its extremities, and wrapped around the pipe at the other. If a connection of this kind is impracticable, the rod should be continued horizontally to the nearest well, and then turned vertically downward until the end enters the water as deep as its

lowest level. The horizontal part of the rod may be buried in a stratum of pounded charcoal and ashes. The rod should be placed in preference on the west side of the building. A rod of this kind may be put up by an ordinary blacksmith.

Ships, which are peculiarly exposed to danger, may be protected by rods passing down the masts and over the sides of the vessel to the water.

The safest position in a thunder storm is in the center of a room, and horizontal rather than vertical. Windows, either open or shut, and chimneys, should be avoided. When in the open air, trees should be avoided, since "the trunk being a bad conductor of electricity, the current will leave it and pass through the body of an animal or man which may be near it, this being the path of least resistance for the descending bolt."

### Heat and its Measurement.

Heat is now believed by philosophers to be not a material substance, but a condition resulting from the motion of "molecules" (particles) of the matter said to be "heated." The more rapid the motion or vibration of the molecules, the greater the heat, and the slower the vibrations, the cooler the body. An exceedingly thin substance, ether, fills the spaces between the molecules, constituting a medium in which the latter float and are easily affected by the vibrations of the ether.

The sun, stars, and chemical and mechanical forces are the sources of heat. The molecules of the sun and stars are in rapid and constant vibration, and thus set in motion waves of ether, which dart with the velocity of light across the intervening space, and, sarging against the earth, give up their motion to it. Friction and percussion produce heat by the additional motion imparted to the vibrating particles. Savages obtain fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood. A horse hits his steel shoes against a stone, and "strikes fire;" little particles of the metal torn off are heated by the shock, so that they burn as sparks. The bearings of machinery become hot unless the friction is diminished by grease. A train of cars is stopped by the pressure of the brakes. If we watch them in a dark night, we shall see the sparks flying from the wheels, the motion of the train causing the heat. A blacksmith pounds a piece of iron until it glows. The force of the strokes sets the particles of the metal vibrating rapidly enough to send ether waves of such swiftness as to affect the eye of the observer. As the vibrations stop, the metal cools, but may be reheated as often as the blows are repeated. In the burning of coal and wood the chemical action by which the atoms of oxygen in the atmosphere unite with the carbon of the fuel is so intense that the shock sets the particles in vibration, thus imparting their motion to the ether, and starting waves of heat. So, also, the mixing of any two fluids having a powerful affinity for each other produce heat waves.

**Latent Heat.**—When a body is heated, the heat from it serves two purposes:

one, the increase of temperature, the other, the increase of bulk. When the bulk is increased (the heat waves driving the particles farther apart) the heat is said to be absorbed, and is called *latent*, or insensible heat.

## The Wonders of Water.

Water is composed of two parts of hydrogen gas and one part of oxygen gas. It enters into the composition of every known animal, vegetable, and mineral. It composes four fifths of man's flesh and blood. As a writer facetiously remarks, "Man is twelve pounds of solid matter wet up in six pails of water." The difference between the round, rosy face of sixteen, and the wrinkled, withered features of threescore and ten, is due to a few ounces of water and a little charcoal. In a lower order of animals we find water still more abundant, some being composed of only 1 part of solid matter to 99 of water.

In the vegetable world it is quite as abundant. Nearly one half of wood is water. Bread is quite half water. The following table shows the proportion in common meats, fruits, vegetables, etc:—

Mutton.....	.71	Apples.....	.80	Watermelon ..	.98	Trout.....	.81
Beef.....	.74	Carrots.....	.83	Plaster Paris..	.20	Cabbage.....	.92
Veal.....	.75	Beets.....	.88	Pork.....	.76	Cucumbers...	.97

**Hard Water.**—As water filters through the soil into our wells and springs, it dissolves the various mineral matters abounding in the locality. The most abundant of these are lime, salt, and magnesia. The presence of lime is shown by a fur or coating on the bottom of our tea-kettles. If we put soap in such water it curdles, that is, it will not combine with the water.

**Sea Water** contains a large amount of common salt, together with traces of every substance soluble in water, which has been washed into it from the surface of the continents during all the ages of the past. Sea water now contains about one half ounce of saline matter to one pound of water. As the water which evaporates from the surface is comparatively pure, containing only a mere trace of a few substances, (which give to the sea-breeze its peculiar bracing, tonic influence,) the sea is, doubtless, slowly increasing in its saline qualities.

**Water Atmosphere.**—The water being inhabited, it has its atmosphere. Fish inhale oxygen through the fine silky filaments of their gills. When a fish is taken out of the water these filaments dry up, and it is unable to breathe, though surrounded by a more plentiful atmosphere than it is accustomed to enjoy.

**Paradoxes of Water.**—According to the law of physics, cold contracts. This is only partially true of water. Below 39° F. it slowly expands until it reaches 32°, when it congeals. This wise arrangement, by making ice lighter than water, throws a blanket over rivers and ponds, keeping their finny inhabitants warm and comfort.



able during the severest cold of winter. Otherwise, our rivers would freeze solid killing the fish and aquatic plants. Water seems the most yielding of substances, yet the swimmer, falling on his face instead of striking head foremost, discovers the mistake. We could drive a nail through a solid cube of steel as easily as into a hollow one completely filled with water. Hydrogen is the lightest substance known, and oxygen an invisible gas; yet they unite and form a liquid whose weight we have often realized, and a solid as hard as granite. Hydrogen burns readily, and oxygen supports combustion, yet the two combined are used to extinguish fires. Either in excess would destroy life: combined, they are so essential to it that thirst causes a lingering, painful death.

The uses of water are innumerable. It is the common carrier of the world. As sap, it carries the elements of the soil to the topmost leaf of the tree. As blood, it carries to every part of the human system the life-sustaining oxygen, and the food necessary for repairs. It washes fertilizers from the mountain side to the valley beneath, propels waterwheels, bears upon its bosom the ships of commerce, and, flowing through the desert, changes the arid sands into fertile gardens. It limits the bounds of fertility, decides the founding of cities, and directs the flow of trade and wealth.

**Pressure.**—Liquids transmit pressure equally in all directions, downward, upward, and sidewise. The pressure increases with the depth, and does not depend upon the shape or size of the vessel. A familiar experiment of the pressure of water may be made by filling a strong cask with water, fitting to the cask perpendicularly a small pipe thirty or forty feet long. If the latter be filled with water the pressure will burst the cask asunder. To find the pressure on the bottom of a vessel, multiply the area of the base by the perpendicular height, and that product by the weight of a cubic foot of the liquid. To find the pressure on the side of a vessel, multiply the area of the side by one half the perpendicular height, and that product by the weight of a cubic foot of the liquid.

Any solid substance dissolved in water simply fills the pores of the water without adding to its bulk. This increases its density, and consequently its buoyant power. It is for this reason a person can swim so much more easily in salt than in fresh water.

Any substance will float if the weight of the water which it displaces exceeds its own weight. Thus an iron ship will float itself and carry a heavy cargo, because it displaces such a great bulk of water.

Waves are produced by the friction of the wind against the surface of the water. The forward movement of the wave is only an illusion. The form of the wave progresses, but not the water of which it is composed, any more than the undulations of a carpet which is being shaken.

Water is a large constituent in many minerals, and is found in all plants, reach-

ing sometimes as high as 99 per cent. Air-dried wood contains 20 per cent. An average man, weighing 154 pounds, contains about 116 pounds of water, three fourths his weight.

**Ice.**—Water freezes at 32 deg. F. The presence of salt impedes the formation of ice; hence salt water requires several degrees lower temperature than fresh water to solidify. Ice at 32 deg. is about one ninth lighter than water, (0.9184,) and, therefore, floats—an important provision in nature, for were it otherwise, the streams and other small bodies of water would freeze solid. As cold increases solid ice contracts, causing sometimes the cracking of ice on ponds with a loud noise.

**Anchor Ice.**—Ice sometimes forms at the bottom of streams (chiefly because of its greater stillness) when it remains unfrozen at the top, where the motion is greater. It is then called anchor ice, because it adheres to rocks or stones, which hold it beneath the surface. Its buoyance is such, however, that it often rises, carrying with it small rocks and other solid bodies to which it adheres.

### Paper and Paper Parchment.

Paper is made from any substance containing cellular tissue, as cotton, linen, straw, wood, etc. It was first made in Egypt, some writers claiming as early as 2,500 years B.C. Manufactories for exportation existed in Memphis 700 years B.C. The lower part of the stem of the papyrus plant was used, from which name "paper" is derived. During the first century the Chinese manufactured paper from silk, and in the third century from cotton. Linen and cotton rags were first used in the manufacture of paper by the Moors in Spain during the eleventh century. In modern paper-making, the sorting of the rags is the first stage.

The best writing paper is made from linen rags. These are first "shredded," that is, seams ripped open, buttons cut off, and the dust shaken out. They are then thoroughly bleached by steaming ten or twelve hours in a solution of chloride of lime. A machine containing a revolving cylinder set with razor-like blades then lacerates the rags, after which they are washed with pure cold water for six hours, until they are reduced to a mass resembling rice and milk. This pulp is then colored to a delicate blue tint by the addition of smalt, (powdered glass, covered with oxide of cobalt,) after which it is diluted with water nearly to the consistency of milk, and strained. It is then passed over an endless belt of wire gauze, about 30 feet in length, through which the water drips, the pulp gaining consistency and firmness, till it comes to a cylinder, on the surface of which are marks or letters which print upon the hardened pulp a design called the "water mark." The pulp then passes between rollers which squeeze out the water, and then between others, which are hot, and dry it. It has now become veritable paper, and is next "sized," which is accomplished by plunging it into a vat containing glue and alum, after which it is passed between

other rollers, which press and dry it, after which it passes under a cylinder set with knives, which cut the roll into sheets of any desired size.

**Paper parchment** is made by impressing, for a few seconds, unsized paper in diluted sulphuric acid, and then washing off the acid. Parchment thus prepared is five times as "tough" as the paper used in making it.

### Measures and Styles of Paper.

Double imperial.....	32 x 44 inches.	Super royal.....	20 x 28 inches.
Double super royal.....	27 x 43 "	Royal.....	19 x 24 "
Double medium.....	23 x 36 "	Medium.....	18 x 23 "
".....	24 x 37 1/2 "	Demy.....	16 x 21 "
".....	24 x 38 "	Folio post.....	17 x 22 "
Royal and half.....	25 x 29 "	Cap.....	14 x 17 "
Imperial and half.....	26 x 32 "	Crown.....	15 x 19 "
Imperial.....	23 x 31 "	Double crown.....	19 x 30 "

### Size of Books.

A *folio* is a sheet of paper with one fold; that is, making two leaves, or four pages. A book is called a folio when thus folded. When so folded that each sheet of paper makes four leaves, it is called a quarto; an octavo when each sheet makes eight leaves; a duodecimo, or 12mo, when each makes twelve leaves; a 16mo, 18mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo, etc., according as each sheet makes 16, 18, 24, 32, or 48 leaves.

### Woody Fiber and its Values.

Wood is composed of six parts charcoal and five parts water, with a little mineral matter comprising the ashes. Under the microscope it will be seen to consist of a fibrous substance incrustated and compacted with woody matter. The former composes the cells of all plants, giving them strength and firmness. These cells are hard and dense in the heart of a tree; soft and porous in the outer part; light and spongy in elder-pith and cork; pliable and fibrous in flax and cotton; and digestible in the bran of wheat and corn. They seem alike to the eye, yet they have a very diverse power. The cell of the sugar maple converts its sap into sugar; of the rhubarb plant, into oxalic acid; of the caoutchouc, into rubber; and the rose petal into the most delightful perfume. When we cut a tiny bud from one tree and graft it on another, its nature is not changed. As the sap of the tree flows upward, when it reaches the graft it is entirely transformed, the infinitesimal cells manufacturing

pears from quince juice, fragrant acacias from locust juice, and sweet and sour apples from the same sap.

The uses of wood and woody fiber are wonderfully various. It is woven into cloth, built into houses, twisted into rope, twine, and thread, pressed into paper, cut into fuel, carved into furniture. We eat it, wear it, walk on it, write on it, sit on it, print on it, live on it, pack our clothes in it, sleep in it, ride in it, and burn it.

### Origin of Different Products.

**The Potato** is a native of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. It was doubtless carried to Spain from Peru in the sixteenth century, and to Florida from Spain by the Spanish explorers. In 1565 Sir John Hawkins introduced it into England from Virginia. In 1663 the British Royal Society recommended its introduction into Ireland as a safeguard against famines.

**Indian Corn** is probably also a native of Mexico and Peru. It has always formed the chief food of the Indians, whence its name. From America it was introduced to Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is said to have been known in China in very ancient times, but this is doubtful.

**The Tomato** is a native of tropical America.

**The Apple** is a native of Europe and Asia, the wild crab-apple being the parent of all the known varieties.

**The Pear** is a native of Southern and Central Europe, and was cultivated in antiquity. In its wild state it is a large shrub.

**The Peach** is a native of Central Asia.

**The Lemon** is of Indian origin, being a native of Northern India. It was introduced into Europe by the Arabians.

**The Orange** is believed to have come originally from the East Indies or China. Species of this fruit have been found in the foot-hills of the Himalayas.

### Engrafting.

Grafting is the uniting of a shoot of one variety of plant upon the stock of another variety. There are many styles of grafting in vogue, but in all the principle is to place the sap-wood of the scion against that of the stock. In "cleft-grafting" the stock is sawed across, its end split once or more, and one or more scions, the lower end flattened into a wedge, inserted in the cleft. "Crown-grafting" is the insertion of a scion, the lower end of which is cut very thin, between the wood and bark of a large stock, which has been cut across, as in cleft-grafting.

In "splice" or "whip-grafting," the stock and scion are the same size. They are simply spliced together and tied.

Budding is a kind of grafting in which a bud of one kind of tree is inserted under the bark of another kind.

In all kinds of grafting the scion should be firmly fixed in its place, and the air excluded from the cut by means of grafting-wax, made of resin, beeswax, and tallow.

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### Fermentation.

Fermentation is a spontaneous change or decomposition which takes place in most vegetable and animal substances when exposed at ordinary temperatures to air and moisture. This process of fermentation changes starch and gum into sugar, sugar into alcohol, and alcohol into vinegar.

Yeast is formed during the process of fermentation. It consists of microscopic plants, which increase by the formation of multitudes of tiny cells not more than  $\frac{1}{80}$  of an inch in diameter. The yeast-cakes of the kitchen are formed by exposing moistened Indian meal, containing a ferment, to a moderate temperature, till the gluten or albuminous matter of the cake has undergone alcoholic fermentation.

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### Bread Making.

When flour is moistened with water and placed in a warm situation, spontaneous fermentation ensues. Salt and yeast being added, the yeast hastens the fermentation, and converts the sugar contained in the flour into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. This gas being diffused throughout the mass, and being retained by the elastic and tenacious dough, causes it to "rise." "Heavy" and sour sponge is caused by the leaven being in a too advanced stage of decomposition, converting the sugar into lactic acid instead of alcohol and carbonic acid gas. To avoid this result saleratus or soda is added. After the sponge has risen, the next step is the addition of more flour, and a laborious process of kneading. This latter process diffuses the half-fermented sponge uniformly through the dough, and breaks up into smaller ones the bubbles of gas contained in the gluten, making the bread fine-grained. The dough is then molded, and after being put in a warm place a short time to allow the further fermentation, and therefore further production of carbonic acid gas, to make the bread light, is placed in the oven to bake. The heat of the oven rapidly expands the carbonic acid gas, thus increasing the porosity or "lightness" of the bread. The starch granules are broken up, the alcohol vaporized, and, with a part of the water, driven off by evaporation. If the temperature of the oven is right, the cells of the bread will have sufficient strength to retain their form after the gas



and vapors have escaped. If the oven is too cold, or there is too much water in the dough, the carbonic acid gas escapes, the cells collapse, and the bread is "slack-baked." If the oven is too hot the crust forms too quickly, preventing the escape of a sufficient portion of the carbonic acid gas, which accumulates at the center, making the bread hollow.

New bread consists of nearly one half water. In stale bread the water disappears. It has, however, only chemically combined with the solid portions, and may be brought to view by heating the loaf in a close tin vessel.

**Aërated Bread** is made as follows: Flour and salt of the proper proportions having been put in a revolving copper globe, water charged with carbonic acid gas is admitted. When well mixed, a stop-cock is turned, and by the elastic force of the gas, the dough is driven out into pans ready for baking. A Mr. Danglish was the inventor of aërated bread.

**Toasting Bread.**—The reason bread becomes more digestible by toasting is, that the starch is converted largely into dextrine, which is soluble. A charcoal is also formed, which acts favorably on the stomach by absorbing into its own pores noxious gases.

### Common Salt, and its Uses.

Common salt is obtained from three sources: sea-water, brine, and rock-salt. *Sea-water* contains from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. of saline matter, of which about three quarters is pure salt, and the other quarter impurities. This is the main source of supply in south-western Europe. *Rock-salt* deposits are found in various countries, the most important one being at Strassford, Germany. Brines are found in immense quantities in many localities. Underneath Onondaga Lake is a great basin of salt water, separated from the fresh water of the lake by a dense and impervious bed of clay. This brine, being pumped up, furnishes by the evaporation of the water large supplies of the salt of commerce.

The uses of salt as a preservative and a manure are too familiarly known to require specific statement here. It should be provided for domestic animals, as the horse, cow, and sheep, as essential to their healthful condition. It is the source from which the soda of commerce is derived, and hence is the real foundation of the manufacture of soaps and glass throughout the world. Chlorine, the great bleaching ingredient, is also obtained from it, and hence all modern textile manufactures depend upon it.

Salt is the most effective of refrigerating mixtures. One part salt and two parts dry snow or pounded ice will reduce the temperature  $5^{\circ}$ ; two parts salt, five parts snow, and one part ammonia, will reduce the temperature  $12^{\circ}$ ; one part salt, two and a half parts snow, and one part nitrate of ammonia, will reduce the temperature  $25^{\circ}$ .

### Tea and Tea Raising—Coffee.

**The Tea-plant** is a native of China, and resembles the low whortleberry bush in many respects. The Chinese raise it very much as we raise corn, three to five plants in a hill, raised from the seed. The plants are not allowed to grow more than one and a half feet high. Only the medium-sized leaves are plucked, the largest being left to favor the growth of the plant. The picking occurs (1) in April, of the young and tender leaves; (2) about the first of May, of the full-sized leaves; and (3) about the middle of July; the last making an inferior quality of tea. The leaves are first wilted in the sun, then trodden in baskets by barefooted men to break the stems, next rolled by the hands into a spiral shape, then left in a heap to heat again, and finally dried for the market. This constitutes black tea, the frequent exposure to the air and to heat giving it its dark color. For green tea, the leaves, instead of being first exposed to the air, are fired for a short time as soon as gathered, then rolled and quickly dried over a fire. The green tea of commerce is artificially colored with tumeric powder and a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue, the latter in very minute proportions. Canton teas are usually scented by the infusion of the blossoms of certain aromatic plants. In this country, damaged teas and the "grounds" left at hotels are rerolled, highly colored, packed in old tea-chests, and sent out as new teas. Certain varieties of black tea, even, receive a coating of black lead to make them shiny.

The Chinese always drink black tea, using no milk or sugar, and prepare it, not by steeping, but by pouring hot water on the tea, and allowing it to stand for a few moments.

**Coffee** is obtained from a tree growing naturally from twelve to twenty feet high, but in cultivation it is topped at from six to ten feet in height. The coffee bean is the seed, and is contained in a succulent fruit of a dark red color, each containing two berries, or seeds. The first crop is gathered when the tree is three years old, and three gatherings are made annually. The fruit is spread on mats, or large floors, and dried by the sun's rays, being meanwhile frequently turned. After becoming thoroughly dry, it is crushed by passing between rollers, the seeds being afterward freed from impurities by winnowing.

The most important varieties of coffee in commerce are Mocha, a native of Arabia, known by its small, gray beans, inclining to greenish; Java, or East Indian, having large, yellow beans; Jamaica, having beans somewhat smaller and greenish; Surinam, having the largest beans; and Bourbon, with yellow and whitish pale beans.

Coffee is largely adulterated with chicory root, dandelion root, carrot, and the seeds of barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, or rye. Pure coffee is exhilarating, refreshing, and nourishing; but when used to excess it is very injurious to health, and on certain constitutions its effects seem to be always deleterious.

### Opium and Opium Eating—Tobacco.

**Opium** is the dried juice of the unripe capsules of the poppy, which is extensively cultivated in Turkey for the sake of this product. The opium is obtained by cutting slightly the unripe poppy head in the afternoon, soon after the fall of the petals. During the night a milky juice exudes from these incisions, which is gathered the next morning, made into lumps of varying size and wrapped in leaves for the market.

**Laudanum** is the tincture of opium, and *paregoric*, a camphorated tincture flavored with aromatics. Opium produces a powerful influence on the nervous system.

The symptoms produced by opium-eating are briefly as follows: With a small dose, physical fatigue, mental exhaustion or distress, small pains and aches, hunger, etc., disappear, leaving a feeling of comfort, calm, and peace. With larger doses, these symptoms give way to intellectual dullness, drowsiness, and stupor; and after a number of hours the opium-eater awakes to a feeling of general misery, which can only be alleviated by a fresh and larger dose of the baneful drug; but in time the whole system becomes so impregnated with it that additional doses fail to produce the delightful effects which were at first so pleasant, and the victim must either wage a terrible battle with the fearful poison, or speedily sink into the opium-eater's grave. The struggle to overcome the habit of opium-eating is described as terrible. The subtle alkaloid having worked its way into the tissues and coatings of the entire internal organism, the whole body must be built up and reorganized, and, atom by atom, the life-energy of the man must drag out of the flesh and blood the fearful poisons by an agony of endurance which defies all description.

**The Tobacco Plant** is a strong-growing, herbaceous annual, growing from three to six feet in height. No crop is more exhausting to the soil, in consequence of the large proportion of mineral elements and nitrogenous matter found in its leaves. But from eight to twelve leaves are allowed on a stem, and great care is taken to have these large and perfect. Before frost comes the plants are cut close to the ground, and hung up for preliminary drying, or thrown in heaps for partial sweating, the leaves being then stripped and further cured before packing for market.

**Nicotine** is the active principle of the tobacco plant, of which it forms from 5 to 8 per cent. A drop will kill a rabbit in less than four minutes. In man, tobacco taken in sufficient quantities to show poisonous effects produces giddiness, faintness, and an indescribable feeling of sinking and misery, followed by intense nausea. Chronic poisoning by tobacco, such as occurs from undue indulgence in smoking or chewing, produces dyspepsia and nervousness. Paralysis, mental decline, and loss of sight from wasting away of the optic nerve, have been charged to excessive use of tobacco.

**The Useful Metals.**

**Iron** is worth more to the world than all the other metals combined. It is abundant every-where. Its value as enhanced by labor is strikingly shown by the following table:

1 lb good iron is worth, say.....	\$0 04
1 " bar steel.....	0 17
1 " inch screws.....	1 00
1 " steel wire.....	\$3 to 7 00
1 " sewing needles.....	14 00
1 " fish-hooks.....	20 to 50 00
1 " jewel screws for watches.....	8,506 00
1 " hair-springs for American watches.....	16,000 00

Iron is found in the ashes of plants and the blood of animals. There are only about 100 grains in the blood of a full-grown man, about enough to make a ten-penny nail, yet it gives energy and life to the system. It is often administered as a medicine, and is a powerful and valuable remedy.

The metal ordinarily known as iron is really a combination of the elements iron and carbon, and the amount of carbon present determines whether it is pig iron, cast iron, malleable iron, steel, or wrought iron; the first having the most, and the last the least, carbon. Iron ores consist of the metal in an oxidized state, more or less mixed with clay, or other impurities. The process of extracting the iron from the ore is very simple. A tall blast furnace is constructed, lined with fire-brick. At the bottom are pipes for forcing in hot air. The furnace is filled with limestone, coal, and iron ore, in alternate layers, and the fire ignited. The melted iron runs to the bottom, and is drawn off in channels cut in the sand on the floor of the furnace. These channels are called "pigs," whence the term pig-iron.

**Malleable Iron** is made by burning the carbon from cast iron in a current of highly heated air, in a reverberatory furnace. The iron is constantly stirred, by means of long "puddling sticks." While white hot it is taken out and beaten under a trip-hammer, and afterward passed between grooved rollers. It is now malleable, and may be beaten into leaves so thin they may be used for writing paper, six hundred leaves being only half an inch in thickness.

**Steel** is made from cast-iron by burning out a part of the carbon, and from wrought iron by heating in boxes of charcoal, and so adding carbon, (wrought iron containing less carbon than steel.) The *temper* of steel determines its value. It is tempered by heating and then cooling. The higher the temperature the softer the steel. The workman decides this by watching the color of the oxide which forms on the surface. Razors require a straw yellow; table-knives, a purple; springs and swords, a bright blue; and saws, a dark blue tint. These colors are removed in the subsequent processes of grinding and polishing.

The process of making cast-steel was discovered by a watchmaker, named Huntsman, in 1760. For a long time he kept his process a secret. Finally, one cold winter's night, a traveler, apparently nearly famished with the cold, sought admission to his factory. The foreman having admitted him, he feigned exhaustion, sank upon the floor, and was soon seemingly fast asleep. Through cautiously opened eyes, however, he caught glimpses of the mysterious operation, and was soon in possession of the carefully-guarded secret.

**Zinc**, or "spelter," as it is called in commerce, is smelted on the same principle as iron ore. It is ordinarily brittle, but when heated to 200° or 300° F. it can be rolled out into the sheet zinc in common use. When exposed to the air it soon oxidizes, and the thin film of white oxide formed over the surface protects it from further change. Sheet iron dipped in melted zinc forms galvanized iron. Water pipes made of this material are as unsafe as lead until the zinc is entirely corroded. Water standing in reservoirs lined with zinc should not be used for drinking purposes, nor water from zinc-covered roofs. When such roofs were first introduced in Boston, the washerwomen complained that the rain-water was hard, decomposed the soap, and made their hands crack.

**Tin** is found in but few localities. It is soft, and quite malleable, tin-foil being not more than one-thousandth of an inch in thickness. Pins made of brass wire are boiled with granulated tin, cream of tartar, and water, which give a bright white surface to the metal.

**Copper** is found native near Lake Superior. It is hardened by hammering, and softened by heating and plunging into cold water. *Copper acetate*, or "*verdigris*," formed when the copper comes in contact with vinegar, is obtained when pickles are soaked in copper or brass kettles, or when preserved fruits are kept in such vessels. It is of a green color, and is a deadly poison. *Copper oxide*, the black coating which collects on copper or brass kettles, is also a deadly poison.

**Lead** ore is obtained in immense quantities at Galena, Ill. The sulphur with which the lead is combined in the ore is removed by roasting in a furnace. The use of lead for water pipes is most convenient and common. Pure water passing through water pipes does not corrode them, but the oxygen of the air in water unites with the lead, forming an oxide, which dissolves in the water, rendering it unhealthful. Hence, water, after standing for several hours in lead pipes, should be allowed to run out before any is used for drinking or cooking; also, when the water, after being shut off for awhile, is let on, the faucet should be left open until the pipe is thoroughly cleansed.

**White Lead** is obtained in this way: Earthen pots fitted with covers, and containing weak vinegar, and a small quantity of lead, are arranged in piles, and cov-



ered with tan bark. The chemical action resulting goes on until the lead is converted into white lead. The white lead of commerce is largely adulterated with gypsum (plaster) and other substances.

### The "Noble Metals."

**Gold** is sometimes found in masses called "nuggets," but generally in scattered grains. It is separated from the substances with which it is mechanically mixed by washing. If the substance be granite, it is crushed, and the gold then washed out. Gold is also found alloyed with silver. *Gold-leaf* is prepared as follows: A gold mass is passed between rollers until it is reduced to a thin ribbon—an ounce making a ribbon an inch wide and 15 feet long. This is cut into pieces an inch in length; 150 of these are packed alternately with leaves of strong paper cut four inches square. The pack is then beaten with a heavy hammer, until the gold ribbon is spread to the size of the leaves. Each piece is then "quartered," and the 600 squares are packed between leaves of "gold-beaters' skin," and repounded as before. These are again taken out by the breath, recut, and the 2,400 squares repounded, and so on. The processes may be continued until the gold is so thin that it would require 860,000 leaves to make only an inch in thickness!

**Silver** is found in a great variety of forms, as *horn-silver*, *ruby-silver*, etc. It is the whitest of the metals, and so malleable and ductile that a silver rod an inch thick, and covered with gold leaf, may be drawn to the fineness of a hair, and yet retain a perfect covering of gold. 3 ounces of the metal may be drawn in wire 100 miles long. Silver is the whitest of the metals, but, having a powerful attraction for sulphur, is readily tarnished by coming in contact with it. Hence, silver door-knobs, silver spoons, etc., turn black from exposure to water and other substances (as India rubber) containing sulphur. Even the perspiration from our bodies contains sulphur in sufficient quantities to corrode silver which may be carried in the pocket.

**Platinum** is chiefly found as flattened grains in alluvial deposits in the Ural Mountains. It is separated from other matter by washing. The word platinum means "little silver." It does not oxidize (or "rust") in the air. It is the most infusible of metals, and is so ductile that it may be drawn into wire so small as that it cannot be seen by the naked eye. *Iridosmium* (a compound of platinum and osmium) is used for pointing the nibs of pens.

**Mercury** (called "quicksilver" because of its *quickness*, and because the ancient alchemists believed it contained silver) is obtained chiefly from a brilliant red ore, called cinnabar. It is sometimes found native in Mexico. It amalgamates readily with gold and silver, so much so, that, placed in contact with either of them, both the latter disappear. Mirrors are "silvered" as follows: "Tin foil is spread out upon

a marble table, and the quicksilver poured carefully over it. The two metals combine, forming a bright amalgam. A clean, dry plate of glass is then pushed forward over the table, so as to carry the surplus quicksilver before it, and to prevent also the air from getting between the glass and the amalgam. Weights are added for 24 hours to press the plate more firmly against the "silvering."\*

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### How Sailors find their Latitude and Longitude.

**Calculation of Latitude from Polaris.**—At the equator, Polaris or "North Star" is seen at the horizon. If the observer travels north one degree, the horizon will be depressed and the star will be one degree above the horizon. As he moves further north the polar star continues to ascend, and the number of degrees it is above the horizon will be the number of degrees north from the equator at which the observer stands. At the North Pole Polaris would be seen directly overhead. By means of the sextant, an instrument invented in 1730, the exact altitude of the star may be found.

**To Find the Longitude.**—Watch the sun closely with a sextant. When it ceases to rise any higher in the heavens, it is apparent noon. By adding or subtracting the equation of time as given in the almanac, the true or mean time is obtained. Compare this local time with the Greenwich time as kept by a ship's chronometer. The difference in time reduced to degrees gives the longitude.

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### Curiosities of Sound and Light.

All sound is produced by vibrations. The vibrating body causes sound-waves in the air, these extending to the ear of the hearer, the sensation of sound is the result. No sound is transmitted through a vacuum.

**The Velocity of Sound** depends on the elasticity and density of the medium; the elasticity acts like a spring between the molecules of the medium; the greater the density the slower the motion, because there are more molecules to be set in motion, and hence more time is required. Warm air is rarer than cold air, hence sound travels more rapidly in warm air than in cold air. At the freezing point

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\* When we look in a mirror we rarely realize what it has cost others to thus minister to our comfort. The workmen are short-lived. A paralysis attacks them within a few weeks after they enter the manufactory, and it is thought remarkable if a man escapes for a year or two. Its effects are similar to those of calomel.—

(82° F.) sound-waves travel 1,090 feet per second. A change of 1° varies the velocity about one foot per-second.

Sound travels through water at the rate of 4,700 feet per second. While water is denser than air, (and on that account alone the sound wave should pass through it less slowly,) it is so much more elastic that the velocity is nearly quadrupled. Through iron the velocity is nearly ten times what it is through air.

**Speaking Tubes** conduct sound to distant rooms by confining the sound waves from expanding, and thus losing their intensity.

Light is believed to be produced by waves in a fluid termed ether, a kind of subtle atmosphere pervading all space. The action of the luminous body causes vibrations or light-waves in the ether. These waves pass at the rate of 183,000 miles per second, and on striking the eye give the sensation of light. See, also, the description of heat-waves, p. 474.

Because light travels faster than sound we see the lightning flash before we hear the thunder, which is the lightning sound. By noting the difference in time between the two the distance of the thunder cloud may be calculated. So, also, we see the flash of a distant gun before we hear the report.

**The Limits of Hearing** have been fixed by a distinguished scientist at 16 vibrations (*minimum*) and 38,000 vibrations (*maximum*) per second. The extreme range of the ear is about eleven octaves; but the practical range is only about seven octaves.

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### To Measure Land.

If the field be a square or parallelogram, multiply the length in rods by the width in rods, and divide by 160, the number of square rods in an acre. If the field is triangular, multiply the length of the longest side in rods by the greatest width in rods, and divide half the product by 160. If the field be of irregular shape, divide it into triangles, and find the acreage of each triangle as above. All straight-sided fields can be thus measured. Where the sides are crooked and irregular, take the length in rods in a number of places at equal distances apart, add them, and divide by the number of measurements, which will give the mean length; proceed similarly with the width, multiply the mean length by the mean width, and divide by 160. Where the field is in a circle, find the diameter in rods, multiply the square of the diameter by .7854, and divide by 160.

**To Lay Out an Acre in Rectangular Form.**—An acre of land contains 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. Hence, to lay out an acre at right angles, (square corners,) when one side is known, divide the units in the square content by the units of the same kind in the length of the known side. Thus: if the known side be 4 rods, divide 160 by 4, and the quotient 40 will be the depth of the acre-plot. If the

length of the known side be 90 feet, divide 43,560 by 90, and the quotient 48 will be the depth of an acre-plot.

**To Lay Out a Square Acre.**—Each side will be 12 rods, 10 feet, and 8½ inches.

### Government Land Measure.

A township is 6 miles square, containing 36 sections. A section is 1 mile square, containing 640 acres. Hence a township contains 23,040 acres. The smallest tract of land sold by the Government is a "quarter-quarter-section," which contains 40 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six, com-

	N					
	6	5	4	3	2	1
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	18	17	16	15	14	13
W	19	20	21	22	23	24
	30	29	28	27	26	25
	31	32	33	34	35	36
	S					

encing at the north-east corner, thus: The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The *minimum* price of United States Government lands is \$1.25 per acre; but for land in townships, alternating with those granted railroads, \$2.50 per acre is charged. No credit is given. The "patent" or deed is issued by the United States Land Commission.

Any citizen (or foreigner who has declared his intention to become one) who has actually settled upon an unappropriated quarter-section (160 acres), and has erected a dwelling-house thereon, acquires the right of "pre-emption," that is, the right to purchase that 160 acre plot at the *minimum* price, though he had not located the tract before his settlement. He is permitted to take up, without payment of any price, except certain fees, 160 acres of \$1.25 land, or 80 acres of \$2.50 land as a homestead. But the patent or deed will not be issued until he has resided on it for five years.

### Measurement of Wood and Lumber.

**A Cord of Wood** contains 128 cubic feet. To ascertain how many cords there are in a pile of wood, multiply the length by the height, and that by the width, and divide the product by 128.

To ascertain the circumference of a tree required to hew a stick of timber of

any given number of inches square, divide the given side of the square by .225, and the quotient is the circumference required.

Round timber, when squared, loses one fifth.

To measure round timber take the girth in inches at both the large and small ends, add them, divide by 2, which gives the mean girth; then multiply the length in feet by the square of one fourth of the mean girth, and the quotient will be the contents in cubic feet. This rule is commonly adopted, and gives four fifths of the true contents, one fifth being allowed to the purchaser for waste in sawing.

**To Measure Inch Boards.**—Multiply the length in feet by the width in inches, and divide the product by 12. The quotient will be the contents in feet. For lumber  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the quotient. If  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, add  $\frac{1}{2}$ . If  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick, add  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If 2 inches thick, divide by 6 instead of by 12. If  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the quotient, and so on. If 3 inches thick, divide by 4. If 4 inches thick, divide by 3. If 5 inches thick, divide by 2. To ascertain the contents (broad measure) of timber, multiply the width in inches by the thickness in inches, and that by the length in feet, and divide the product by 12. The result will be the number of feet.

To ascertain how many feet of lumber can be sawed from a log, from the diameter of the log in inches subtract 4; one fourth the remainder squared and multiplied by the length of the log in feet will give the correct amount of lumber that can be sawed from the log.

### To Measure Cisterns and Casks.

**To Measure the Contents of Cisterns.**—To ascertain the contents of circular cisterns multiply the square of the diameter in feet by the depth in feet, and that product by  $\frac{878}{2000}$  for the contents in hogsheads, or by  $\frac{878}{2000}$  for barrels, or  $\frac{47}{100}$  for the contents in gallons.

**Square Cisterns.**—Multiply the width in feet by the length in feet, and that by the depth in feet, and that again by  $\frac{19}{180}$  for hogsheads, or  $\frac{19}{80}$  for barrels, or  $\frac{49}{100}$  for gallons.

Another and simpler method is to multiply together the length, width, and depth, in inches, and divide by 281, which will give the contents in gallons.

**Cask Gauging.**—To measure the contents of cylindrical vessels, multiply the square of the diameter in inches by 84, and that by the height in inches, and point off four figures. The result will be the contents in, or capacity, in wine gallons and decimals of a gallon. For beer gallons multiply by 28 instead of 84. If the cask be only partially filled, multiply by the height of the liquid instead of the height of the cask, to ascertain actual contents. In ascertaining the diameter, measure the diameter at the bung and at the head, add together, and divide by 2 for the mean diameter.



### Weight of a Bushel of Produce.

The number of pounds in a bushel of the various articles of produce varies somewhat in the different States. The majority, however, have adopted the following:

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Apples (dried) .....	28	Grass seed (blue).....	14	Onions .....	57
Barley.....	48	Grass seed (clover).....	60	Peaches (dried).....	28
Buckwheat.....	42	Grass seed (timothy).....	45	Peas.....	60
Beans.....	60	Hemp seed.....	44	Potatoes.....	60
Beans (castor).....	46	Indian corn.....	56	Rye.....	56
Coal (mineral).....	80	“ (in ear).....	68	Rye (meal).....	50
Charcoal (hard wood).....	80	“ (meal).....	50	Salt.....	50
Flax seed.....	56	Oats.....	82	Wheat.....	60

### Size and Weight of Nails.

Name.	Length.	No. in lb.	Name.	Length.	No. in lb.
2 penny.....	1 inch.....	557	10 penny.....	2½ inch.....	68
4 “.....	1½ “.....	353	12 “.....	3 “.....	54
5 “.....	1¾ “.....	232	20 “.....	3½ “.....	34
6 “.....	2 “.....	167	Spikes.....	4 “.....	16
7 “.....	2½ “.....	141	“.....	4½ “.....	12
8 “.....	2¾ “.....	101	“.....	5 “.....	10

### Miscellaneous.

**Strength of Ice.**—Sound ice 2 inches thick will bear men on foot; 4 inches thick will bear men on horseback; 6 inches thick will bear cattle and teams with light loads; 8 inches thick will bear teams with heavy loads; 10 inches thick will bear a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square foot.

**A Pendulum** is any weight so suspended as to swing freely. The times of the vibrations are proportional to the square roots of their respective lengths. One which vibrates seconds must be four times as long as one which vibrates half seconds, and sixteen times as long as one which vibrates quarter seconds. The polar diameter being shorter than the equatorial diameter of the earth, the same pendulum will vibrate faster at the earth's poles than at the equator. In the vicinity of New York, a pendulum to vibrate seconds would be thirty-nine and one tenth inches long. To make a clock run faster, shorten the pendulum, and lengthen it to make it run slower.

**Troy Weight** was introduced into Europe about the 12th century, in Troyes; hence the name. The symbol *os.* comes from the Spanish *onza*, an ounce; *lb.* is

derived from the Latin *libra*, a pound. The term *grain* in Troy weight comes from the old use of grains of wheat, 24 of which were taken to determine the weight of the old silver penny. From the latter we have pennyweight.

**Surveyor's Measure.**—25 links 1 rod; 4 rods 1 chain; 80 chains 1 mile. The chain is 66 feet long, and contains 100 links.

The term "hand," used in measuring the height of horses at the shoulder, equals 4 inches.

A "fathom," used in measuring depths at sea, equals 6 feet.

The statute mile contains 5,280 feet. The geographical, or nautical, mile equals 6,036 feet. Among sailors the nautical or geographical mile is called a "knot."

A "hair's breadth" is the 48th part of an inch.

**Dry Measure.**—36 bushels make 1 chaldron. The standard bushel is the Winchester, containing 2150.42 cubic inches, or 77.627 pounds, avoirdupois, of distilled water at its *maximum* density. Its diameter inside is  $18\frac{1}{4}$  inches; its depth is 8 inches. Vegetables, fruit, meal, bran, and corn on the ear, are usually sold by the heaping bushel measure. 32 British, or Imperial, bushels are equal to 88 of our bushels.

**Weighing Liquids.**—One gallon of pure water weighs nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois. The gallon, containing 231 cubic inches, is the standard unit of wine measure. The British gallon, called the Imperial gallon, contains 277.274 cubic inches.

**To Measure Grain in Bins.**—Multiply the length of the bin in inches by the width in inches, and that by the height in inches, and divide by 2150 for struck bushels, and by 2748 for heaped bushels. The quotient will be the number of bushels contained in the bin.

### Physicians and Apothecaries' Prescriptions.

It is believed that the symbols used in apothecaries' weight are from inscriptions on ancient Egyptian monuments. The weight is used in preparing prescriptions. 20 grains (gr.) — 1 scruple (sc. or  $\oslash$ ). 8 scruples — 1 drachm (dr. or  $\mathfrak{z}$ ). 8 drachms — 1 ounce (oz. or  $\mathfrak{z}$ ). 12 ounces — 1 pound (lb. or  $\mathfrak{m}$ ).

The following is the full text of a prescription recently given by a well-known New York physician:—

**R** [Take.]

Potassa Iodide, 3 i. [1 drachm.]

Hydrarge Bichloride, gr. i. [1 grain.]

Comp. Tinct. Cinchoni,  $\mathfrak{z}$  iii ss. [Fluid  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.]

Syrup Zingibi,  $\mathfrak{z}$  3 iv. mx. [4 fluid drachms.] [Mix.]

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after meals.

### Facts Concerning Vital Statistics.

**Births.**—In countries where the records of birth are kept, it is found that the annual number of births to each 1,000 of the population varies from 29 to 40, more in some countries than in others, and more in the rural districts than in cities. Fewer births occur in cold than in warmer climates. More boys are born than girls, the proportion being in Russia 109 boys to 100 girls; the mean proportion for Europe being 106 boys to 100 girls. In Great Britain the average proportion is 104 boys to 100 girls. More children are born during the first three months of the year than during any other quarter. Of 1,000 births, 812 occur between midnight and 6 A.M.; 249 between 6 A. M. and noon; 183 between noon and 6 P. M.; and 256 between 6 P. M. and midnight.

**Marriage.**—Under ordinary circumstances marriage is favorable to longevity. Married men from 25 to 30 years of age die at the rate of 6; unmarried, at the rate of 10; and widowers, at the rate of 22 per 1,000 per annum; and from 30 to 35 years of age, married men at the rate of 7½; unmarried, 13; and widowers, 17½ per 1,000 per annum. From 30 to 35 years of age, maids die at the rate of 11, and married women at the rate of 9 per 1,000 per annum. A man married at 25 will live to the age of 65, while an unmarried man at the same age will only live to the age of 60. A married woman at 25 will attain the age of 65, the unmarried that of 56 only. Less crime is committed by the married; more by the widowed; and most by those who have never married. The chances of females being married before the age of 20, are as 1 to 5 of all their probabilities of ever marrying; at the age of 20 the chances are one fifth less; at 25, two thirds less; and at 30, six sevenths of all their probabilities are lost.

**Deaths.**—The greatest number of deaths occur during the third quarter of the year, and the smallest number during the fourth quarter. The other two quarters have nearly the same proportion. Estimates vary as to the time of day when the most deaths occur, some claiming the hours from midnight to 6 A.M. as the most fatal, and others from 6 A. M. to noon. More deaths occur during the first half of the day than the last half. Of all the deaths that occur throughout the world, about one half are of children under five years of age.

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### Expectation of Human Life.

After the first year the chances of living increase up to the fourth year, and then slowly decline. Rural laborers may expect to live, on an average, 45.32 years; carpenters, 45.28; domestic servants, 42.08; bakers, 41.92; shoemakers, 40.87; weavers, 41.02; tailors, 39.40; hatters, 38.91; stonemasons, 38.19; plumbers, 38.18;

mill operatives, 88.09; blacksmiths, 87.96; bricklayers, 87.70; printers, 86.66; clerks, 84.99; and the average population 89.88.

The accompanying table shows the average early decrease of human life out of a given number born, and the "expectation of life," or average number of years persons may expect to live at any period of life. The table was first compiled by Dr. Wigglesworth, after many years of intelligent research, and has justly been regarded as authority by the courts in estimating the value of life estates.

Age.	Persons Living.	Decrement of Life.	Expectation of Life in Years and Decimals.	Age.	Persons Living.	Decrement of Life.	Expectation of Life in Years and Decimals.	Age.	Persons Living.	Decrement of Life.	Expectation of Life in Years and Decimals.
At birth.	4898	1264	28.15	84	1772	88	20.24	68	772	87	12.48
1	3829	274	"	85	1737	85	23.22	69	735	87	"
2	3355	188	"	86	1702	85	"	70	698	87	10.06
3	3167	132	"	87	1667	85	"	71	661	87	"
4	3035	84	"	88	1632	85	"	72	624	87	"
5	2951	58	40.87	89	1597	85	"	73	587	87	"
6	2893	55	"	40	1562	85	26.04	74	549	87	"
7	2838	47	"	41	1527	85	"	75	511	87	7.83
8	2791	40	"	42	1492	85	"	76	474	87	"
9	2751	36	"	43	1457	85	"	77	437	87	"
10	2715	28	39.23	44	1423	84	"	78	400	87	"
11	2687	27	"	45	1396	27	23.92	79	363	87	"
12	2660	27	"	46	1369	27	"	80	326	35	5.85
13	2633	27	"	47	1342	27	"	81	291	34	"
14	2606	27	"	48	1315	27	"	82	257	34	"
15	2579	42	33.16	49	1287	27	"	83	223	34	"
16	2557	43	"	50	1258	27	21.16	84	189	34	"
17	2494	43	"	51	1231	27	"	85	155	21	4.57
18	2451	43	"	52	1204	27	"	86	134	21	"
19	2408	43	"	53	1207	27	"	87	113	21	"
20	2365	43	84.21	54	1180	27	"	88	92	20	"
21	2322	42	"	55	1153	27	18.25	89	72	20	"
22	2280	42	"	56	1126	27	"	90	52	8	3.78
23	2238	42	"	57	1099	27	"	91	44	7	"
24	2196	42	"	58	1072	27	"	92	37	7	"
25	2154	40	82.32	59	1045	27	"	93	30	7	"
26	2114	38	"	60	1018	27	15.43	94	23	7	"
27	2076	38	"	61	991	27	"	95	16	6	1.02
28	2038	38	"	62	964	27	"	96	10	5	"
29	2000	38	"	63	937	27	"	97	5	3	"
30	1962	38	80.24	64	910	27	"	98	2	1	"
31	1924	38	"	65	883	37	12.43	99	1	1	"
32	1886	38	"	66	846	37	"				
33	1848	38	"	67	809	37	"				

## Reference Table of Population.

*Cities having a Population of over 20,000 by the Census of 1880.*

Albany, N. Y....	90,758	Harrisburgh, Pa.	30,762	Pittsburg, Pa....	156,389
Allegheny, Pa....	73,682	Hartford, Ct....	42,015	Portland, Me....	83,810
Atlanta, Ga....	37,400	Hoboken, N. J..	30,999	Poughkeepsie,	
Auburn, N. Y....	21,944	Holyoke, Mass..	21,915	N. Y.....	20,207
Augusta, Ga....	21,891			Providence, R. I.	104,857
		Indianapolis, Ind.	75,056		
Baltimore, Md..	332,313			Quincy, Ill.....	27,268
Bay City, Mich..	20,693	Jersey City, N. J.	120,722		
Boston, Mass....	362,829			Reading, Pa....	43,278
Bridgeport, Ct..	27,643	Kansas City, Mo.	55,785	Richmond, Va...	63,600
Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,663			Rochester, N. Y.	89,366
Buffalo, N. Y....	155,124	Lancaster, Pa... 25,769			
		Lawrence, Mass..	39,151	Sacramento, Cal.	21,420
Cambridge, Mass	52,669	Louisville, Ky... 123,758		Salem, Mass.....	27,563
Camden, N. J....	41,659	Lowell, Mass....	59,475	Salt Lake City,	
Charleston, S. C.	49,984	Lynn, Mass.....	38,274	Utah.....	20,768
Chelsea, Mass....	21,782			San Antonio, Tex	20,550
Chicago, Ill.....	503,185	Manchester, N.H.	32,620	San Francisco, C.	233,959
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,139	Memphis, Tenn..	33,592	Savannah, Ga... 30,709	
Cleveland, Ohio.	160,146	Milwaukee, Wis..	115,587	Scranton, Pa....	45,850
Columbus, Ohio.	51,647	Minneapolis, Mi.	46,887	Somerville, Mass	24,933
Covington, Ky... 29,720		Mobile, Ala. ...	29,132	Springfield, Mass	33,340
				Springfield, O...	20,780
Davenport, Io... 21,831		Nashville, Tenn.	43,350	St. Joseph, Mo... 32,431	
Dayton, O.....	33,673	Newark, N. J....	136,508	St. Louis, Mo....	350,518
Denver, Col....	35,629	New Bedford,		St. Paul, Minn... 41,473	
Des Moines, Io...	22,408	Mass.....	26,845	Syracuse, N. Y... 51,792	
Detroit, Mich... 116,340		New Haven, Ct..	62,882		
Dubuque, Io....	22,254	New Orleans, La.	216,090	Taunton, Mass... 21,213	
		Newport, Ky....	20,433	Terre Haute, Ind.	26,042
Elizabeth, N. J..	28,229	New York, N.Y..	206,299	Toledo, O.....	50,137
Elmira, N. Y....	20,541	Norfolk, Va.....	21,966	Trenton, N. J....	29,910
Erie, Pa.....	27,737			Troy, N. Y.....	56,747
Evansville, Ind..	29,280	Oakland, Cal....	34,555		
		Omaha, Neb....	30,518	Utica, N. Y.....	33,914
Fall River, Mass	48,961	Oswego, N. Y....	21,116		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880			Washington, D.C.	147,293
		Paterson, N. J..	51,031	Wheeling, W. Va.	30,737
Galveston, Tex..	22,248	Peoria, Ill.....	29,259	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,339
Grand Rapids,		Petersburg, Pa.	21,656	Wilmington, Del.	42,478
Mich.....	32,016	Philadelphia, Pa	847,170	Worcester, Mass.	53,291



### Relief in Case of Accidents.\*

Send for your family physician and surgeon as speedily as possible, but at once, and until he arrives, treat the sufferer as follows:—

**Burns or Scalds.**—Dissolve two table-spoonfuls of baking soda (bicarbonate of soda) in a pint of water, saturate a cloth with it, and apply to the burn, and keep it wet with the solution. Do this with any kind of burn, and whether the skin is broken or blistered or not.

**Clothing on Fire.**—Quickly lay the sufferer down, and wrap the body with a blanket or other cloth at hand, thus instantly smothering the flame. Afterward treat the burn as above.

**Bleeding from the Nose.**—Close the blood-vessel by pressing with the thumb on the upper lip by the side of the bleeding nostril. At the same time put a cork or something else into the mouth, and bite it firmly for several minutes.

**Bruises.**—First cleanse the part with warm water, and then cover with linen or flannel, and keep wet with salt water. "Stone bruises" are included in the list.

**Ordinary Cuts and Wounds.**—Dress with "adhesive plaster," if at hand; if not, saturate a bandage with "white of an egg," or mucilage, or varnish, and apply to the wound. Nothing else will be needed.

**Dirt in the Eye.**—The "best thing" is for a friend to introduce his tongue between the eyelids, wiping the eye with it. The next best thing is for the patient to lie on his side with affected eye up, and pour a small stream of tepid water into the eye until it is washed out. This is easily done.

**Lime in the Eye.**—Lie down as above, and wash out with stream of tepid vinegar and water; after the lime is washed out, bathe the eye with cold cream or sweet oil.

**Choking.**—If possible, remove the obstruction with the finger; if not possible, let the patient try to swallow sweet oil or hard; after which he should lie with his head down, and try to expel the obstruction by coughing.

**Violent Shocks.**—Lay the patient down, cover warmly, and, if cold, apply external heat by using bottles of hot water, hot bricks, or hot flannels, etc. If the patient can swallow, give stimulants; if not, give stimulating injections. A mustard plaster (mustard mixed with the white of an egg is the best, and will not blister) may be applied to the chest and spine with advantage.

**Suffocation.**—Quickly transfer the patient to the open air, loosen the garments, and apply friction by rubbing the limbs and body.

**Sunstroke.**—First envelop the patient's body in cloths wet with cold water; apply ice to the head, and give stimulants or stimulating injections.

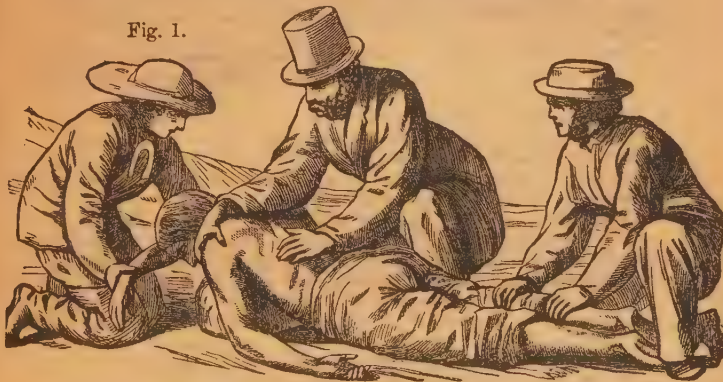
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\*These directions, and those concerning poisons, are given on the authority of one of the most intelligent and successful of New York physicians and surgeons, and are the results of widely extended experience and observation.

### What to Do in Case of Drowning.\*

When a drowned person is taken from the water he must be treated on the spot, in the open air. On no account waste precious time by removing him to a house, unless the weather is intensely cold. Secure a return of breathing first—protecting him from the severe cold by coats, blankets, etc., if necessary—and then take him into a house. Keep bystanders off twelve or fifteen feet, while three (or, at most, four) stout persons manage the patient. Loosen all tight clothing.

Fig. 1.



**To Restore Breathing.**—Place the patient *upon his face*, with his chest resting on a good cushion, (as a coat folded,) and one arm brought under his forehead, (see Fig. 1.) In this position the fluid will escape from the mouth, throat, and mostly from the lungs. The tongue itself will also fall forward, and thus leave the entrance to the windpipe free. The mouth may be wiped out quickly with a fold of a handkerchief over one's forefinger. Press gently between the shoulder blades and on the sides. On no account lift the patient to his feet, or even to a sitting posture, even for a moment, as such a position causes the water to sink to the bottom of the lungs, and might utterly strangle a patient who was gasping for breath.

Possibly the patient may struggle into breathing so soon as the water escapes

from his mouth. If so, manage him as hereafter described for the stage of recovery. If he should not now recover, do not keep him on his face more than *one fourth of a minute* at the furthest; but remove the hands from making pressure on the sides and back, and turn him fully upon one side, no matter whether right or left, as in Fig. 2. Support the head while doing this, and also hold up the arm that was previously under the forehead. Some smelling salts or snuff may be placed to the nose in the hope of exciting a breathing effort, but not too abundantly; or a feather

Fig. 2.



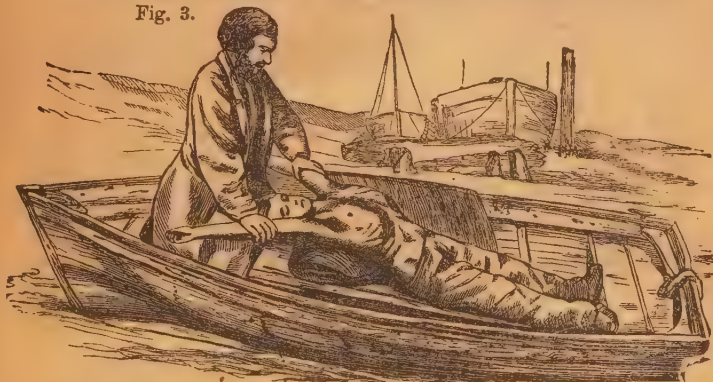
may be used to tickle the throat. Be careful not to roll the patient so far upon his back as to have the tongue fall back upon the windpipe; and if it is observed thus to fall pull it forward quickly.

The position upon the side must not be maintained longer than a few seconds. If the patient then show no signs of returning life, he must be rolled upon the face, precisely as in the position first named—making pressure between the shoulder-blades and upon the sides of the chest, as before. This position upon the face causes (or imitates) the natural action of lungs and chest in the *expiration* of breath; while the position upon the side imitates the *inspiration* of breath. These two movements may now be repeated regularly, as a close resemblance to the natural act of breathing. They should be made at the rate of not more than fifteen times in a minute, or once in four seconds. There is much liability that they will be made oftener; but this must be carefully guarded against. The turning upon the side had better be alternated from right to left. At the moment of turning

from the face to the side, all pressure must be removed from the trunk; and it will be well also to lift upward the free arm, so that its weight shall not drag across the chest and compress the lungs. If the tongue should be disposed to fall backward, it had better be drawn pretty well forward by passing a cord behind its thick part and out of the corners of the mouth—then tying the cord under the chin. Smelling salts may be applied occasionally, but not too often nor too freely.

While carrying on the above operations, dry the hands and feet gently without much rubbing, and gently put on dry clothing; and be sure not to let the act of

Fig. 3.

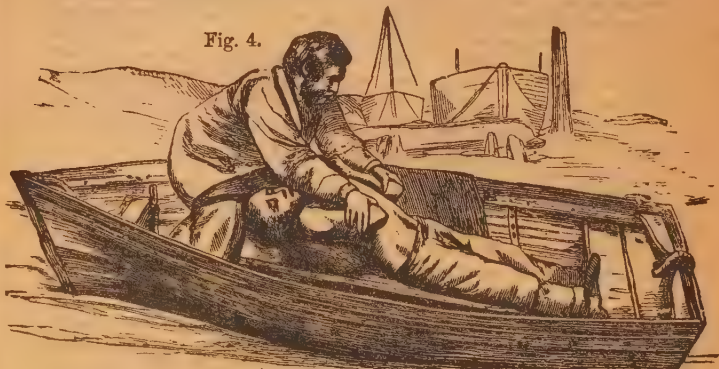


changing the clothes interfere in the least with either the regularity or the completeness of the above movements. These movements often suffice to restore signs of life in a few minutes. If no such signs are apparent after eight or ten minutes of such efforts, the position may be changed and different movements made as follows:—

The water being thoroughly worked out of the lungs by the above movements, place the patient upon his back upon a board or other flat surface. Let this incline upward a little from the feet to the head. Support the head and shoulders on a small but firm cushion, extending down to the lower edge of the shoulder-blades, such as a folded coat. Draw the patient's tongue strongly forward, even beyond the lips, and keep it thus by a tape or string, as before named. Now take a position at the patient's head, grasp his arms just above the elbows, and draw them gently (but steadily and firmly) upward, as in Fig. 3. Keep them well stretched

in this position for two seconds. This movement elevates the whole ribs, enlarges the capacity of the chest, and puts the parts in a position favorable for the *ingress* of air. Next bend the patient's elbows, turn the arms downward, and press them gently but firmly against the sides of the chest, as in Fig. 4. Keep them in this position for two seconds, during which time the air will be *pressed out* of the lungs. The first or upward position of the arms is now to be resumed; and these

Fig. 4.



movements are thus to be continued perseveringly at the rate of not more than *fifteen times to the minute*. This latter plan is called the Sylvester plan.

These movements must be continued without any remissions whatever; nor should such efforts cease because signs of life do not return soon. It is not uncommon for such efforts to prove successful at the end of two hours; and several cases are on record in which no symptoms of returning life were seen until the fourth, and even the fifth, hour of unremitting labor, and then the attendants were rewarded by the recovery of the patient.

**To Restore Circulation.**—The above measures are directed wholly to restoring the breath. This is the first necessity. There should be no rubbing of the surface, except gently, to dry it, while this is going on. Should the inclemency of the weather demand the removal of the patient in-doors, the above movements must be kept up even while he is being removed; and on no account should he be taken into a *warm* or crowded room.



When the patient begins to breathe, commence rubbing the limbs. Rub them *upward* with considerable briskness and pressure. Use flannels somewhat warmed; throw a quilt or blanket over the patient, and continue friction under this. Put two or three layers of warm flannel on the stomach; and warm bricks, or bottles of warm water, may be put at the feet, between the thighs, and under the arm-pits; but be very careful not to have these things too warm, or much above the temperature of the healthy body. As they get cool, replace them with others of the right warmth. As consciousness returns give him a spoonful of weak ginger tea every five minutes, and, as he gets stronger, use the tea stronger and in larger quantities, or give a tea of composition instead of ginger. Brandy and other alcoholic drinks are the worst stimulants that could be given. Black pepper, red pepper, or allspice, is far better. When the pulse has been restored encourage a disposition to sleep.

### Infinitesimal Wonders.

A thread from the web of a certain species of spider is composed of four smaller threads, and each of these consists of one thousand still smaller, each coming from a separate tube in the spider's spinning machine. It would take 4,000,000,000 of these fibers to form a thread the size of a human hair, and, each of these fibers being composed of 4,000 smaller ones, one of these smallest fibers is only one sixteen trillionth part the size of a human hair. A half pound of the full-sized thread would girt the globe. To show the vastness of the idea expressed by the word trillion, it may be remarked that if Adam had been steadily counting at the rate of one every second, day and night, from the instant of creation till the present time, he would not now have nearly completed the first quarter of a trillion!

A grain of strychnine will impart a perceptible flavor to 1,750,000 grains of water, and in each of these grains of water, though containing but the  $\frac{1}{1750000}$  of a grain of strychnine, the flavor of the strychnine can be distinctly tasted.

A grain of magnesia will color 50,000,000 grains of water.

The one billionth of a cubic inch of silver dissolved in nitric acid will render milky a solution of a hundred cubic inches of common salt. The eye can distinctly see the color in a hundredth part of a cubic inch, which would contain but one trillionth part of a cubic inch of silver.

The cloud which flies off from a puff-ball when it is pressed is composed of myriads of seeds of the puff-ball, which, under the microscope, appear like beautiful round orange balls.

A grain of tripoli, or polishing stone, is composed of the remains of 187,000,000 animalcules.

### Acute Poisons and their Antidotes.

**Arsenic.**—Take a prompt emetic of mustard and water, (tepid is best,) followed by milk and whites of egg, or sweet oil.

**Strychnia.**—Same as above.

**Oxalic Acid.**—First take an emetic, as above, and then give pulverized chalk, mixed with milk.

**Opium or Laudanum.**—Give emetic, as above, and keep the patient awake by walking, and drinking coffee, etc.

**Tartar Emetic.**—Give stimulants until the physician arrives.

**External Poisons—Poison Ivy.**—Bathe the parts with a solution of "baking soda," or lime water.

**Sting of Bee.**—Bathe the parts with ammonia, or "hartshorn."

**Perforation by Nail.**—In case a nail or some other sharp iron penetrate the hand or foot, keep open the wound by introducing lint, and changing it three or four times a day; keep it thoroughly cleansed.

**Milk as a Preventive of Lead Poisoning.**—The *Journal de Medecine* reports a remarkable instance of the regular consumption of milk by workmen in white lead factories. It was noticed in some French lead mills that among a large number of workmen, two, who daily consumed a large quantity of milk, remained free from the injurious effects of the lead, which made themselves visible in many of the other hands. A daily ration of a quart of milk was then given to each of the workmen, and lead-colic soon became unknown. From 1868 to 1871 no case of colic occurred in these factories. A preventive of painter's colic, so simple and so efficacious, demands a fair trial in our own white lead factories.

**Apoplexy.**—Set the patient erect in a chair, apply ice or co'd cloths to the head, put the feet in hot mustard water. If after a hearty meal, and the patient can swallow, give an emetic—a heaping tea-spoonful of mustard mixed in a tea-cup of warm water.

**Fainting.**—Lay the patient in open air on the back, and apply ammonia, camphor, or vinegar to the nostrils.

**Severe Hemorrhage from Wounds.**—If the artery be wounded, (evidenced by the jerking flow or pulsation of the hemorrhage,) ligate or bind tightly the limb between the wound and the body, until the physician arrives. If a vein is wounded, (shown by an even flow of the blood,) apply the ligature or bandage on the other side of the wound, or on the side toward the extremity.

**Struck by Lightning.**—Treat as in the case of sunstroke.

**Fracture of a Bone.**—If away from the dwelling, carefully remove the patient to the house, and await the arrival of the physician.

### Table Etiquette.

The subjoined suggestions have the approval of competent authority, and are inserted at the special request of representative friends:—

In case of parties, or at formal meals, gentlemen may offer their arms to ladies, and conduct them to the dining-room, the lady of the house leading the way, and the others following—giving precedence to age, or as other reasons for respect shall suggest. A lady takes the left arm of the gentleman.

At the table the lady of the house sits at the head, and the gentleman of the house at the end opposite. The places of honor for gentlemen are on each side of the mistress of the house, and for ladies on each side of the master of the house.

On being seated nothing on the table should be disturbed until "grace" is said, immediately after which the napkins are carefully unfolded and placed on the knees.

If "courses" are served, soup is passed first, with only a single piece of bread, unbuttered, the latter being taken in the left hand, and the spoon in the right; sip noiselessly from the side of the spoon, and at formal dinners do not call for a second plate of soup.

In the next course fish is served. If silver wide forks are used, do not handle the knife; use the fork only, and with the right hand chiefly. In formal dinners vegetables are not served with fish; only the fish dressing accompanies it.

Roast, boiled, or stewed meats come next. With these, vegetables and jellies are served. If different sized knives and forks are present, the larger ones are used with this course. Do not put sauce over meats and vegetables, but on one side. Pastry and puddings, with cake and tea and coffee, and ice cream or Charlotte Russe, may follow, fruits and confectionery closing the series.

In "waiting" the general rule is to serve the guests from right to left. If, however, there are a number of waiters, both sides of the table may be served at the same time. Serve pies with forks, puddings and tarts with spoons; never use a knife when you can use a fork or spoon.

At some tables the custom prevails of passing "finger bowls," partially filled with rose or orange flower water, or simple water, to the guests, who may dip in the water a corner of their napkins, and with the latter touch their lips and fingers, and then wipe them dry. If a finger bowl is passed to each guest, he may dip in his finger ends, and wipe them with the napkin.

It is the prerogative of the mistress of the house to "dismiss" the guests, and until she does this no one should retire from the table without being specially "excused" by her.

In many homes fresh fruit is served at breakfast, as well as at dinner. When this is done, it is served before the meal; at dinner, after the meal.

Guests unacquainted with the usages of the company present will do well to act cautiously, following carefully the custom of others, in order to avoid blunders.

In walking "indoors" the ladies take the left arms of gentlemen, leaving the right arms of the latter free for "protection." In walking along the streets of busy cities or towns, the gentlemen take the "outer side," or the one toward the curbstone; this, also, for "protection." In the day time ladies do not take the arms of gentlemen, except they are invalids, or the gentlemen are near and intimate friends; at night the custom of good society permits them to do so, but in some places does not require it.

# INDEX TO PART I.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams, John, sagacious prediction of.....	342	Colonization of North America, Accounts of early attempts to colonize.....	332
Agriculture, Department of.....	364	Patent to Sir Walter Raleigh.....	352
Alaska, ceded by Russia.....	385	Plymouth and London Companies.....	333
Amendments to Constitution.....	381	Maine Colony.....	333
American Independence, Declaration of.....	341	Connecticut Colony.....	336
Lee's resolution for.....	341	Rhode Island Colony.....	337
Flag, selection of.....	341	Dutch Colony of New Netherlands.....	338
Liberty an achievement for mankind.....	343	Commonwealth, interests of the, paramount to personal claims.....	326
Attorney-General's Office.....	417-419	Confederation, Articles of, between States.....	342
Bill of Rights, rehearsed in Amendments to the Constitution.....	382, 381, 382	Failure of the.....	342
California, acquired from Mexico.....	365	The Nation stronger than the.....	347
Central Power of Government guarded by checks.....	329	Congress, Continental, of 1774.....	341
Charter Oak.....	339	Powers of.....	353, 354
Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.....	423	Members not to be questioned elsewhere.....	353
Chronology of Events in American History.....	384-402	Members not to be arrested.....	353
Citizens, Mongolians cannot become.....	360	Constitution of the United States.....	370-385
Indians and their children cannot become.....	361	Adoption of.....	342
Rights and immunities of.....	362	Knowledge of, necessary.....	343
Colonies, free toleration in only three.....	338	Preamble to, Purposes of.....	344-346
Progress of, in New England.....	338	The supreme law.....	344
United, of New England.....	338	No State can secede from or nullify same.....	344
Opposed to Stamp Act.....	340	Legislative Department under.....	347
Colonists, Intolerance of the.....	337	Superior adaptation to Nation's wants.....	347, 348
		Examination of, in Federalist.....	353
		State officials required to support.....	357
		Amendments to.....	381-383

PAGE	PAGE
Chronology of Amendments to.....383, 384	Judiciary act.....366
Copyrights.....357-359	Appeals from State Courts determined by.....368
Courts of the United States; Supreme, how constituted.....366	Judicial power of United States, extent of.....366
Original jurisdiction of.....367	Limit of.....368
Appellate jurisdiction of.....367	Law, Federal, cannot be evaded by a State.....367
Authority of, over inferior tribunals.....367	Law-making power, preponderance of.....356
Appeals to, how brought.....368	Laws, practice as to making.....359
Circuit and District.....368, 369	As to naturalization.....360
Where suits to be brought.....369	Copyrights.....357-359
Supreme, of District of Columbia.....369	Railroad corporations.....359
Court of Claims.....368, 369	Legislation, subjects of National
Jurisdiction limited by Constitution.....370	353-355
Democracy, tried in Greece and elsewhere.....328	General heads of.....357
Pure democracy in United States impossible.....328	Legislative Department.....347-353
Departments, Legislative.....347-353	Composed of two Houses.....348
Executive.....362-366	Rules, etc., of both Houses.....350
Judicial.....366-370	The Senate, representing States.....342-349
Executive Department.....362-366	Senate, powers of.....349
Florida, purchased from Spain... 365	House of Representatives, how chosen.....345
Government of the United States:	House of Representatives, intentions as to.....351
Features of.....327	Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, no approved significance.....329
Differs from others.....327	American, an achievement for mankind.....343
Endured test of experiment.... 328	Louisiana, purchased from France.....364
Moderated the unequal distribution of wealth.....328	Militia, subject to call of Congress.....356
Our form of, the best.....331	Mongolians, cannot become citizens.....360
Form of, should be preserved... 333	Monroe Doctrine.....331
Character of, in the Colonies... 338	Necessary for our security.....331
Indians and their children, subject to our laws.....361	National Legislation, subject of.. 353
Treaties made with, as foreign States.....362	General heads of subjects of... 357
Interior Department.....417, 418	National security, other elements of.....359
Internal improvements, appropriations for.....355	Navy Department.....413-415
Judiciary Department.....366-370	New England, origin of name... 333
	Oregon, acquired from Great Britain.....365



	PAGE		PAGE
Plymouth, Council of.....	335	Senate, the.....	348, 349
Company grants charters.....	336	Represents the States.....	348
Population of the United States at		Powers of.....	349
each census.....	424, 425	Presiding officer.....	349
Post office Department.....	413-415	Senators, distinction of.....	349
Power, preponderance of law-		Shay's Rebellion.....	347
making, of Congress.....	336	Speakers of the House of Repre-	
President, the, veto of.....	352	sentatives.....	419-421
How elected.....	363	Stamp Act, opposed by Colonists.....	340
Vacancy, how filled.....	363	One of causes of the Revolution-	
Commands, military and naval		ary War.....	340
forces.....	364	State Department.....	405, 406
Makes treaties, with two-thirds		State Legislatures and Congress,	
of Senate.....	364	relative authority of.....	356
Further powers of.....	366, 377, 378	Taxes, direct and indirect.....	355
Amenability of.....	366	Texas, annexed by Resolution.....	365
Presidents of the United States.....	402-405	Treasury Department.....	407, 408
Presidents Pro Tempore of the		Treaties, vast acquisitions by.....	364, 365
Senate.....	421-423	United States, Banks established.....	354
Puritans, the.....	333	Notes, legal tender.....	354
Exiles for conscience' sake.....	333	Entitled to priority of payment.....	354
Embarkation of.....	334	Bonds free from taxation.....	354
Landing of.....	335	Vice-President, presiding officer	
Representatives, House of.....	350	of Senate.....	349
How members are chosen.....	350	Vice-Presidents of the United	
Powers of.....	352	States.....	402-405
When may elect President.....	352	Not a member of Senate.....	349
Number of, in Congress.....	356	Does not appoint committees.....	349
Republican Government, features		Senate elects in certain contin-	
of.....	328	gencies.....	349
The best form of Government.....	329	Voters, who are.....	351
Rights of Voters, States prohibit-		States prohibited from abridg-	
ed from abridging.....	337	ing rights of.....	357
Self-government, dawn of in		War Department.....	409-411
North America.....	332		
First Charter of in America.....	334, 335		
Growth of, in America.....	339		

# INDEX TO PART II.

	PAGE		PAGE
Alphabet—Its Origin .....	428	Credit, Letters of .....	458
Accounts, Keeping .....	442	Compound Interest .....	462
Assessing Taxes, Method of .....	463	Continental Method of .....	464
Arabic System of Numbers .....	464	Corrections in Proof-reading .....	468
Articles Unmailable .....	471	Coast Survey, U. S. ....	480
Army Officers, Pay of .....	475	Chaplains, Post and Naval .....	481
Army Register, U. S. ....	475	Comets .....	482
Academy, Naval .....	480	Clouds .....	487
Army Officers .....	481	Coffee .....	500
Atmosphere, and its Elements .....	486	Cast Steel .....	503
Atmosphere, Phenomena of .....	487	Copper .....	503
Atmosphere, Water .....	493	Cisterns and Casks, to Measure .....	508
Anchor Ice .....	495	Corn, To Measure .....	510
Acro, Rectangular Form of .....	506	Cities, Principal in U. S. ....	515
Age of Cattle, etc. ....	510		
Accidents, Relief in .....	516	Dower, Right of .....	450
		Days, Origin of Names of .....	453
Bills of Exchange .....	458	Dollar Mark, Origin of .....	456
Bonds, United States .....	458	Drop Letters .....	471
Barometers .....	490	Dew .....	487
Books, Size of .....	496	Dry Measure .....	512
Bread, Making .....	498	Decrement of Life .....	514
Bread, Aërated .....	499	Drowning, Directions for Relief .....	517
Bread, Toasting .....	499		
Brick Walls, To Measure .....	509	English Language, Origin .....	427
Birth Statistics .....	513	Executors, Duties of .....	449
		Exchange, Bills of .....	458
Capitals, Rules for Using .....	434	English Method of Numbers .....	464
Contracts, Laws Concerning .....	444	Explanations of Proof-reading .....	468
Checks, Laws Concerning .....	444	Envelopes, Government Price of .....	471
Codicil, Form of .....	448	Eclipses and their Cause .....	485
Copyright System in U. S. ....	451	Engrafting .....	497
Calendar, Permanent .....	454	Expectation of Life .....	513
Currency, Paper .....	456		
Coins, Gold and Silver .....	456	Foreign Coins, Value .....	457
Coins, Canadian .....	456	Figures, Period of .....	465
Coins, Foreign, and Value .....	457	Forwarding Letters Free .....	471

	PAGE		PAGE
Fogs .....	487	Notes of Invitation.....	442
Fermentation.....	498	Notes, Law Concerning.....	444
Grecian System of Numbers.....	466	Numbers, Our System of.....	454
Gold.....	504	Numbers, Arabic System of.....	464
Government Land Measure.....	507	Numbers, Roman System of.....	464
Grain in Bins, To Measure.....	514	Numbers, Names of.....	465
Hearthship to Property.....	450	Numbers, Grecian System of.....	466
Heavens, "Starry".....	482	Numbers, English Method.....	466
Hall.....	489	Numbers, Continental Method.....	466
Heat, and its Measurement.....	492	Navy, U. S.....	478
Hearing, Limits of.....	506	Navy Yards and Stations.....	480
Hay, Measurement of.....	509	Naval Academy.....	480
Interest, Rules for Reckoning.....	460	Naval Officers.....	481
Interest Laws of Different States.....	461	Nicotine.....	501
Interest, Legal Hints Concerning.....	462	"Noble Metals".....	504
Interest, Compound.....	462	Nails, Size and Weight.....	511
Ice.....	495	Orders, Money.....	470
Iron.....	502	Opium and Opium Eating.....	501
Iron, Malleable.....	502	Punctuation Marks, Origin of.....	429
Ice, Strength of.....	511	Punctuating, Rules for.....	480
Infinitesimal Wonders.....	521	Patents, How to Obtain.....	451
Letter Writing, Rules for.....	437	Periods of Figures.....	465
Legacies Described.....	449	Press, Writing for.....	468
Letters of Credit.....	458	Proof Reading, Corrections in.....	468
Legal Hints Concerning Interest.....	462	Postal Facts and Directions.....	470
Letters, Registered.....	470	Pay of Army Officers.....	475
Letters, Request.....	470	Pay of Navy Officers.....	478
Letters, Forwarding Free.....	471	Pressure of Liquids.....	494
Letters, Drop.....	471	Paper and Paper Parchment.....	495
Letters, Suggestions Concerning.....	472	Paper, Measures and Styles of.....	496
Lightning and Lightning Rods.....	491	Products, Origin of Different.....	497
Laudanum.....	501	Platinum.....	504
Lead.....	503	Pendulum.....	511
Light, Curiosities.....	505	Physicians' Prescriptions.....	512
Latitude and Longitude.....	505	Population of Great Cities.....	515
Land, To Measure.....	506	Poisons and Antidotes.....	521
Mortgages, Chattel.....	444	Quicksilver.....	504
Months, Origin of Names of.....	453	Rates of Interest.....	461
Money of United States.....	456	Roman System of Numbers.....	462
Money Orders.....	470	Request Letters.....	470
Marine Corps, U. S.....	479	Rates of Telegraphing.....	474
Mercury.....	504	Register, Naval.....	479
Measurement of Wood, etc.....	507	Retired Naval Officers, List of.....	479
Marriage and Longevity.....	513	Rain.....	489
Mirrors, Silvering.....	514	Relief in Accidents.....	516

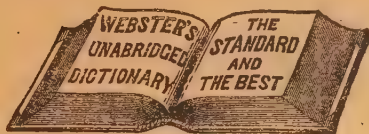
	PAGE		PAGE
Spelling, Rules for.....	428	Troy Weight.....	511
Sun-dial, How to Make.....	454	Time in Different Cities.....	515
Stock Investments Explained.....	459	Table Etiquette.....	522
System of Numbers.....	464		
Sizes of Type.....	467	United States Bonds.....	458
Submarine Telegraphing.....	473	Unmailable Articles.....	471
"Starry Heavens".....	482	United States Army Register.....	475
Stars, Fixed.....	482	United States Signal Service.....	477
Sun.....	483	United States Navy Register.....	478
Snow.....	489	U. S. Navy Officers, Active List.....	473
Steel.....	502	Useful Metals.....	503
Silver.....	504		
Sound, Curiosities of.....	505	Value of Foreign Coins.....	457
Speaking Tubes.....	506	Vessels, U. S. Naval.....	480
Surveyor's Measure.....	512	Velocity of Sound.....	505
		Vital Statistics.....	513
Time, Measures of.....	452		
Time, Mode of Reckoning.....	455	Wills, How to Make Them.....	447
Taxes, Method of Assessment.....	463	Wills, Form of.....	448
Type, Principal Sizes of.....	467	Writing for Press.....	468
Type, Measures of.....	465	Winds.....	489
Telegraph and Telegraphing.....	472	Water, Wonders of.....	493
Telegraphy, Morse System of.....	472	Woody Fiber.....	496
Telegraph Apparatus.....	473	White Lead.....	503
Telegraphic Alphabet.....	474	Walls, To Measure.....	509
Telegraphic Money Orders.....	475	Weight of Cattle.....	510
Telegraphing, Rates of.....	474	Weight of Produce.....	511
Tides.....	484	Weighing Liquids.....	512
Thermometers.....	490		
Tea and Tea Raising.....	500	Yards, U. S. Navy.....	480
Tobacco Plant.....	501		
Tin.....	503	Zinc.....	503





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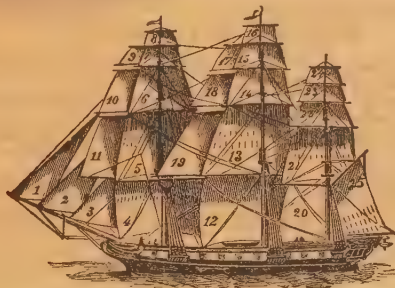
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